

XVIITH YEAR.

- THREE PARTS, WITH MAGAZINE SECTION.

THEATERS—

With Dates of Events

LOS ANGELES THEATER— C. M. WOOD, Lessee and Treasurer. H. C. WYATT, Manager.

Two Nights Only, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 22 and 23.

WEDNESDAY MATINEE

Wm. A. Brady and F. Ziegfeld, Jr., present three great attractions in one: Chester Bailey Fernald's study of Chinese-American life

"THE CAT AND THE CHERUB,"

The laughable, care-dispelling comedy

A Gay Deceiver, and

THE STAR OF PARIS, Mlle. ANNA HELD

"A Magnetic, Fascinating Beauty, with a halo of diablerie."

The most exquisite bit of spirited bric-a-brac that ever came from foreign shores. Seats still selling. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50. Tel. Main 70.

LOS ANGELES THEATER— C. M. WOOD, Lessee and Treasurer. H. C. WYATT, Manager.

Three Nights Commencing March 24 Matinee Thursday, Saturday.

Return of last season's greatest success,

JAMES A. HERNE

In his original creation of Nathaniel Berry in his beautiful comedy-drama,

"Shore Acres."

Direction of Henry C. Miner.

Entire new scenery and a superb company of players, including last year's favorites Seats on sale Monday, March 21.

Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50. Tel. Main 70.

Orpheum

Los Angeles' Society Vaudeville Theater,

Week Commencing MONDAY, March 21—Another Record—Breaking Show—Comedy and Novelty Outdone.

Whitney Bros.

Original Novelty Musical Artists—Electric Melophone—the Musical Handicap—the Musical Stairs—"Presto," the Dancing Wonder.

Engagement 1 week Will H. Fox In his Novel Musical Oddity—Faddy Whisky

SMART AND WILLIAMS America's Most Talented Colored Comedians.

The Marvelous Globe Equilibrist.... MANDOLA The Sensation of Europe and America.

THE AMERICAN BIOGRAPH

The most perfect of all Projectoscope machines—New series of views—The Brooklyn Navy Yard, showing BATTLESHIP MAINE DRAWEE..... GEO. W. DAY..... LINA PANTZER.

MATINEE TODAY—¹ Children 10c; ² Gallery 10c. Prices never changing—Evening, reserved seats 25c and 50c; Gallery 10c. Matines Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. Telephone Main 1447.

A MUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS—With Dates of Events.

O STRICH FARM—¹ SOUTH PASADENA.

The Largest Ostrich Farm in America.

100 Gigantic Birds Of All Ages.

One Brood of Baby Ostriches.

Just Hatched.

Seven acres of most beautiful shady grounds. Immense stock of boas, capes and tips, appropriate California souvenir. Pasadena Electric and Terminal Ry Cars stop at the gates every 15 minutes, fare 10c.

N ORRIS BROS.—Peerless DOG AND PONY SHOW

Positively the largest, handsomest and most highly educated collection of trained domestic animals.

100—PERFORMING PETS—100

Will exhibit under their large water-proof tent, corner Eleventh and Flower Streets.

One Week, Beginning Monday, March 21.

Two performances daily, 3 and 8 p.m. PRICES—Adults 25c. Children 15c.

Watch for the novel street parade daily at 11 a.m.

EXCURSIONS MT. LOWE RAILWAY—

E \$2.50 From Los Angeles. Entire round trip Saturday afternoon and Sunday, March 19 and 20. Parties going Saturday afternoon remain over night at Echo Mountain House. Parties going Sunday can take any of the morning connections and the 1 p.m. electric car, make entire trip and return same day or remain over, as desired. Office 214 S. Spring St. Tel. Main 960.

TIMELY SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS—

IMPORTANT—Japanese and Chinese Goods

At less than cost. To give up store for repairs. Best assortment in the city.

Wing Hing Wo & Co., 238 S. Spring St.

KEEPING MUM.

No Light on the Blowing Up of the Maine.

Four Survivors Closeted With President McKinley.

They State Their Views to Him in Strict Confidence.

A NAVAL EXPERT'S OPINION.

Whispered Only into Ears of Highest Officials.

Board of Inquiry's Report not Yet Forthcoming.

President Said to Have a Tip on What it Will Be.

EXPLOSION DUE TO A TORPEDO.

Such is Said to Be the Board's Finding, but Responsibility is not Placed—Preparations for War Go on Apace.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] NEW YORK, March 20.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The World in a 3 o'clock extra this morning, publishes a Key West dispatch which says the report on the Maine inquiry was sent to the President tonight. In an alleged summary of what this report contains, the correspondent says the explosion was found to be due to a torpedo, but the responsibility was not placed by the board.

SITUATION AT WASHINGTON.

Maine Report Not Yet Received—The President's Visitors.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The arrival of several survivors of the Maine and their extended conferences with President McKinley and Secretary Long furnished the most interesting features in today's developments on the Spanish situation. Three officers of the Maine, Lieut. George W. Holman, Lieut. George B. Blow and Lieut. Calatin of the Marine Corps, accompanied by Boatswain Larkins, came on unexpectedly from Key West. It was said

that their visit was purely voluntary on their part, as they are now on waiting orders and are free to go where they please. Their long conferences at the White House, led to much conjecture, it being asserted that Lieut. Blow brought with him the report of the court of inquiry or at least the general conclusions reached by that court.

It can be stated positively, however, from an authoritative source, that the officers did not bring with them the report, either as a whole or its general conclusions. It is said with equal positiveness and authoritativeness, that they do not know what the action of the court of inquiry is, and therefore are not in a position to convey any information to the President or the Secretary of the Navy on that point. Their talks were confined entirely to graphic narratives of their experience on the night of the explosion. In the course of this narrative, however, individual opinion as to the cause of the explosion found expression. These opinions, as already stated, were purely personal and not founded on the proceedings of the court of inquiry. These personal opinions, however, it was learned reliably, were strongly favorable to the theory of an external cause leading to the destruction of the Maine. The officers themselves maintain the strictest reserve, not only as to interviews for publication but also in talking with their associates in the naval service. This led naval officers to refrain from referring to the Maine disaster while talking with them. One of the officers volunteered the suggestion that he would be glad to talk if his lips were not sealed by the strictest orders. After the conference with the President and the Secretary of the Navy the Maine officers did not return to the Navy Department, and great care was exercised in having their whereabouts kept from public attention.

Another interesting arrival of the day was Constructor Hoover, the technical expert sent to Havana to identify the twisted plates in the Maine wreckage, with a view to learning whether the explosion was of internal or external origin. Mr. Hoover also maintained silence concerning the wreck. He made no report to the Secretary of the Navy as he was sent to Havana to learn facts and then embody them in testimony before the naval court of inquiry.

Late in the day the prospects became much brighter for the acquisition by the United States of two fine war-

ships, namely the armored cruiser San Martino, belonging to the Argentine Republic, and the battleship General O'Higgins, belonging to Chile. The hope of getting these ships had been almost given up, but cablegrams received today from Commander Brownson, now in Europe, made the outlook more encouraging. Up to the close of office hours an actual purchase had not been concluded, but a high official summed up the situation by saying that the negotiations were getting "very hot."

The San Martino was originally built for the Italian government and was then known as the Vares, but since her purchase by Argentina she has been renamed. Her dimensions are:

Length, 328; beam, 58; draught, 24; displacement, 6840 tons; horse power, 13,000; speed, 19.98 knots. Her armament is 8-inch rapid-fire guns, mounted on barbette and protected by hoods; ten 6-inch quick-firing guns, in a central redoubt; six 4.8-inch quick-firing guns on the upper deck, and twenty-two smaller quick-firing guns on the upper decks. All the guns on the upper decks are protected by steel shields.

The General O'Higgins is a battleship of 8500 tons, built at Elswick. Her dimensions are: Length, 400 feet; beam, 52; draught, 22 feet. Her contract speed is 21.25 knots. Her armament is four 8-inch, ten 6-inch, four 4.7-inch Armstrong guns, eight 12-pounders, ten 6-pounders and four submerged torpedo tubes. Her protective deck is of Harvey steel, seven inches thick. Her gun houses for the 8-inch guns and the casements for the 6-inch guns are protected by six inches of nickel steel.

Both the Navy and War Departments continue their active preparations and emergency contracts in all branches of armament are being made daily by the various bureaus. The naval Bureau of Ordnance has contracted for 4,500,000 pounds of brown powder, which is probably the largest single order ever given. This was divided between the California Powder Company and Dupont Powder Company. These concerns, together, are furnishing the bureau about 20,000 pounds of powder daily, and within a week or so it is expected the capacity of these two works will be brought up to 40,000 pounds of powder daily.

The order is sufficient in the aggregate to give 200 rounds for every gun afloat in the American navy, and with this large supply on hand, the navy, for the first time in years, will be more than amply supplied with powder.

The chief development of the morning was the arrival of four survivors of the Maine disaster, with Secretary Long and later were taken by the Secretary to the White House for a talk with the President. These survivors are Lieut. Holman, navigator of the Maine; Lieut. George P. Blow; Lieutenant A. B. Catlin, in command of the main battery on the Maine; and Boatswain Larkins, one of the non-commissioned officers of the wrecked battleship. These men had passed through the fearful ordeal of the explosion, and had been at Havana since it occurred. There had been no announcement of their being details from Capt. Steer's command in Havana, but their coming was a complete surprise, except to a few officials. With them came Naval Constructor Hoover, who was sent by Secretary Long from Washington a few weeks ago, to make a technical inspection of the wreck of the Maine. He was engaged in this work when the explosion occurred, and he was on the stocks, so that he is in a position to know every plate remaining of the ill-fated ship. The divers had found great difficulty in identifying some of the twisted and shattered plates from the bottom of the Maine. The was also learned that Constructor Hoover's technical knowledge had enabled him to make identification complete.

The conference between Lieut. Blow and Lieut. Catlin and Secretary Long lasted some time. Capt. Crowninshield of the Navy, and other officials being called in. It was stated authoritatively after the conference that the main subject of conversation was the explosion itself, comprising a detailed narrative of the officers and a harrowing description of the calamity. Whether the cause of the explosion was under discussion could not be learned.

It was naturally inferred that these officers, with their complete personal information of the explosion and their subsequent visits to the wreck, would give Secretary Long the cause of the disaster. At the same time, the court of inquiry having complete jurisdiction on this subject, it was felt that the subject of cause might be open to much reserve, as between these naval officers and the Secretary of the Navy. So far as the official report was given in the purpose of the conference, it was said to be confined strictly to narratives of the story of the wreck.

Secretary Long, in the morning, did not deny specifically that Lieut. Blow was the cause of the explosion, but he asserted that the Lieutenant had conveyed to him some information in the conference, and added that the report would be here next week. The revival of the rumor was called to the Secretary's attention during the afternoon, with a request for an answer to the concrete question whether Lieut. Blow had brought with him the report of the board of inquiry. In reply

An unusually large number of Senators took advantage of the fact that the Senate was not in session today to call upon the Cabinet officers with the hope of securing definite information of the Cuban situation. They succeeded in learning only that the report of the court of inquiry had not arrived, but it was expected early next week, and that it would be forwarded to Congress immediately on its arrival, unless of a very startling character.

Some of them found the high officials of the State Department deliberating upon the line of policy to be pursued in case the report of the naval court should have the effect of entirely exonerating the Maine from the situation. So strongly was this contingency dwelt upon that the inference was drawn by some of the Senatorial visitors that the department had been led to believe, or had been informed that the report would fail to connect the Spanish authorities or Spaniards with the tragedy. Still State Department officials did not make any positive declaration that such information was in their possession, rather advancing it as a tentative suggestion, and when pressed for information on this point replied that they only knew that the report was to come next week, and that they had no additional information as to its contents. They seemed to seek information rather than to give out opinions as to plans, indicating that no definite course had been decided upon pending the Maine report.

THE BOOK OF FATE.

President Believes the Independence of Cuba is Written There.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

NEW YORK, March 19.—While the Maine disaster is inseparably linked with the general Cuban question, says the Washington correspondent of the Herald, "I am assured that the President would deal with the former diplomatically before making representations to Spain concerning the independence of Cuba. The blowing up of the Maine is to be used as an additional and final argument as to why a speedy trial should be brought to the war in Cuba. President McKinley is anticipating a decision which will show the main cause of the disaster to have been an outside explosion and the court will be unable to show what person or persons committed the crime. A Cabinet member told me that while the President was preparing to make diplomatic representations to Spain on an independent basis, it was not unindicated of the possibility of a final judgment by the court which would make war unavoidable and that the extraordinary military and naval preparations were consequently begun.

This official told me that only a decision showing positive diplomatic intervention by the United States in the case of the Maine disaster would prevent the President from carrying out his determination to deal with the Maine catastrophe in a strictly legal and diplomatic way.

It may be further stated that the President hopes and expects that this matter can be adjusted diplomatically.

I am informed that it is now the purpose of the President to make Congress jointly responsible for any action which may be taken in dealing with the Cuban question.

He believes that the independence of Cuba is written in the book of fate.

The blowing up of the Maine makes it imperative upon this country to end the war in Cuba, but he is not convinced of the correctness of doing this without bringing in the United States.

He has said that he will not be re-

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1898.

KEEN EXPECTANCY.

Report on the Maine Disaster Anxiously Awaited.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The keenest expectancy was apparent in all official quarters today in anticipation of the early receipt of the report from the court of inquiry on the Maine disaster.

Warlike preparations continue with unabated vigor at the War and Navy departments, but the main interest of officials centered in the forthcoming report.

The interest was so intense that many reports gained currency to the effect that the official document would be in the hands of the President within the next twenty-four hours, but these conjectures, in authority, are inaccurate.

"It is hardly possible," said the Senator, "that the character of the document may be such as to render it inexpedient to give it out until Congress can be made aware gradually of its contents. For instance, if it indicates some secret or confidential information in connection with the Maine disaster, it would not be wise to place Congress in immediate possession of the facts officially for fear that war would be declared instantly and without due regard to all the conditions."

He asserted his conviction that the Navy Department and the President were as yet ignorant of the contents of the board findings.

Constructor Hoover refused absolutely to talk about his trip to Havana or to give any information concerning the work of the board of inquiry or the conduct of affairs in Cuba. He said that his lips were sealed by the conditions imposed upon him. He will leave tonight or tomorrow for New York.

A contract was let by the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department for the construction of a 1000-foot long pier of the harbor about Fort Jefferson, on Dry Tortugas Island, which will enable large naval and merchant vessels to anchor very near the shore, to take on coal. The Alabama Dredging and Jetty Company of Mobile was awarded the contract at 38 cents per cubic yard.

DIPLOMATIC ASPECT.

Spanish and Cuban Representatives Playing For Vantage.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The diplomatic aspect of the Spanish question developed no emphasis today. It is stated positively that no concrete propositions on the enlargement of the present plan of autonomy or settlement based on independence by purchase or otherwise, or a mutual cessation of naval and war preparations have been advanced.

These subjects are continuing to come up in the line of argument, pro and con, as to what might be done toward a solution. But beyond this none of these propositions have advanced to the stage where it may be said to be a question of official negotiations between the two governments.

The Cuban commissioners now here doubtless would cooperate with the United States government toward securing an enlargement of the present plan of autonomy.

But the Spanish government, thus far, has not entered into the subject of enlarging the plan as this would necessitate an appeal to the Spanish Cortes, and also would inject the question into the Spanish elections now about to occur in the two governments.

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cluded without Spanish interference; a maximum sum of \$2,000,000 annually to be paid to Spain by Cuba, as the latter nominal sovereign; no insurgents to be shot or imprisoned on account of the existing insurrection, and no insurgents to be sent as prisoners out of Cuba for political offenses.

The advices received here are, in substance, that Gen. Blanco is content with securing the conference, while, on the other hand, Capt.-Gen. Blanco, Secretary-General Congosto and the Spanish staff officers of high rank and many Radical members of the autonomist government felt sure that the proposition of granting practical independence would be accepted; that the rebellion would be declared at an end and that consequently all excuse for the intervention by the United States would be ended.

Such views, however, were not held when this dispatch was sent by those in communication with Gen. Gomez and his chiefs, nor by the Spanish Cuban merchants, bankers, editor or lawyers, the best class in Havana. The latter were sure that nothing but the proposition of Monte Cristo, "the granting of an immunity to Spain, but absolute independence for Cuba," would be considered by Gen. Gomez or any of his principal followers. In support of the latter view it is officially announced that after all efforts, only two privates of Salvador Ruiz's band surrendered to Manzanillo.

Gen. Pando, besides, that Gen. Pando, in order to advance his plans for the proposed campaign in Santiago de Cuba greatly weakened all the trochas, taking from them several thousand men, and most of the artillery. This is regarded as certain in well-informed circles (Gens. Gomez and Garcia, after refusing to conform with Gen. Pando, will, if they can, take sufficient cattle and provisions from the comparative well-stocked plantations immediately west and then inaugurate a raid upon the provinces of Matanzas, Havana and probably Pinar del Rio, apparently within fifteen days, which is considered possible.

The general opinion seems to be that the Pando conference will, in any event, be the end of autonomy, and the most sanguine assert that it will make the insurrection of the United States imperative. Those who are most vocal claim that the troops of the United States will be necessary to prevent outrages, which will disgrace civilization and also to protect American citizens in Cuba.

Under the circumstances news from the scene of the conference is awaited here with the greatest anxiety.

PREFERS WAR TO HUMILITY.

SEÑOR ROBLEDO, FORMER MINISTER OF JUSTICE, TALKS PLAINLY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

BERLIN, March 19.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Anzeiger publishes a dispatch from Madrid giving the substance of an interview with Señor Robledo, former Minister of Justice, in which he classes Cuban autonomy and the recalling of Gen. Weyler as being the greatest of mistakes, and adds:

"Gen. Blasco is unable to subdue the rebellion, which is worse than ever, and the situation with America is most critical. I do not know how far the Americans mean to go, but in any case Spain prefers war to humility. Nobody likes to die, but sooner death than shame. No Spanish government will propose the cession of Cuba for money."

"It was a crime to dissolve the Cortes at this critical time. I hope everything goes well, but I much fear the contrary. Then the poor Queen and the dynasty which must assume the whole responsibility for the conflict, may be swept away."

THE PARKER SEIZED.

THE SHIP WAS LOADED WITH GUNS AND AMMUNITION FOR INSURGENTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

NEW YORK, March 19.—The Tribune says that the ship William L. Parker, laden with guns and ammunition which are thought to have been intended for the Cuban insurgents, has been seized by Marshal Haubert under instructions from Washington. Marshal Haubert had a long search for the ship, but finally found her at No. 13, East River, Brooklyn.

The Spanish admiral appeared very much pleased and concluded: "We considered it, and do consider it, a very great compliment." Capt. Eulale said: "The Montgomery honored us with a salute."

THERE WON'T BE WAR.

BLANCO ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

He Advised the Delay of the Spanish Torpedo Fleet at the Canary Islands.

NEW YORK, March 19.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says that Captain-General Blanco from Havana has given proof that he is anxious for peace as the Madrid ministry. He cabled from Havana advising the government to postpone the departure of the Spanish "flying squadron" of torpedo boats. He advised that it should not, on any account, proceed further toward the United States than the Canary Islands. The order to hold the fleet there was not, however, sent wholly at Gen. Blanco's request.

The United States government made no official representations on the subject, but Admiral Beremjo, Minister of Marine, wanted the torpedo flotilla held at the Canary Islands until it could be joined by the first-class armored cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa, a sister ship to the Vizcaya, because the torpedo vessels and destroyers started on short notice and were not in full war trim. They were not supplied with adequate ammunition. Holding the fleet half-way across the Atlantic until the big cruiser of Spain could join it with fresh ammunition and act as escort and protector was, therefore, probably the real reason.

Marshal Blanco complains that Madrid jingo newspapers have hampered him in parleying with the rebel chiefs.

Section No. 118 of the American naval regulations says: "No ship of the navy shall lower her sails or dip her ensign unless in return for such compliments."

One day can ever be placed above the other, and that is the church flag, with its blue cross, which denotes that there are religious services aboard. In fact, on no occasion is a man-of-war supposed to lower the colors except as a signal of surrendering in battle. The Montgomery's action is the exception.

American officers here say that the adapt Converse could not possibly have known about it, though he could not fail to see the Vizcaya's end Oquendo's flag salutes in passing. It is argued that Capt. Converse might have seen the Spanish salutes dip, not having seen the others rising and lowering the American colors on the little Fern. The most important American officers here were united. They saw the Montgomery's ensign dipping.

Admiral Manterola, to a reporter said that he had gone aboard the Oquendo to see that the formal forming of the marine guard was properly done in honor of the Montgomery's departure. He saw the American ensign dipped three times to the Vizcaya. She had hardly finished answering when the Montgomery dipped again three times to the American.

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY DAY ALLEGED TO HAVE SO DECLARED.

PEACEFUL INTERVENTION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CUBAN QUESTION NOW SAID TO BE THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, March 19.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Intervention appears to be the solution of the Cuban question which was discussed by the administration today. The storm of protest all over the country at the suggestion of a back-down has produced a remarkable change at the White House.

But intervention, if it becomes the policy of the government, will not necessarily mean the independence of Cuba. The understanding is that if the United States does intervene it will be altogether in the character of a peacemaker, threatening punishment alike to Spain and the insurgents if they do not compose their quarrel and stop starving women and children.

Impressions as to the intentions of the administration are gained as the result of hypothetical questions put to their callers by the President and Secretary Day. Every caller today who would say anything, noted the fact that these questions pointed toward intervention. Peaceable intervention to stop the slaughter is the way the suggestions were made.

It would not be good policy to state the sources of information that have been used, but it may be said they are very reliable and higher a good deal than the Tom, Dick and Harry sort.

A few days ago the Spanish Minister, in an interview suggested that intervention that would not provoke hostilities on the part of Spain—intervention that would enable Spain to negotiate for an acceptance of a new plan of autonomy—would not cause offense. Whether it is that kind of intervention that President McKinley and Secretary Day are considering, may be inferred from the well-authenticated assertion that a demand for the cessation of war by May 1 is to be made in such a way as not to offend Spain or endanger the success of the Sagasta ministry.

There were multiplied reiterations to-day that the President has no inkling as to what the Maine report will contain or what the tendency of the evidence is. But Secretary Sherman, to several callers today, made absolutely

KEEPING MUM.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

ation. When, however, it came to the attention of Mr. Hobart that political significance was being given to his name, Señor Quesada, and the Vice-President speedily informed the State Department that his invitations were purely of a social character, and that there had been no purpose in the remotest way to give any political or official significance to Señor Quesada's visit. The Spanish Minister, on learning the foregoing, dismissed the matter as of no importance, so that the incident, such as it was, is closed.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Fleet of Torpedo Boats Assembling at Port Royal, S. C.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Commander Fidgar, formerly chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department, now in command of the Norfolk navy yard, was in conference with the naval officials today. He reported that the finishing touches have been put on the Monitor Puritan and that she is in fine condition for service. It is expected that the Puritan will have soon a flat offer of \$20 for a single word, "accident" or "design," whichever it might be. No more attention was paid to this rich offer than to the horde of other tip-seekers.

DEATH TO AMERICANS.

Threats against the American colony in Havana are being repeated and secret circulars headed "Death to Americans" are being circulated today. Consul-General Lee stands ready to protect Americans, though Gen. Blanco is said to despair of being able to control the volunteer forces in the city.

Cebulon Relieved.

SPARAGUS.

Both the green and white varieties. Have you tried it? It is the

FINEST GROWN.

Received fresh twice a day.

Open all night.

Tel. Main 88.

Althouse Fruit Co.

Redondo Carnations.

AND CHOICE ROSES—CUT FLOWERS AND

Floral Designs. Flowers are packed for shipping.

R. F. COLLINS, Tel. 118, 369 S. Spring St.

INGLESIDE FLORAL COMPANY.

F. Edward Gray, Proprietor.

Tel. Red 1062. Choice Cut Flowers, Decorative and House Plants, Floral Designs.

B LANCHARD PIANO COMPANY.

Special Bargains in Pianos this week.

113 South Spring St.

SUPERB ROUTES OF TRAVEL.

CALIFORNIA LIMITED—

Via Santa Fe Route.

It is the Best, Don't Miss it.

Events at Key West.

KEY WEST (Fla.)

March 19.—The United States court of inquiry into the loss of the battleship Maine continued its session today on board the United States battleship Iowa. The survey steamer Bachie arrived here this morning from the Tortugas Islands. The United States cruiser Montgomery made this morning for the Tortugas Islands. The battleship Massachusetts and the Iowa will leave the Tortugas Islands today for Hampton Roads. Judge-Advocate Marix came here later in the day. The court apparently held a short session.

MAKING TORPEDOES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEWPORT (R. I.)

March 19.—Great activity is displayed at the torpedo station today due to an order from the Navy Department to get in readiness for the shipment of shells for the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, and to fit all the monitors to be armed with torpedoes for the island, one of those that would be shipped to the station daily, until the outfit for all cruisers and battleships shall be completed.

In addition to the torpedo outfit the men at the torpedo station are working on a death-dealing engine, in the shape of a gun, which when discharged is equal to four service torpedoes, of sufficient power to blow out of the water the largest battleship. As soon as the rush torpedo orders are completed, the whole force at the station will be put upon the buoyant mine. The gun is to Narragansett Bay, both east and west, have been plated for mines.

GUNS FOR KEY WEST.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NICE (Fla.)

March 19.—It is rumored here that Spain has purchased the steam yacht Giraldilla, belonging to Hugh McLean, M. P., from the English.

The Spanish salutes dip, not having seen the others rising and lowering the American colors on the little Fern. The most important American officers here were united. They saw the Montgomery's ensign dipping.

Admiral Manterola, to a reporter said that he had gone aboard the Oquendo to see that the formal forming of the marine guard was properly done in honor of the Montgomery's departure.

He saw the American ensign dipped three times to the Vizcaya. She had hardly finished answering when the Montgomery dipped again three times to the American.

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SPECIAL NOTICES—

THE "SUPERB" AT \$2.50 IS A WONDER. We do not understand how sensible people will allow bulldozing and brubowring house-to-house canvassing and sewing machine agents to force their way into our homes and then force them to buy it at exorbitant prices, when they can go direct to head-quarters and buy the elegant, up-to-date "Superb" at \$2.50. Complete in all the essential points which go to make the machine of today a household necessity; finest wooden and steel cabinet; made and guaranteed by one of the oldest and largest and most reliable factories on earth, the Day's Company, who are represented in all the principal cities of the world. Write for catalogues and particulars of our fine trial pieces. Superb" is the only machine in any part of California or New Mexico from the head distributing office established 13 years in Los Angeles.

DAY'S AND ADVANCE OFFICE, 205 S. Broadway, bat. 4th and 5th.

THESE IS DANGER— In dealing with irresponsible dye houses and small concerns. When you find you have made a mistake in buying from them, you have the largest dyeing and cleaning works in the city, and guarantee every garment as represented.

In order to introduce our dry-process patterned machinery, the only plant in Southern California for that class of work, and the latest improvements and features that mechanical genius, modern machinery and 30 years' experience can offer.

The "Superb" are of the best steel, hardened and ground to bearings. If the machine is not exactly as represented, in case of any time within one year, contact us, write for catalogue and particular of our fine trial pieces. Superb" is the only machine in any part of California or New Mexico from the head distributing office established 13 years in Los Angeles.

DAY'S AND ADVANCE OFFICE, 205 S. Broadway, bat. 4th and 5th.

NO FEE UNLESS SUCCESSFUL MERCHANTS AND BANKERS' COLLECTION AGENCY, room 219 Nolan & Smith Bldg.

GENUINE MOCHA AND JAVA, 25c; FRESH roasted daily at our store. J. D. LEE & CO., 130 W. Fifth st., bat. Spring and Main.

THE PACING STALLION WARSPIRE, NO. 125 S. Spring st., bat. Spring and Main, for seasons \$15. J. J. THORNTON, 20

FINISHING FOR AMATEURS: HAND

cameras and California views for sale. BEST & CO., 505½ S. Spring st., 20

BOSTON DYES—WE MAKE A SPECIALTY in dry-cleaning, men's clothes.

THE FINEST LESSON TOMORROW NIGHT in self-control for gentlemen only. PROF. EARLEY, 423½ S. Spring st., 20

JAMES S. MACKENZIE, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT and notary public. 145 Bryson Bldg.

DO NOT PLACE YOUR FIRE INSURANCE WITH THE FIRE INSURANCE CO. J. C. CRIBB & CO., 218 S. Spring st., 20

USE STANLEY DYE PLATES AND NEOPHOTO PAPERS. BEST & CO., agents, 505½ S. Spring st., 20

FIRE INSURANCE FOR LESS THAN UNLIMITED rates. E. C. CRIBB & CO., 218 S. Spring st., 20

SELL, RENT, TYPEWRITERS, TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 339 W. Main.

BEFORE BUYING AMARGOSA MINING stock see me. J. BULLOCK, 402 E. 23d st., 20

CHINESE AND JAPANESE HELP FURNISHED, 2nd floor, 1st and 2nd fls. B. LIARD BROS. LACES AND SUPPLIES, Brunswick-Balk Co., 210 S. 6th.

KID GLOVES CLEANED AT 5¢ PER PAIR AT BROADWAY DEPARTMENT STORE.

WALLPAPER FOR 12-FT. ROOM, \$1. BORER included. WALTER, 67 S. Spring.

LACE CURTAINS DONE UP BY HAND, \$1. OLIVE ST. 16-20

WHAT I KNOW

ABOUT HEADS AND HAIR;

ALL FORMS OF SCALP DISEASES A SPECIALTY.

DR. CARPENTER & CO., 105 AND 106, WILSON BLOCK.

READ AD IN PERSONAL.

MODEL STEAM DYE WORKS—

OFFICE, 195 W. FOURTH ST.

To make our French dyeing process known to the public, we will for this week clean or dye goods for the following prices:

Stocks, \$1.00; \$1.50.

Parts, \$1.00; \$1.50.

Suits, \$2.00; \$2.50.

Ladies' dresses, dry cleaned, \$1.50.

Ladies' gowns, dry cleaned, \$1.50.

Low prices on all other kinds of goods. This is for very best work, guaranteed, but these prices only apply to goods brought to our office, or our works, at 405 E. SIXTH ST. TEL. M. 1063. 20

ENGLISH STEAM DYE WORKS—OSTRICH feathers cleaned and dyed; curtains and blankets cleaned; ladies' and men's clothing and articles of every description dyed and cleaned; dyeing and finishing all kinds of fabrics, including silk, satin, brocade, satin, silk, and lace. All goods are spotless and pressed. \$1. T. CAUCHE, postmaster, 228 S. Spring st., between Eighth and Ninth sts., 20

PALMISTRY AND ASTROLOGY—SCIENTIFIC palm reading and nativities calculated, based on the most recent future events. Mrs. Clegg, recently from the East, whose talent has been tested and genius acknowledged, will also make appointments for palm readings and future events, etc. OFFICE, 350 S. Hill st., HOTEL STANFORD.

THEY ALL KNOW HIM—He gives this advice to all grades of society.

Think less of pudding, and think more of pie.

Main springs, 50c; watches cleaned, 75c; crystals, 10c; small and large diamonds, 25c and 75c. THE ONLY PATTON, 214 S. Broadway.

GOOD MORNING! Have you any houses to rent? WRIGHT & CALLENDER, 29 225 W. Third st.

SHOES REPAIRED—MEN'S SOLES, 35c; LADIES' soles, 30c. 455 S. Spring.

SPECIAL NOTICES—

SHOES REPAIRED BY UP-TO-DATE PEDE.

MEN'S SOLES, 35c. LADIES' SOLES, 30c.

Established 1885. All of our neighbors, any of our 100 customers.

M. LIESKY'S, cheapest place on earth.

20 E. Second st.

PHARMACEUTICAL—TO CURE RHEUMATISM, drops, or kidney trouble, lame, bad of any kind. Hall Thompson's Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney cure has no equal; purely vegetable. Call and see testimonials. 431½ S. SPRING ST., room 20, 20.

WITTING CARS—FOR RENT, \$100 per week; wedding, funerals, etc. \$150 per week.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, EPISCOPAL, REOPENED, 100 S. Spring st., between First and Sixth opposite Central Park. All seats free; all strangers welcome. Services to day, Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; morning prayer, 10 a.m.; full communion, 7:30 p.m.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1:30 P.M.—THE FULLERTON UNION HIGH SCHOOL board will consider plans and specifications for a high school building. For particulars, address C. M. MARBURG, Clerk of Board, Fullerton.

WYKERT'S PUNCTURE-PROOF SOLUTION for small tubes; guaranteed to stop all leakages at once; ladies' and gent's new wheels, \$25; wheat bought and sold; also repairing. 836 S. SPRING and 337 S. MAIN.

FOR SALE—EXQUISITE SET OF JEWELS, 16 pieces, including diamond, emerald, sapphires, rubies, etc. \$1,000.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY, \$1,000.

FOR EXCHANGE—Real Estate, 7, 8, 3, 4, 5, 6.

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SWAPS—Miscellaneous 8, 1, 2

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Liners.

FOR SALE—Country Property.

20 acres near Covina; 12 acres navel oranges, 16 acres Eureka and Lisbon lemons in bearing, 2 acres apricots, good house, large barn; an acre of water; this is a choice piece of property and free from trees; trees in best of condition; can be bought for less than \$400 per acre. 28 acres in bearing, 3 acres Thompson improved; in bearing, 3 acres Thompson improved; in bearing, 2 acres good house, good water right; location one of the choicest, good. 5 acres at Downey, to alfalfa; good water right; 5-room house, new well, windmill and tank; \$100 less of postage; only \$100. 20 acres at city limits and Figueroa st., under fruit in bearing, good 6-room hard finish house; 10 acres unimproved on Figueroa st., for bargains in real estate see SHERWOOD & KOYER, 20.

FOR SALE—SCHOOL AND GOVERNMENT land headquarters since 1858, Wissman's Land Bureau, 228 W. First.

Our new illustrated book shows some special lands that in many localities are simple bargains. They are offered to the homeseeker or Investor. The school lands are offered at \$125 an acre on easy terms, with no conditions to live on the land, or to state or county taxes. You can go the world over and never find so safe, safe and cheap an investment. The lands abound in all counties and are of all varieties, to suit the tastes of the purchaser. You will be surprised going into California cheap lands as you know its progress, and the very humbles man or woman can benefit his or her condition as school lands bought at a ground floor price are sure and certain, and never retrograde in price. Send stamp for books.

FOR SALE—5000—that 10 acres and 10 shares of water, 6 acres Burbank, 6 acres to bearing fruits, balance of 3-roomed house; balance of land fine for alfalfa; this place is cheap at \$1500.

2000—a fine corner, 1 miles south of city, 7½ acres to full-bearing fruits, balance to alfalfa; good 6-roomed plastered house, well, windmill and tank.

\$100—that 10 acres of garden soil, 1 mile from electric line, south, on Central ave.; when the line runs to Pedro, it will pass this 10 acres. D. A. MEEKINS, 20.

FOR SALE—WE SELL THE EARTH—BASSETT & SMITH.

—CHICKEN RANCH—

Reader, do you want to go into the poultry business? If so we have just the place for you. It is on the corner of the Santa Fe, electric and 5th st. on the San Joaquin, electric and 5th st. We have a 1½ acre tract, all fenced, house, 5 rooms, good barn, chicken-house, etc.; lumber on this property cost \$600 to \$700. We have a good well, water tank, etc. for \$65; \$250 can remain on place; yes, and you can have the use of 15 acres near by; it may pay to look into this. BASSETT & SMITH, room 2, Y.M.C.A. Building, 20.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, THE BEST alfalfa ranch for the money in this county, consisting of 270 acres, new fence, all cotton, 100 acres of cotton, 100 acres of 125 acres of red Texas oats and barley; 10 acres of olives, choice varieties; 2 acres family orchard; 1½ room house, barn, tool-house, corrals, tank, well, water tank, etc. of all 100 inches of as pure water as ever flows through this place; no cost, but turn it on. There is no water of No. 1 well, land, etc., than with the money, hot or cold, wet or dry, war or peace, this place is a fortune to any man half-way handled. Forged sale at less than half its value, at \$2,000. JOHN R. TAYLOR, exclusive agent, 440 and 441 Bradbury Block, 20.

IT'S YOUR OWN FAULT IF YOUR WOOLENS come home from the laundry all shrunk. It wouldn't have happened had you taken the time. We have a way to wash woolen underwear without shrinking. Any woolen garment which we shrink in washing we gladly pay for. Drop a post to the EXCELSIOR LANDINGS, 42 S. Los Angeles st. or 111 W. Second st., and our wagon will call for your laundry.

FOR SALE—SNAP BARGAINS—

\$600—6 acres land, ½ in bearing fruit, fruit and 5½ acres, with house, barn, bearing fruit, \$1500 for fine 10 acres old bearing fruit, free from frost.

\$2000—6 acres in bearing apricots, walnut, \$250—6 acres, 12 acres water stocked, 4 acres bearing oranges; crop sold this year for \$2000.

Great bargains in orange groves, walnut and alfalfa ranches. L. R. SMITH, 20.

FOR SALE—BY WILDE & STRONG.

WE HAVE A BARGAIN

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN IN Southern California; 224 Acre at \$20 PER ACRE; 1600 ACRES AT \$15 PER ACRE; 1200 ACRES AT \$10 PER ACRE; will discount the above prices 5 per cent. If sales are made before July 1, 1898. Address FANNIE M. MCKOON, executrix, Fannia Ranch, Sante, San Diego, Cal.

FOR SALE—4000 FIRST-CLASS WASHING-ton navel orange trees, raised in frostless beds; warranted to name and to bear in 2 years; orange trees, 1000000; 1000000 at \$20 per acre, and unimproved land in small and large tracts in La Canada Valley; no frost, no scale, good roads, pure water, natural gas, etc. 1000000; 1000000; choice suburb of Los Angeles and Pasadena; now is the time to examine premises. ELI DOAN, J. L. MURRELL, La Canada, Cal.

FOR SALE—1000000 acres, 1000000 and lemon orchard in bearing; small house, good barn, located in beautiful San Gabriel Valley; 7 miles from Los Angeles; will take good interest on price asked, besides, 1000000 acres, 1000000; price, low terms, only principals need apply. OWNER, 20.

Investigation desired. Honest, high, bargain.

Two acres, house barns and variety of fruits; acre, \$800. Together, special price, \$1000. 20.

FOR SALE—BY H. E. SIDDALL—

208 S. Broadway, room 205. Estimated in Los Angeles 1885.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ORANGE & LEMON land, oldest water-right in Southern California; 1 inch water to each 5 acres of land; best citrus-fruit section; \$6 per acre; best sugar; 1000000; 1000000; price, low terms, easy. C. W. ROGERS, 218 Wilcox Bldg., N.W. on Second and Spring st., 20.

FOR SALE—\$600000 WORTH OF LAND FOR \$5,000; will not refuse a reasonable offer; 2 miles south of city on Redondo Railroad; a new street-car line to El Segundo will run through the tract; will be completed and running 10 trains daily in July. Special notice; only principals need apply. OWNER, 542 S. Spring, 20.

FOR SALE—WE CAN OFFER YOU 1000000 of the finest deciduous fruit orchard, in full bearing, 10 miles from this city; at \$100 per acre of your own terms at 6 months' interest, this is the best bargain ever offered. NORTON & RENEDY, 133 S. Broadway, 20.

FOR SALE—

Cahuenga Valley, a choice corner of 10 acres, including lemon and orange trees, fruit and modern house, outbuildings, fine water plant; a beautiful home; bargain and easy terms; full particulars. See address H. GOODWIN, Colgrove, 20.

FOR SALE—WANT A BUYER FOR A GOOD walnut orchard near the city; a bargain if taken at once. Address T. box 6, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—

Walnut orchard near the city; a bargain if taken at once. Address T. box 6, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—Country Property.

FOR SALE—

Liners

FOR EXCHANGE—

Real Estate.

OR SALE—A SEALSKIN JACKET; BUST 36 in., length 34 in., at \$75, almost new; at 155 S. SPRING. 20

OR EXCHANGE—A SMALL HOME HERE FOR YOUR PROPERTY. W. H. CROMER, N.

dean Hotel. 20

SWAPS—

All Sorts, Big and Little.

ON EXCHANGE—THEY ALL KNOW HIM.

He gives this advice to all grades of society:

Think less of pudding, and think more of

Main Springs, 50c; watches cheap, 75c;

small and large; 5c and 10c;

crystals, 25c. 20

"THE ONLY FAFTON."

28 S. BROADWAY.

OR EXCHANGE—OR EXCHANGE, LOT OF

new hardware. Marlin rifle, 88 caliber; silver

dust for bicycles, etc. Carpenter tools.

For sale or exchange—Delivery boy.

1500 S. BROADWAY.

OR EXCHANGE—2 1000-LB. HORSES FOR

1100 or 1150 HORSES. 20

OR EXCHANGE—I HAVE A GOLD

WATCH, British bulldog revolver and a

Winchester rifle. What have you got?

Graham's bicycle and kodak preferred.

60 RUTH AVE. 20

BUSINESS CHANCES—

Purchase.

FOR SALE—WE SELL THE EARTH—

BASSETT & SMITH—A good brown-

browns business, nearly making \$50

month clear; sells most all the wholesale

houses; any one who wishes to look into

this can do so by applying to us, and get

what's in view. 20

ARTHUR PARSONS, 202 S.

Flower st.

OR EXCHANGE—2 YEAR-OLD HAM-

BIEONIAN colt, thoroughly broken and gen-

tle as a lamb; for gent's high-grade bly-

eys. 20

H. W. HYDER, 622 S.

Hope.

OR EXCHANGE—A CHOICE LOT

40x140, cost \$700; close in, for a good

huck fast; a huck alone would pay

some cash. 20

20-27

FOR EXCHANGE—WE MAKE MIE-

CHANTS' AND BANKERS' COLLECTION

AGENCY, room 219 R. & S. Smiths, 202 S.

Hope.

OR EXCHANGE—TYPIEWITER, HAM-

MONROVIA, lot for 1000 ft. 20

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR HAMMOND, 1000 ft.

Reliable Business Houses Of Los Angeles.

ADVERTISERS ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to place 8x10 advertisements in 30 San Fran. Newspapers for \$4.50 per week. **NEWITT ADVERTISING CONCERN**, 324-325 Stimson Building. Phone Main 1664.

ALL-WOOL INGRAINS 65¢.

Splendid Quality All-wool Ingrains Carpeted very handsome new pattern. Carpets only 6¢ a yard. **AKROF FURNITURE CO.**, 441 S. Main, opp. Postoffice. Phone Main 1146.

ALFALFA AND HAY.

500 carloads. Our prices are the lowest. **S. A. HAY STORE & MILLING CO.**, 201 Third and Central Ave. Telephone M. 1384.

NITA BICYCLES \$35.

Milwaukee Bicycles \$25. Every wheel fully guaranteed. Honest wheel at Cut Rate. **A. R. MAINES**, 43 South Spring St.

CUTS ADVERTISERS 25¢

Plenty of cuts for any business at this price. Engraving by every process. Illustrate your ads. **J. C. NEWITT**, 224 Stimson Building.

GOOD HAY \$14.50 A TON.

Oat or Barley, sweet and clean. \$14.50. **Stratton No. 1**, Alameda, 4450. Finest Oat, Wheat or Barley Hay in the city. **C. E. PRICES CO.**, 807 S. Olive. Phone M. 573.

HAY. HAY. HAY. HAY.

Good feeding Hay \$12 per ton at our yard. \$13 per ton delivered. **SHATTUCK & DESMOND**, 55 1227 Figueroa street. Tel. West 21.

MOWERS.

Crown and the Original Buckeye. Also Solid Comfort Plows, the latest and best cultivator. **S. L. BY LALE**, FORNIA IMPLEMENT CO., 2110 S. Los Angeles Street.

RESTAURANTS--HOTELS

And other large consumers of fuel will save some money by giving us a chance to figure. **W. E. CLARK**, 1249 S. Pearl St., Phone West 60.

Advertisements in this column. Terms and information can be had of **J. C. NEWITT**, 324-325 Stimson Building.

LIVE STOCK WANTED

WANTED--HORSES--For Exchange--A lot in Los Angeles or a number of horses of all kinds for sale--150 pounds each. Inquire room 324 S. BROADWAY. 20.

WANTED--TO RENT A GENTLE FAMILY horse and phaeton or surrey, two or three times a week; cannot pay living prices; give address and price. Address S. box 16, TIMES OFFICE. 20.

WANTED--TO LET 10 THOROUGHBRED Holstein cows, large milkers, for term of years to reliable party having suitable place. Also few Berkshire sows. **NILES**, 456 E. Washington Street.

WANTED--GENTLE HORSE, HARNESS and wagon for his keep, or sell on commission; or will give gold watch and chain for same. **327 SAN PEDRO ST.** 20.

WANTED--HORSE AND LIGHT WAGON or buggy for its keep, with privilege of buying and selling, light work; good car. **514 TEMPLE ST.** 20.

WANTED--HORSE AND BUGGY FOR ITS keep; very light use and best of care; Call northwest corner PENNSYLVANIA and BAILEY.

WANTED--TO PURCHASE A THOROUGH-BRED Jersey cow, giving 3 to 5 gallons of milk a day. Address W. box 27, TIMES OFFICE. 20.

WANTED--SOUND GENERAL PURPOSE horse, harness and express or spring wagon, call 231 GLEN AVE. 20.

WANTED--HORSE, GROOM, ALSO LIGHT wagon and harness or what ever, also shotgun. Apply 119 ROSE ST. 20.

WANTED--\$40 FOR 90 DAYS. LOW RATE on gilt-edge collaterals. Address W. box 13, TIMES OFFICE. 20.

WANTED--A FEW SHORT TIME ON BEST OF collateral property. Address W. box 15, TIMES OFFICE. 20.

WANTED--A HORSE FOR HIS KEEP; will take good care of it. Apply 1256 E. 27TH ST. 20.

WANTED--GOOD HORSE FOR HIS KEEP; might buy later. Call quick, 654 TOWNE AVENUE. 20.

WANTED--A FEW COWS WITH MILK custom, or a small dairy. **1306 E. 12TH ST.** 20.

WANTED--THE BEST DRIVING HORSE that will buy. **4833 PASADENA AVE.** 20.

WANTED--5 CHEAP WORK HORSES. **123 ROSE ST.** 20.

DENTISTS
And Dental Room.

CLIFFORD A. M. METHOD DENTAL CO. rooms 20 to 26, 10th & N. Spring St. Painless extracting, filling, crown and bridge work; flexible rubber plates. Pure gold fillings, \$1 up; all other fillings, 50 up; cleaning teeth, \$1 up; root canal, \$1 up; crown and bridge work, \$4 up; a full set of teeth, \$3. Open evenings and Sunday forenoons.

ADAMS BROS. DENTAL OFFICES, 239½ S. Spring. Plates from \$1; painless extracting, fee: all work guaranteed. Established 12 years. Sunday, 10 to 12. Tel. black 1273.

DR. BROWN DENTIST, 7 and 8, Grant Blvd., 355 S. Broadway. Tel. green 1073.

DR. F. E. STEVENS--ON SUNDAYS AND evenings (except light) 22½ S. SPRING.

TEETH PULLED--PAINLESSLY, 25 CENTS. DR. CLARK, 40½ S. Broadway. 20.

HAZARD & HARRIS PATENTS

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE county of Los Angeles, state of California. In the matter of the application of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Los Angeles to a court to have it sell real estate. Upon reading and filing the petition this day presented by the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Los Angeles, a corporation formed for the purpose of erecting and maintaining an order authorizing and directing it to negotiate a sale of its two pieces of real property situated on the west side of Broadway, city of Los Angeles, hereinafter more particularly described: It is ordered that on Monday, the 21st day of March, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, or as soon thereafter as the court may be heard, at the courthouse on the corner of Temple street and Broadway, in said city of Los Angeles, the same is hereby fixed and appointed as the time and place of hearing said application, and all objections that may be made in the premises: And it is further ordered that the corporation desires to sell said property, together with 88 feet, or more or less, on the west side of Broadway, between Third and Fourth streets, now used as a public walk, particularly described as the south 68 feet of the east 145 feet of lot three (3) block eight (8) in the city of Los Angeles, California; and 50½ feet, situated on Broadway, between Fourth and Fifth streets, particularly described as the south 60 feet of the south 120 feet of lot three (3) block four (4) in the survey of the city of Los Angeles for the purpose of paying its present church indebtedness, and for the purpose of reinvesting the balance of the sum due, in the purchase and sale in building a modern, convenient and spacious church building on the corner of Sixth and Hill streets, to be set apart in the city for the use to morganize the same in this court, to which reference is hereby made for further particulars: Now therefore, it is further ordered that notice to all persons interested in the matter of said application be given by publication of a copy of this order in the Los Angeles Times, a newspaper of general circulation published daily in the city of Los Angeles, aforesaid, and a publicized newspaper to be made in said newspaper as often as the same shall be issued before said hearing.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 18, 1898.
WALDO M. YORK,
Judge of said Superior Court.
F. M. Porter, atty. for plaintiff.

Events in Society.

BLOODY-POISONING.

CHOYNSKI SERIOUSLY ILL--SEVERAL TROUBLES.

Believed to Have Been Inoculated from a Sore on George Green's Arm.

HEART IN VERY BAD SHAPE.

PHYSICIAN FINDS ENLARGEMENT OF HIS CARDIAC ORGAN.

Great Races at Oakland--Coursing at Ingleside and Union Park.

Tally to Be Kept on Sporting Ladies.

ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19. Cyrus Kenyon, aged 20, had his right leg fractured this afternoon while playing ball at the Velodrome grounds. He was treated at the park emergency hospital by Dr. Stafford. Kenyon lives in Stockton.

TALLY ON SPORTING LADIES.

ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19. Chief Lees issued orders to Capt. Wittman today to detail two officers in uniform in each of the downtown pool-rooms where women are allowed to place bets on horse races. They are instructed to take the names and addresses of each woman and to keep record of the same, and to call on her again if she visits again.

CHAMPION FLY CASTER.

ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19. Walter Mansfield added another record to his long list at the club contest of the San Francisco Fly Casting Club at Stow Lake today. In the long-distance event he added two feet to his score, by making the remarkable cast of 117 feet, a distance which has never been approached by any other wielder of the rod.

PICHER'S READY RACKET.

ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19. The courts of the California Lawn Tennis Club were filled today with spectators and players to witness the preliminary rounds of the gentlemen's double tournament, and also the matches between club men and Oliver S. Picher, champion of San Francisco. Picher showed high-class, defeating George Bradshaw by a score of 6-4, 6-4, and 6-4, also lowering the colors of Ralph Eliven, 6-3, 6-2.

HOT BALL--STANFORD WINS.

ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, March 19. The Garden City Club played a game of baseball on the campus this afternoon, with the 'varsity team. The victory went to Stanford by a score of 4 to 1.

INTERCOLLEGIATE AGREEMENT.

ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.

BERKELEY, March 19. The Executive Committee of the University of California Athletic Association has accepted the intercollegiate agreement with Stanford, approved by the committees of both universities. The athletic managers were instructed to insist that the bicycle races must be definite issues for the coming campaign. The main issue will be the intercollegiate creation now pending, which is largely in favor of agricultural interests and detrimental to agricultural interests.

The agrarian election manifesto just issued, is signed by the leaders of the different Conservative factions, and by the leaders of the National Liberal and Content parties, the new amalgamation thus comprising about 100,000 present representation in the Reichstag and over half the Diet. In opposition to this combination, all the Liberal and Radical factions have hoisted these banners, and they will be supported by the Socialists in upholding the many lines of the agricultural interests. The campaign has been opened through Germany. The commercial convention, sitting this week in Berlin, representing all the chambers of commerce and agricultural firms of the country, unanimous passed a resolution in favor of the peasant interests.

CRESCENT CITY RACES.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19. The weather was fine, and the track fast.

Results:

Surfings: Pert won, Adowa, second; Saver third; time 1:15.

Windings: W. W. won, Fervor, second; Elkin third; time 1:15.

Six furlongs: Glenmoine won, Dave S. second, Minnie Welden third; time 1:14½.

Palmetto hurdle, handicap, mile and one-eighth: Partner won, Proverb second, Shanty Kelly third; time 2:05½.

Seven furlongs: Glamaine won, Petty F. second, Tote Simmons third; time 2:28½.

Mile and one-eighth: Elyria won, Dawn second, Melle third; time 1:55.

LONDON SPRING GAMES.

LONDON, March 19. At the spring games of the London Athletic Club today, Lutens won the one mile challenge run in 4:46.

In the 100 yards dash, Belford gave up the struggle and Mayne won; time 12 1-5s.

The two-mile handicap was won by H. G. Lloyd; time 9m. 50 1-5s.

Fitzherbert was the quarter-mile run; time 5s.

The 80 yards run was won by Colgate, who had 25 yards start; time 1m. 52 1-5s.

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GRIP AND BRAIN FAG.

PREMIER SALISBURY'S HEALTH IS VERY PRECARIOUS.

Humors of Pending Changes in the British Cabinet are Rife at London.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATED

BRITISHERS AS WELL AS IRISHMEN WORE THE SHAMROCK.

Ambassador Hay's Tour-English Women Demand Smoking Cars, South African Troubles Gladstone's Feeble Health.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

LONDON, March 19.—(By Atlantic Cable.) There was an important Cabinet conference this morning in continuation of yesterday's discussion of the Chinese question. It is reported that Great Britain requests Russia to give guarantees that the warships of the world will be admitted free of duty into Port Arthur. Great Britain in this matter is ostensibly acting at the instance of China.

RUSSIA'S INACTIVITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

PEKING, March 19.—The recent inactivity of the Russians at Peking is explained by the fact that the negotiations have again been transferred to St. Petersburg, owing to the difficulties encountered here.

The coincidence of the French demands presented on the eve of the emission of the Chinese loan in London is commented upon, and it is asserted that France and Russia are trying their best to wreck the loan. Upon the occasion of the last visit of the French Ambassador to the Chinese Foreign Office, the Chinese refused to accede to the French proposals, and the Ambassador said that when he returned to Paris he would present stronger arguments, and would even threaten active operations from Tonquin and the forcible seizure of a coaling station.

The general opinion here is that it is impossible to disregard the present rumors of revolution in well-informed circles that Russia has abandoned her attempts to lease Port Arthur, but has not ceased her negotiations regarding Taliens Wan.

GLADSTONE FAILING.

The Grand Old Man's Condition Growing Worse.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

LONDON, March 19.—(By Atlantic Cable.) The Pall Mall Gazette says Gladstone's general condition is appreciably worse. It adds: "It was his own wish to be moved to Hawarden with as little delay as possible. Whatever the precise nature of the facial pains, neuralgia, or the presence of some unhealthy growth, there can be no doubt that, though intermittent, they have occasioned severe suffering, and it necessarily follows that his physical powers and heart's action have become gravely enfeebled."

The health of the Marquis of Salisbury is greatly improved.

ALL HANDS LOST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

LONDON, March 19.—(By Atlantic Cable.) The steamer which was sunk with all on board Wednesday morning in collision with the British bark British Princess from Leith for Liverpool, is believed to have been the Ville d'Anvers, a Belgian government training ship, having on board sixty cadets and twenty officers in addition to her regular crew.

VILLE D'ANVERS SPOKEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

ANTWERP, March 19.—The Belgian government training ship Ville d'Anvers, which is reported to have been sunk on Wednesday morning, in collision with the bark British Princess, was spoken near Flushing yesterday by a training vessel.

TURKEY'S BACKDOWN.

Czar Withdraws His Demand for Unpaid War Indemnity.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 19.—In consequence of the Sultan's direct appeal, the Czar has consented to withdraw his demand for the \$3,750,000 arrears of the Russo-Turkish war indemnity which His Majesty at first insisted should be paid from the Graeco-Turkish war indemnity. This fact is an alleged foreshadowing Turkey's acceptance of Prince George of Greece, the candidate of the Czar as Governor of the Island of Crete.

A SIGNIFICANT MOVE.

Gen. Montgomery Moore Going to Washington, D. C.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

HALIFAX (N. S.) March 19.—The announcement is made here that Gen. Montgomery Moore, commander-in-chief of the British land forces in North America, will start for the capital of the United States, where Gen. Gascoigne, commander of the Canadian militia, is now reported to be visiting Prince George of Greece, the candidate of the Czar as Governor of the Island of Crete.

GEN. MONTGOMERY MOORE GOING TO WASHINGTON, D. C.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

JACKSONVILLE (Fla.) March 19.—Burglars entered the Franklin Bank of Franklin, near here, last night, and blew up the safe, securing between \$5000 and \$6000. They stole a hand-car and escaped. So far there is no clue. The loss will not affect the bank's standing.

ILLINOIS BANK ROBBED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

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FOLLOWED BLACK PATTI.

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MOB VIOLENCE.

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FAILED BLACK PATTI.

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FAILED TO PROSECUTE.

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VENTURA COUNTY.

PASTURAGE FAILS—SHEEP MUST BE SHIPPED ELSEWHERE.

Valuable Welcome Fowler Estate to Be Divided Between Widow and Daughters—Historical Hotel and Furnishings to Be Sold—Lost Husband.

VENTURA. March 19.—[Regular Correspondence.] The raising of sheep in this county is now at an end. The lack of rain this season being the immediate cause, although the setting aside of Pine Mountain as a government reservation will reduce the pasture to a large extent.

This morning in an interview, Mariano Erburn of Jules Ferand & Co. stated that he would leave for New Mexico and adjoining territory this coming week in search of pasture for their sheep. This firm owns the largest flock in this county. With lambs, they have about ten thousand head. In the county there is now, with lambs, about forty thousand head. This firm's sheep are at present on the Escondido ranch where there is but little feed. Mr. Erburn says there is no feed in the county, and the sheep must either be transported or left to die. They are in poor condition, and will have to be shipped by rail. If shipped they will not be brought back again, as he considers the sheep business at an end.

He further said: "There are now 40,000 sheep; we have about 10,000, Echeagaray & Alrue about 7000 on the Taylor ranch and Wolt & Lehman about 5000 on the Simi ranch, the balance are in small flocks. Feed is scarce and some of it will be done."

Mr. Erburn commenced in the sheep business in 1881, and has continued ever since, with an interregnum of four years. He said: "Sheep men have heavy losses. In 1894 there were 60,000 sheep in this county, but during the dry season, only 10,000 sheep died. Our losses this year will be heavy. Last year Martin Uharney sold his wethers at \$4 per head, with eight months' wool upon them. We just consumed a deal whereby we sold last spring wool in San Francisco for 10 cents per pound. Our sheep average five pounds of wool each shearing, or ten pounds per year."

"Our pasture now costs on an average of sixty cents per head per year, with 10 cents a year for shearing. In 1881 it cost us only about 25 or 30 cents for pasture."

There are now in Santa Barbara county aside from the island, about 100,000 sheep. They have more pasture lands, still they have not much feed. Cater of the Santa Rosa ranch has about 25,000 out of the 100,000."

VALUABLE ESTATE PARTITIONED.

In the Superior Court this morning the final account of the executors of the will of Welcome Fowler was allowed, and partition for distribution granted as prayed for. The estate was valued at \$20,000, besides real estate as yet undivided.

The estate, as ordered partitioned today, consisted principally of notes and mortgages worth \$64,000. The widow, Mrs. Mallinda J. Fowler, received \$32,000. The remaining \$32,000 is equally distributed among the following children: Wm. N. A. Fowler, Mrs. Fowler; Oscar N. Fowler; Frances A. Spencer; Mary J. Cleveland; (Mary E. Kirkner and Martha V. Vurson and Lucinda A. Davis; the two latter have since died, and their share \$4000 each goes to their respective children.)

There is still a large ranch on the Simi not yet partitioned, and numerous town lots in Santa Paula.

On September 7, 1897, according to the will there was \$27,000 distributed, the five daughters each receiving \$3000, while the sons each received \$4000.

A HISTORICAL HOTEL.

In the suit of Andrew Ayers et al. vs. Albert Ayers et al. in an inventory of the assets of partition has been filed. Ed T. Hare is appointed as sole referee. The property in question, and which will be sold at public auction is the Ayers Hotel, and the personal property, consisting in main of hotel furniture, etc. will be sold in three separate lots. The first, personal, terms cash; the second, hotel building and lot, one-third cash, balance in one and two years, secured by mortgage; third, corner property Main and Figueroa street.

This hotel is one of the remaining historical landmarks of the county. It was founded by William Ayers in 1857, who, in connection with his son, ran the hotel until his death in 1881; since then it has been run by Albert Ayers. The hotel was the stage stand for the coast stage line. During 1880-70 it was the postoffice. From 1880 to 1889 it was the County Treasurer's office. Many of the most prominent State pioneers have stopped at this hotel. The guests included such men as ex-Governor Winfield Scott, Gen. John C. Frémont, Gen. George, Hon. J. J. Ayers, Judge Pablo, Hon. P. D. Wiggington, Hon. Joe Cooper, Hon. Walter Murray, Hon. S. O. Houghton, Hon. Y. Sepulveda. In 1878, when Ventura county was formed, all of the county officials resided at this hotel, and until the advent of the railroad it was the principal hotel in this county.

A LOST HUSBAND.

Sheriff Charlebois has received the following pathetic letter from Berkeley:

"I beg of you to assist me in finding the whereabouts of my husband, Walter Goodrich. This past letter I got from him on the 10th of January, 1898. It was only a few days in Ventura at the time he wrote it. He went to Ventura right from Riverside, where he had been working in a packing-house. He is in delicate health, and I am very uneasy about him. If he is sick I am anxious to have him come home, but do not know where a letter can reach him. He is an Englishman by birth, 44 years of age, height, 5 ft. 10 1/2 in., blue eyes, light hair and moustache; weight, about 150 pounds. By trying to find him you will greatly oblige a heart-broken wife."

"SADIE GOODRICH."

HUEENEME SHIPMENTS.

According to the Hueneeme Herald the following figures show the amount of produce shipped over the Hueneeme wharf from June 1, 1897, to March 17, 1898: Barley, 331,177 bags; wheat, 91,639 bags; honey, 1487 cases; beans, 66,598 bags; corn, 26,718 bags; wool, 10,148 bags.

MARINE NEWS.

Last Friday the steamer Samoa took from Hueneeme for San Francisco 6682 bags of beans, 822 bags of corn, 1749 bags of flour, and 10 cases of honey.

Saturday the steamer Coon Bay took for Santa Barbara from the same port, 250 bags of barley, 18 bags of corn and 22 bags of beans. This steamer on the same date landed sixty-four tons of freight for local merchants.

The schooner Sailor Boy is now en route to Hawaii with a large set of pine lumber, 260,000 feet of which is for the beet sheds at the sugar factory, being especially made to order.

The schooner Esther Bubne, Capt. Anderson, five days from Eureka, after discharging 75,000 feet of lumber here, sailed for Hueneeme yesterday, where the balance, 290,000 feet, will be discharged.

The steamer Bonita sailed for San Francisco yesterday with 634 boxes of oranges, 49 boxes of tangerines, 137 boxes of peaches, 9 boxes green peas, 16 packages of miscellaneous freight.

The steamer Coos Bay will land sixty-two tons of freight for local merchants tonight.

25c Bottle HOYT'S COLOGNE	10c Bottle WITCH HAZEL	10c Bottle FLAVORING EXTRACT
19c	9c	6c
15c Bottle SHOE DRESSING	6c Bottle VASELINE	
9c	3c	

New Department New Department New Department New Department

10c Bottle AMMONIA	5c STOVE LID LIFTER	10c STOVE POLISH
4c	3c	8c
10c MACHINE OIL	5c LAUNDRY WAX	2c

You have read about the new Department for the past two months. We have been planning, buying, getting ready—in fact working hard for a year, to make this department the peer of all our past successes. We've gathered the World's best creations in Millinery Art. Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments—all have been imported directly by us. None but manufacturers could even hope to do business with us. Our prices will be a revelation, not only to buyers, but to dealers as well. We invite you, we invite your friends, to our

GRAND MILLINERY OPENING

Thursday, March 24.

INTERESTING STORE NEWS FOR OPENING WEEK.

Domestics.

Note the goods—the staples we list here—then consider the prices we quote, and you'll cease to wonder at the crowds that gather daily in front of this department. You've never seen the crowd! Then get in line this week and buy.

6c SHIRTING PRINTS, made by the Merrimac Mills

41c

5c ARABESQUE CLOTH, all-over patterns for wrappers

5c

10c SHEETING, It's nine-quarters, 9-4, at

9c

10c JAMESTOWN PLAIDS, one yard wide, on sale Monday at

25c

10c GAUZE ORGANIE, lace stripes, at

19c

12c PERCALE, 36 inches wide, at

9c

5c CRASH, good 5c bleached crash

3c

10c ORGANIE SUISSE, a perfect kaleidoscope of color

10c

8c DIMITY, We place 100 pieces on sale Monday at

6c

EGG BEATER, 5c

2c

COAT HANGER, 10c

5c

3c Doz. CLOTHES PINS

1c

10c BLUEING

4c

Send for our catalogue "Our Little Drummer."

4th and Broadway

Dress Goods

Have arrived here during the week in almost endless profusion. The new weaves, the late colorings, are displayed ready—waiting—for your inspection and criticism. The saving on a dress bought here will almost pay for the trimmings, and nice trimmings at that.

2c GRANITE WEAVES, Patterns too pretty, too intricate for us to describe. Better look at 'em. The seeing will be interesting.

12c

12c CHILDREN'S HOSE, black or tan, seamless, ribbed, high spliced heel and toe.

8c

10c CORSET COVERS, fine quality, Monday

9c

10c DRAWERS—none better have ever been offered at \$2.50 a pair Monday at

19c

6c MUSLIN GOWNS, embroidered yoke with tucks and rufflins, the gowns

48c

Notions.

Not only Notions, but Ribbons, Embroidery and Laces meet with sweeping price reductions this week. Just a few:

TAFFETA RIBBON, 3c

14c

10c ALTA RIBBONS, 5c

EMBROIDERY, 10 yards of odd pieces

2c

VALENCIENNE LACE, choice patterns

1c

10c CUBE OF PINS, 10c

10c ASSORTED TOILET PINS

4c

2c LINGERIE BELTS, all colors

14c

3c GARTERS, ladies' fancy 3c garters

19c

3c EMBROIDERY SILK, new spring styles

1c

for outlining, one skein for

6.88

Special for Monday

1c

Clothing.

Clothing stores and tailors will tell you—*oh*—they can't do it. Listen to their stories, look at their wares, and then come here. We'll show you first, that we can; second, that we do. If we don't, why it's simple; go back to the clothing-store man.

2c BOYS' SUITS, blue Thibet yes

3c BOYS' SUITS, fancy cheviot, double breasted, all sizes

10c MEN'S SUITS, Cheviot and cassimere, new spring styles

2c

KID GLOVES, tan, brown, black, 5c

65c

33c

SPRING CAPE, Covert Cloth

98c

SEPARATE SKIRTS, Galatea Stripes, 75c

Hosiery and Underwear.

Nowhere in the busy store are values appreciated more than here. Read the hosiery news—and think over these under special.

10c LADIES' HOSE, seamless, fast black

9c

12c CHILDREN'S HOSE, black or tan, seamless, ribbed, high spliced heel and toe.

8c

10c CORSET COVERS, fine quality, Monday

9c

10c DRAWERS—none better have ever been offered at \$2.50 a pair Monday at

19c

10c NIGHT SHIRTS, Fancy Embroidered Fronts, Fine Quality Muslin

33c

10c UNDERWEAR, Gray Derby Ribbed, Drawers to match

23c

10c SUSPENDERS, Police and postmen's, extra web and leather trimmings

39c

10c SOCKS—Black or Tan, seamless, fast colors

3c

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PASADENA.

OPENING OF THE COUNTRY CLUB A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

Hot Fight Promised for Marshalls—Three Candidates in the Field—Attempted Burglary at the Residence of Mrs. Anna Brown—Brevities.

PASADENA, March 19.—[Regular Correspondence.] All society attended the opening reception of the new Country Club this afternoon, when the new clubhouse was formally dedicated, and golf, clay-pigeon shooting and tennis sufficed to entertain the younger element, while their elders were satisfied to sit on the plazas of the clubhouse and marvel at the fine view.

Each of the seventy-members of the club was entitled to invite five friends to the opening, and the meeting was a success, which were under the efficient chairmanship of Jason Evans. It was a spirited scene, the ladies in red waists and the gentlemen in regulation golf suits playing the game from soon after noon until it became too dark to see the links.

The clubhouse, which is a marvel of construction, has been fully described in these columns heretofore. The large reception rooms, parlors and smoking rooms were filled all the afternoon with those who came to pay their respects to the Committee of Arrangements and witness the games. The golf course was in full flower, and the ladies at the foot of the hill.

From 1 o'clock to 5 refreshments were served continually. From noon until late in the afternoon there was a continuous procession of carriages. In the large fields surrounding the house the sight was inspiring. The golf links were to be the best in America. It was indeed a most successful opening, and the Country Club is now one of the institutions of the city. Located as it is on the knoll above Wilson's Lake, it is just far enough out to furnish a good view, and the water and sand and water from the plazas is certainly unsurpassed in this section, with the mountain ranges standing as huge sentinels overlooking the whole. The Committee of Arrangements and the Reception Committee left nothing undone which could add to the pleasure of the three hundred or more guests present.

A HOT MARSHALSHIP FIGHT.

This evening the marshalship fight has taken on another added zest, for J. J. Patton, who was nominated at the mass meeting of the nonpartisans, to-day filed with City Clerk Dyer his nomination papers signed by 118 of the citizens, according to the existing regulations in certain quarters. Josiah Horton, in response to the demands of many friends, allowed his name to be used as a candidate for the position of Marshal.

The nomination papers were being largely signed by friends of Rich, and were turned in to the immunitors of his friends and allowed them to circulate for signatures the necessary petition papers, so this evening Mr. Horton withdrew from the race, and now a three-cornered fight is on between the incumbent, Marshal W. S. "Fatty" Rich, who was the regular nominee of the Republican convention; J. J. Patton, who was the nominee of the Non-partisan mass meeting, and Warren J. Richardson, who will be nominated by petition.

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ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

Mrs. Anna Brown of Orange Grove avenue and Congress street went upstairs this evening and found a man in one of the rooms. She screamed, and the burglar jumped from the window to the ground, a distance of about ten feet, landing in the dirt around a bed of flowers. He broke two sticks and left a perfect imprint of his hands and knees. The police were notified by telephone, but the distance from the center of the city is so long that it was some fifteen minutes before Marshal Lacey arrived upon the scene, during which time the burglar had made good his escape.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

A marine was walking along Colorado street this evening, attending to his own business, when he was uncivilly accosted by young Jimmie Hayey. The sailor warned Hayey not to interfere with him, but the adves was not heeded, and both squared away. The sailor struck him in the face, but that blew away Hayey's eye, and he allowed the young sailor to proceed on his way uninterrupted.

A meeting of the Republican City Central Committee was held this evening, with Chairman W. B. Hall in the chair, and a large attendance. An Executive Committee consisting of Chairman Howland, Secretary George C. Horton, John Allin and George T. Downing was appointed, the chair to name another member at the next meeting. The campaign was discussed at length.

The High School Lycum tendered a reception to the Choral and Glee Club this evening in Odd Fellows Hall. Music by the orchestra of the school and the Glee and Choral clubs, as well as vocal solo by friends, were followed by light refreshments.

The annual meeting of the Pasadena Fair Club will be held on Monday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at No. 55 East Colorado street.

Among Pasadena's noteworthy enter-

NEWS FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TOWNS.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

HARBOR DEFENSEWORK CARRIED ON WITH MUCH ENERGY.

England's Attitude Explained by an Officer of H.M.S. Phaeton—Common Council Meets—Committees Report—Not Sure of the Pinta Mining Development.

Feed and Sale Yards," Union and Raymond avenue. In three years, by his own pluck, industry and capacity, Mr. H. H. Matthay has made a name and widely-known business. Think of the convenience of a place where your horse is stalled two hours for 5 cents; all day, 10 cents; all day with feed, 20 cents; Think of the advantage to merchants and taxpayers in keeping teams of on the streets of your town a loss gain in horse, wagon or harness, see Matthay first. He makes any sort of trade or dicker and states exact facts about everything.

Frank Crisp's branch office of Los Angeles City Dyeing and Cleaning Works, is proving a great success. He can give references to the first families of Pasadena. This company has the only method of cleaning by dry pressure, without using delicate fabrics. 143 E. Colorado.

Prof. Oscar R. Gleason, the world's greatest horse-evaluator, will exhibit at Athletic Park, Pasadena, Tuesday afternoon. It is a wonderfully interesting exhibition, and many tourists will witness the attendance.

People notice that many of Pasadena's business men are getting up the new clubs and London dining rooms, E. Colorado st., and they speak very highly of the food and service.

Visitors in Pasadena are cordially invited to inspect the stock of the "C" Shoe Store and see the new shapes just arrived from New York. Men's and boy's only. Three lines of Hanan's celebrated shoes, all widths.

A gentleman from Chicago says the Pasadena Electric Fixture and Supply Company is doing a great business, and the new line as you find in the metropolis. They undersell all competitors.

The cost of a pure distilled water like Littl is insignificant compared with the terrible risk run in drinking impure water and giving it to children.

Anthracite coal, all sizes; and sole agents for Cerrillos Coal. J. A. Jacobs & Son.

Loose alfalfa for sale. A. E. Johnson, Garvey Ranch; postoffice address, San Gabriel.

The Carlton Hotel is becoming very popular under its new management.

Shamrock table linens and napkins direct from the factory, at Bon Accord.

Crandall, fotografier.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Small Orange Output—Chamlee Again in Court.

SANTA ANA, March 19.—[Regular Correspondence.] Orchardists in El Modena and Villa Park who use the water from the Santiago Irrigation Company's ditch are now benefiting from the submerged dam, which the company put in at the head of their ditch about eighteen years ago.

ORANGE OUTPUT SMALL.

The condition of the orange market has not improved, and the output from the orchards during the past week has been very small, compared to what was when the shipping season first opened. Mansur & Adams have packed three carloads for Allen Bros. of Los Angeles since Monday; C. E. Torrey & Co. and carload from McPherson, and J. D. Thomas will ship one car from Tustin this afternoon.

A PECULIAR MISHAP.

John English and John Knauss, two young men who were arrested on a complaint sworn out by Engineer Gamble of the Santa Ana and Newport Railway, charged with attempting to wreck his train, were tried yesterday. The judge, Hartington, today, and are acquitted. The boys crossed the railroad track in front of the train in a lumber wagon, and as the vehicle jolted across the rails the brakebeam fell across the track. The engineer saw it in time to slow down his train and thus avoided a serious accident. The boys claimed they did not discover their loss until the engineer called to them as he was passing.

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE.

An officer of the Phaeton said to the representative of the Times this morning: "We cannot avoid the fact that war will occur in China, or regarding China, within a few months. The Russian aggression is like the moving of a glacier, and the country is scarcely perceptible at a glance, but close study reveals that Russia is moving on Asia with a ponderous weight that may prove irresistible."

Then, too, the French demands of the past few days have excited our apprehension, and the like of the French in their alliance with the United States, and readily admit that the United States in the United States in the Asian question would more than offset England's friendship in the Camboglio.

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City Briefs.

A moneyed institution that is placing loans on ranches for the purpose of erecting pumping plants has had their engineer examine into the merits of the different gas engines on the market, and, acting on his report, has placed an order with the Machinery and Electric Co., 251 North Main street, for a six-horse-power Hercules gas engine to be installed near the city.

Four coal breaks backs as well as pocketbooks. Coal that is one-third dirt weighs a great deal more than dirt, weighs a great deal more than dirt, and lasts a shorter time than coal.

Brings in come-again customers.

Stewart & Desmond, wholesale and retail coal, wood, hay and grain dealers, No. 1227 South Figueroa street.

Tel. 211 west.

See the large stock of new "North-ern" slow-speed motors just received at M. & E. Co., 251 North Main street.

Visiting card current styles, by new types, process, fac simile of engraving, no plate necessary; 60 cents per 100. Wedding announcements, etc., \$4 per 100. Jones Book Store, 226 W. First street.

The Copley Prints, reproductions of notable paintings publicly and privately owned in America, also the numerous paintings in the new library of Congress at Washington, the Boston Public Library and other public buildings.

Southon, Vall & Co., agents, No. 123 South Spring street.

Come to headquarters for New Home, Wheeler & Wilson and Domestic sewing machines. We have an elegant line of second-hand and new from \$5 to \$30, all styles, makes. Nothing can equal these in price or quality. Moorhead & Barre, managers, No. 349 South Spring street.

Our drawn work sale has been such a success that we have disposed of one-half the large invoice. We will continue it one week more at same reductions. Look for the bargains.

Campbell's Curio Store, 255 S. Spring st.

Business legitimate, established twenty years; now having 15 per cent. on \$25,000. Advertiser understands business.

Address R. Box 42, Times Office.

Anheuser-Busch bock beer on draught Monday in all saloons dispensing the famous Anheuser-Busch beer. Order some bottles. V. H. Theobald & Co., agents, T. 467.

The Natick House will serve a chicken dinner from 4:45 to 7:30 p.m.; meals 25 cents, or 21 for \$4.50. Nos. 108-110 West First street. Music by Arend's orchestra.

You have made a change of day nature since final canvass for the directory. Kindly notify L. A. Directors, Co., 416 Spring street, Tel. 1380.

Rather than Natick, official map of Alaska, with cover, for 25 cents at The Times counting room, or mailed to any address for the same price.

One week more. Mexican drawn work sale; 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. discount. Campbell's Curio Store, No. 255 South Spring street.

Tally-ho ride to Pasadena. Baldwin's ranch and the old mission. Return at St. George Staples, 510 S. Broadway.

Opening of fine millinery tomorrow and the day after. See other advertisement. Doseh, No. 302 S. Broadway.

Special—Finest cabinet photo reduced to \$1 and \$1.50 per dozen. Sunbeam, No. 226 South Main street.

Band Box Millinery removed to 415 Spring street. Grand opening. Pattern hat Friday and Saturday.

The best and cheapest stamping in city at No. 222 West Fifth street; dress patterns for braiding and splodging.

The Women's Orchestra will give a concert at the U.M.C.A. auditorium Monday evening, the 21st inst.

Painting, tinting, paper, hanging, window shades at reasonable prices. Walter, No. 627 South Spring.

Ladies, my wonderful complexion cream is now ready. Vacy Steer, No. 124 West Fourth street.

Indian baskets, blankets and Mexican serapes. Campbell's Curio Store, 255 South Spring street.

Read about "Superb" sewing machines at \$12.50, special notices, fourth page.

Burns, No. 240 South Spring street, sells the best \$3 gentleman's shoe in town.

Miss C. Stanfer removed, 254 South Broadway, corner Third. Rooms 21 and 22.

Dr. C. Edgar Smith, female, rectal diseases. Lankershim bldg. Green 494.

Prepare for teachers' certificate. New class. Bryenton Normal, 525 Stimson Hill.

Broadbent & Russell, architects, rooms 240 and 242, Wilcox building.

Jules Heugens, baths, massage, 127 East Third.

E. Nittinger, 226 S. Spring. Help free.

The Kettledrum, 315 West third st.

Drawn work sale at Campbell's.

David Walk will preach today in the Church of Christ, on Eighth street near Central avenue.

The subscribers to the Woman's Club House Association met yesterday morning at the Friday Morning Club rooms and discussed and adopted by-laws.

This morning at 10:30 o'clock mass Rt. Rev. George Montgomery will preach in St. Andrew's Church, corner of Beliefontain street and Pasadena avenue.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for Wills, Barnard, William Hidley, J. S. Bedford, J. C. O'Connor, Charles H. Upton, H. Fields.

The botany and zoology classes of the Normal School spent yesterday in a trip to San Pedro, where they collected specimens of seaweed and other things obtained at low tide. They were by the Terminal Railway.

The Temple-street Railway transfer agreement with the Los Angeles Railway expires April 1, and the Temple-street Company will not renew under present conditions. The agreement with the Main-street road will remain in force.

CATTLE THIEVES.

Officer Talamantes takes two suspects into custody.

John Brackwell and Joe Cassoulo were arrested last night; by Patrolman Talamantes, charged with grand larceny.

They are believed to be members of a gang of cattle thieves who have been stealing cows in various parts of the city during the past two months. There are three charges against them, all of which the officer declares can be proven.

They are said to have stolen a cow belonging to F. B. Alderson, who resides on West Washington street, last Wednesday, and sold it to a butcher.

The hide was found, identified and traced to two men. On Friday they are alleged to have stolen a calf from Mrs. Elms of No. 208 Adobe court, and yesterday the theft of thirty chickens and three turkeys from Mrs. H. B. Alexander, who resides on Yale street, was traced to them. They deny their guilt and claim that they came to the city yesterday afternoon.

Licensed to wed.

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Alexander, who resides on Yale street,

Spanish Bayonets

Right in our midst but as they are on a harmless yucca tree, we will not charge on them. Here's the biggest cut-rate drug house in Southern California—cuts the price on everything in the drug line. Prescription work a specialty, at a saving of 25 per cent.

Neef's Wonderful Catarrh Cure, 10c

Spruce Bark Bed Comfortables Only a Few Left \$2

1/2 size Carlsbad Sprudel Salts	65c	1/2 size S.S.S. (Swift's Specific)	\$1.25
1/2 size Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient	75c	1/2 size S.S.S. (Swift's Specific)	65c
1/2 size Bromo Caffeine	85c	1/2 size Joy's Sarsaparilla	60c
25c size Quinine Laxative	15c	1/2 size Hood's Sarsaparilla	65c
25c size Chichester's Penny-royal pills	\$1.50	1/2 size Paine's Celery Compound	60c
50c size Williams Plink Pills	35c	1/2 size Cuticura Balsam	75c
50c size Hobbs' Spragans Pills	35c	1/2 size Hostetter's Bitters	75c
25c size Garfield Tea	20c	1/2 size Kendall's Spavin Cure	75c
25c size Lane's Family Tea	20c	50c size Wizard Oil	35c
25c size Kondon's Catarrh Jelly	20c	50c size St. Jacob's Oil	35c
1/2 size Schiffman's Asthma Cure	75c	50c size Brown's Electric Liniment	35c
		50c size Warner's K. and L. Cure	85c
1/2 size Hermitage Whiskey	75c		
1 ounce Quinine	50c	1/2 size Old Crow Whiskey (for medical use)	\$1.00
100 Quinine Pills, 2 gr.	30c	75c Mellin's Food	55c
100 Empty Capsules	15c	1/2 size Malted Milk	75c
1/2 size Phenacetin Tablets, 5 gr.	20c	Eagle Condensed Milk	15c
1/2 size Anti-Kamnia Tablets, 5 gr.	20c	80c Nestle's Food	40c

Cod Liver Oil and Castor Oil in soft, elastic capsules; easy to swallow; no nasty taste; all sizes.

Thomas Drug Co.,
CUT-RATE DRUGGISTS,
Corner Spring and Temple Streets.

A GOOD AD.

Might tell you of the values offered in our new stock of Spring goods. We cannot find anyone who can write an ad. good enough to describe them. You must see for yourself. This is just to remind you that we have all the latest novelties for Spring. Everything new at the right prices. Business Suits, \$20 to \$40. It costs nothing to see them.

NICOLL ..THE.. TAILOR
134 SOUTH SPRING ST.



ENVY AND FLEETWING BICYCLES.

Every one knows their quality. Fauber hanger, bush connections and a price that defies all competition. \$35

Don't forget our Sunday Department: Saddles 75c. Pumps 9c. Oil, Graphite, Cement, Tire Tape, Trouser Guards etc. Don't forget our Repair Department. Have just added the finest lathe and motor, enabling us to do the most difficult work at very prices. Avery CYCLERY, 409 S. Broadway.

Phillips & Munton, 339 S. Spring St., Spring Tailoring

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COST TOO MUCH.

FIRE ESCAPES FOR THE CITY HALL NOT IN FAVOR.

A Large Amount of Fire Insurance on the City's Property Expires Next Month.

PROGRESS IN THE WATER CASE.

A BICYCLE DEALER TRIED FOR PETTY LARCENY.

Calabasas Looms Up With Another Row—The Rivera Rape Friend Sent to Folsom for Five Years.

AT THE COURT HOUSE.

POLITICS IN SCHOOL AFFAIRS.

School Directors Address the Teachers' Association on the Subject.

C. C. Davis, N. P. Conrey, J. H. Braly and Walter F. Poor, members of the Board of Education, addressed the Los Angeles Teachers' Association yesterday morning at the High School. Mr. Davis alluded to the disastrous consequences of introducing politics into the management of the schools, as recently illustrated in this city. Mr. Braly advocated a school board of only five members, to be appointed by the Mayor. Mr. Poor's views, as might have been expected, were decidedly different. He believed that the school board could not be divorced from politics, and asserted that there was probably not a teacher present "who had not obtained her position through the intervention of friends."

This statement was promptly challenged by Superintendent Foshay, who declared that he knew that in a large number of cases teachers had obtained their positions "simply through merit and without political influence."

OUT OF SIGHT.

DISAPPEARANCE OF RIVERWATER STILL UNEXPLAINED.

The Monotony of Technical Testimony Relieved by a Little Spatting—City Attorney Dunn Upon the Witness Stand.

The evidence in the city's water suit against the Crystal Springs Company et al. yesterday was merely cumulative, little that was absolutely new being elicited. Practically all of the engineering experts of the defense have given their testimony, and the one strange fact that stands out in bold relief so far is that while all of these capable engineers noted a very large disappearance of water from the surface flow of the river, not one considered it of sufficient importance to investigate as to where it disappeared. And yet Engineer Hawgood, one of the most prominent engineers in Southern California, conceded that the phenomena was extraordinary, and that he would much like to investigate the matter.

H. F. Burke, a bicycle dealer on East First street, was tried yesterday before Justice Young on a charge of petty larceny. He is charged with stealing a wheel from a purchaser who had defaulted in his payments.

Calabasas has come to the front with another row. G. Kleman got out a warrant yesterday for the arrest of three men whom he charges with having assaulted him with a deadly weapon.

Henry Bailey, the Rivera rape friend who assaulted nine-year-old Mamie Woods, was yesterday sentenced to Folsom for five years.

AT THE CITY HALL.

CITY'S FIRE INSURANCE.

A LARGE AMOUNT WILL EXPIRE EARLY NEXT MONTH.

Finance Committee Unwilling to Encur the Expense of Fire Escapes for the City Hall—Petitions from Oil Men—Electric Road Scheme.

About \$54,000 of fire insurance will expire early next month, and a score of insurance agents are eager to write the new policies. Rates are higher than they were when the present policies were written. The placing of the new insurance was discussed by the Finance Committee of the Council yesterday, but no conclusion was reached. It is a question whether the insurance will be distributed between a dozen or more agents, or whether it will be given only to two or three.

The Finance Committee also discussed the recommendation that fire escapes be placed on the City Hall. The Building Superintendent's estimate of the cost, \$650, came in for some criticism. The committee was evidently determined to spend so large an amount of money for such a purpose. The matter was finally postponed to a future meeting.

The usual routine demands were

PETITIONS FROM OIL MEN.

They Ask Permission to String Cables Over Streets.

A number of petitions from oil men asking permission to string cables over streets were filed with the City Clerk yesterday. The Pennsylvania Oil Company petitioned for a permit for two cables over College street, the American Crude Oil Company for three over Welcome street, M. Tubbs for two over Metcalfe street and one over Yale street, M. J. Crosswell for one over Edgeware road and L. Schwandenzahl for one over Yale street and one over West State street.

Electric Railway Scheme.

Abbot Kinney has filed a petition asking the Council to grant him a special privilege for the statutory period of twenty-two months to build and operate an electric railway line from the present terminus of the Traction line at the intersection of Adams and Western avenue, along Adams and past Kinney Heights to the western city limits.

Petition For Street Improvement.

Poindexter & Wadsworth, have petitioned the Council to sidewalk and curb the north side of Twenty-fourth street from Toberman to Union avenue.

FROM AFFLUENCE TO WANT.

Wilson's Daughter Applies for Admission to the Almshouse.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WATERBURY (Ct.) March 19.—Harriet Ethel Wilson, daughter of A. K. Wilson, inventor of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, has applied for admission to the almshouse.

Every vestige of the once colossal fortune of the family has passed away.

Judge York thought that witness' testimony would be hearsay, but he stated that he would permit the defense to ask if the witness had received any data different in character to that already given to the court. But Sena

White objected to that, as he

had introduced the evidence in his

cross-examination. The court sus

tained the objection that the evidence

wanted to be introduced would be hear

say, and an infringement of a confidential relation.

L. P. Riviere, an employee of the Los Angeles Water Company for six years, testified that when the water company dug during the time the water company made a series of experiments. He noticed no change whatever in the ditch.

Engineer H. Hawgood then resumed his seat upon the stand for further examination. He stated that the water he and his engineer had used in making the ditch had been rated by the water company and also by Mr. Lippincott, and was nearly accurate.

The witness proceeded to point out certain mistakes made by the plaintiff's

engineers in making their diagram, but said that he understood they did not

say that the diagram was drawn

on a scale.

Upon cross-examination Mr. Hawgood was asked if the mistake he had pointed out on plaintiff's map would not work out in favor of the plaintiff's contention.

Witness replied that he had not worked out the diagram to his knowledge and without any assistance from the plaintiff's

engineers.

This statement was promptly chal

lenged by Superintendent Foshay, who

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BIG REBELLION IN CHINA.

OVERTHROW OF THE MANCHU DYNASTY AIMED AT.

Mandarins Alarmed at the Prospect of Dividing Their Spoils With the Government to Pay Interest on the New Loan.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

London, March 19.—A special dispatch from Shanghai received here today says a conspiracy with the object of bringing about a rebellion has been started by Chinese officials of various ranks in the Chang-Sa province of Hunan. It is said to have spread to all the provinces bordering on the Yangtze-Kiang, and fears are expressed that it may prove to be most formidable since the Tai-Ping rebellion.

It is professed a patriotic movement to overthrow the Manchu dynasty and save the central provinces from European control. But it is suspected that the plot emanated from the Mandarins who are alarmed at the prospect of a diversion of part of their pickings to pay the interest on the new loan. The Peking authorities are cognizant of the movement, but, distrusting the loyalty of the provincial troops, they are helpless.

The conspirators are said to have approached British subjects with inducements to join in the rebellion, and they have also offered large sums of money for arms.

THEY GO UNPUNISHED.

Death of Miss Luella Rubens to End the Shim-Mead Embroil.

The recent death of Miss Luella Rubens, at her home in East Los Angeles, probably ends a somewhat celebrated case.

Three years ago The Times first noticed Miss Rubens in connection with the Shim-Mead swindles. The matter recently loomed up in court again, in consequence of the arrest of Emanuel Jose on an indictment returned against him, together with other members of the gang, at the time the exposé was made by the grand jury then in session. The story of how the Rubens family were swindled out of all of their money by a gang of land sharks operating together in a systematic plan, has been already told. From the first it was fully revealed that her mother and herself had been deliberately robbed. Miss Rubens devoted herself to tracking the thieves down. She had several of them indicted by the grand jury, and when the time of trial, and others were dismissed. But Miss Rubens kept up the fight. Indeed, it became almost a monomania with her, and she spent a large part of her time in conferring with her attorneys, and plotting out new lines of attack. Attorney Shim-Mead, too, was at the very head and front of the conspiracy by which her mother and herself had been robbed of her patrimony, and yet he was the lucky one who escaped indictment, the grand jury lacking one vital piece of evidence, the will of Miss Rubens. She had begun a civil suit against him to recover, and of that suit others have been born, until matters are now complicated. She obtained judgment, but could not collect it, and so the matter stands at present.

When Emanuel Jose was brought from San Francisco recently on the old indictment, Miss Rubens rejoiced, for she felt sure that the trial of the case against him would result in implicating Shim-Mead, with the alternative that he turned state's evidence the case against the attorney would be still stronger. But she was disappointed, for most of those who knew anything of the fraudulent work carried on in the Shim-Mead bureaus had either died or disappeared. As a consequence, the case against Jose fell flat, and was dismissed. Miss Rubens felt that she had been defeated. The criminal law had not avenged her wrongs, and after battling in the civil courts for her rights, they, too, had failed her. She had won a judgment, but the wrongs against which it would run had been surely dispensed of out of her reach, and the judgment was barren of result. Returning to her home, she was struck down by a paralytic stroke while suffering from gravitational depression. She temporarily recovered, somewhat, but one entire side of her body was dead, and after lingering along for a short time, Miss Luella Rubens passed away. Her mother is very aged and feeble, and is being cared for by Col. Brown, at the Soldiers' Home, who is a relative, and also by other family connections in the city.

SAN PEDRO.

Crop Prospects Encouraging—Se- man Injured.

SAN PEDRO, March 19.—[Regular Correspondence.] The recent rains in this vicinity have very much improved the situation with reference to the grain crop, but a further downpour would be highly beneficial in the country north of Wilmington. On the sandy lands lying toward Redondo more rain would do good, but unless there should be an unexpectedly long period of dry winds, the crop will be nearly a full yield. East from there and northerly from Wilmington the adobe soil is in need of a more thorough wetting. If there is no more rain on those lands, will probably afford a fair crop of hay, but a heavy rainfall would insure a full, or nearly full, grain crop. The unusually low temperatures, with accompanying frosts, have doubtless impeded the growth of barley, but, as far as heard, has worked no material injury to that crop.

SAN PEDRO BREVIETTES.

Louis F. Scribner left today for San Francisco, having received a telegraphic announcement that he had been appointed a weigher of masts for service there.

The schooner Sadie, Capt. Smith, sailed Friday for Gray's Harbor.

The schooner Ellen N. Kimball, Capt. Johnson, sailed yesterday for Eureka.

The schooner Lillian, Capt. Hansen, sailed Friday for Europe.

The American is advocating a public meeting for the purpose of having all candidates for office at the coming election declare their positions on the city's affairs.

J. L. Green and J. M. Mc Dermott are new additions to the list of candidates for City Trustees.

In response to a telegraphic query, John T. Gaffey today received from Senator George C. Perkins in Washington, a telegram to the effect that the latter has given assurance of Secretary of War that, when appropriation bill becomes a law, will award contract for construction of San Pedro breakwater.

It is said that the carrying out of the suggestion in reference to lighthouses and other public works will be press dispatch from Washington. D. C. might be of value off the coast here.

The suggestion was to change the character of the lights so that they should not be confused with town electric lights. A very important matter has been in dispute in distinguishing at a distance between the electric lights of this city and Long Beach, and the light from the Point Farnum lighthouse. The electric lights at Redondo add another possible factor to the problem.

John Maye, first mate of the schooner

N. B. Blackstone Co.
DRY GOODS.

Telephone Main 259.

171 and 173 North Spring St.

Reliable Goods at Popular Prices.

We take pleasure in announcing that our stock of Dress Goods and Silks is now complete. Each day's sales takes many of the choicest patterns, but there are fresh arrivals almost daily, keeping the assortment always new and attractive.

Wool Dress Goods.

Some late arrivals in Wool Bayaderes, Silk Topped Bayaderes, Velours, Poplins, Coverts, Scotch Cheviots, Venetians, English Cheviots, Prunellas and many other new spring designs.

Novelties.

We offer as a leader several lines of New Spring Novelties, Vigoureux Suitings and Illuminated Checks; at only \$1.00 yard.

Special.

In plain colors we offer remarkable valances in 45-inch All-wool French Poplins, Covert Twills and Moscovite; at \$1.00 yard.

Tailor Suitings.

We have a beautiful line of Tailor Suitings in two color combinations and illuminated mixtures, both imported and domestic makes in newest spring colors; at 75c to \$2.00 a yard.

Silks.

Superb styles in Black Satin Brocades, Satin Duchesse, Royals, Peau de Soie, Failles and Poplins. Handsome color combinations in Plaids, Brocades and Bayadere Stripes. Large assortment of Printed Foulards, Checked and striped Taffetas; all special value at 75c yard.

New checked Taffeta Silks, Plaids, Ombre Stripes, Brocades, Etc., at \$1.00 yard.

Taffeta Plisse in colors and Satin and Mohair Striped Ribbon effects, all the latest novelties for dress patterns, separate waists and skirts; all prices from \$1.25 to \$3.50 per yard.

Two Silk Specials.

A line of plain colored Grosgrain Silks, regular \$1.00 value, will be sold at 50c per yard.

A line of Brocaded Colored Taffeta Silks, worth 75c; at 59c yard.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

The Improved Tuberculin Treatment of Dr. C. H. Whitman now placed within the reach of all at the remarkably low price of \$10.00 per month.

This new scientific system of treating consumption has cured hundreds of apparently hopeless cases by its timely use, and it seems a necessary and humane duty to bring such facts to the attention of all who may be suffering from this dread disease. This treatment can be used by the patients at their own homes without the aid of a physician, or they may be treated at the Institute; the price is the same, \$10.00 per month.

Read the following testimonials, investigate them, satisfy yourself that CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED. Go a step further, look into the matter carefully and you will find that while consumption has been, and is CONSTANTLY being cured here in Los Angeles, there is nevertheless, but one system of medicine through which these cures have resulted. In every case, without one single exception, the Whitman remedies, the great "OZO-CURE," has been the medium through which these miraculous cures have been wrought. There are imitators, but none are worthy of notice. Dr. Whitman leads the world of medical science today, and boldly and fearlessly proclaims that he can cure consumption, that he has cured consumption, that he is constantly curing consumption, and that his system of medicine is being used by a larger number of the regular medical profession than all other systems combined. Physicians from nearly every State and Territory in the Union are buying these remedies and administering them to their patients, and in not a few instances the patient is a member of the doctor's own family. The "home treatment" is giving universal satisfaction wherever used. It is easy of administration, can be taken at home, and only costs \$10.00 a month.

LOS ANGELES, Cal. Jan. 1, 1898. Dr. Chase, of Boston, writes: I have been a sufferer from tuberculosis for the past three years. Prominent physicians in Boston gave me no hope whatever, and I was about to give up the struggle, and when here, I heard of your treatment, and after carefully investigating same I concluded to give it a trial. My temperature was 102°, and I sleptight. My appetite was gone, and I was utterly unable to make any exertion. After one month's treatment my night sweats had ceased, my temperature had only 100°, and I could cough much better. At the end of four months when I was discharged, my cough had entirely ceased, and I gained 16 lbs. in weight, and had regained my strength, which was practically a new man. My last treatment was taken on October 26th, and my health never been better.

J. FRANK DANFORTH. 1515 Ingraham street.

PHOENIX (Ariz.) March 17.—[Special Correspondence.] All Southern Arizona is indignant over a recent order of the commissioner of the General Land Office classing mesquite as timber and forbidding its cutting on government land. The question is a serious one, as the sole source of the fuel supply of Phoenix, Tucson, Yuma and several other towns in the desert mesquite. It is supplied cheaply and in abundance, where coal would cost \$10 or more a ton.

Last night a meeting was held at the County Courthouse to protest against the ruling. Speeches were made by a number of prominent citizens and the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, through a late ruling of the Interior Department the cutting of mesquite on government land is now forbidden, the assumption being that such mesquite is to be classed as timber;

Resolved, that we, the citizens of Phoenix, Ariz., in this meeting assembled, do earnestly protest against such ruling, and in support of our protest do represent as follows:

(1) That mesquite is not in any sense timber. It is a crooked and gnarled shrub, of semi-ardent growth, of no use whatever. It is a tree within a few years when it has been cut, and will again sprout from its stumps.

(2) That mesquite, on account of its growth, must be wholly eliminated from the land before cultivation can be had, and it is therefore idle to preserve it as of possible use to a future settler or farmer.

(3) That the use of mesquite is of quick growth and that the tree within a few years after cutting to the ground, will again sprout from its stumps.

(4) That the enforcement of the ruling would work a serious and almost irremediable hardship on the people of Southern Arizona, who now use mesquite as fuel, and such mesquite should not be had at less than prohibitory price. Mines, manufacturers and homes are alike dependent and would alike suffer, with absolutely no benefit to the public at large.

As well should be considered the welfare of the hundred or more who now derive their livelihood through cutting wood (mainly dead wood) on the deserts and hauling to the towns for fuel.

It is further resolved, that copies of these resolutions be forwarded, properly attested, to the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General of the United States, to the United States Attorney for Arizona and to Marcus A. Smith, Delegate in Congress from Arizona.

Symptom blank, testimonial of cured patients, and "Treatise on Consumption, Its Cause and Cure," sent free.

Address C. H. Whitman, M.D., Koch Medical Institute, 529 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

LOS ANGELES, Cal. Dec. 29, 1897. To Dr. Charles H. Whitman, Koch Medical Institute.

Dear Doctor: I now make you the statement which should have been made some

time since, and you may consider it an expression of facts as related to my case, and will accept it as my Christmas offering.

My illness began about two years ago, as I think an injury to my lungs, and I suffered from a cough, and after three months of treatment I found myself, as I considered, cured.

Mrs. B. R. REYNOLDS. Covina, Cal.

Dr. Whitman treated a tooth that has been troubling me two years.

Mrs. H. L. BLUNK. 1004 West Eleventh St.

It is with pleasure that I state that I have had several teeth filled by Dr. Schiffman, and that he killed and extracted the nerve and filled the root of one of my teeth, and put on a porcelain crown, which cannot be distinguished from a natural tooth, all of which was done without pain.

J. L. CLARK. Fulton Block, 207 New High St.

It is with pleasure that I state that I have had a tooth filled by Dr. Schiffman, and that he killed and extracted the nerve and filled the root of one of my teeth, and put on a porcelain crown, which cannot be distinguished from a natural tooth, all of which was done without pain.

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THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

PUBLISHERS OF THE.

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The Los Angeles Times

Every Morning in the Year.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT SERVICE—OVER 23,000 MILES OF LEASED WIRES
AND FROM 18,500 TO 21,000 WIRED WORDS DAILY.DAILY AND SUNDAY, 25 cents a month, or \$2.00 a year; DAILY WITHOUT SUNDAY, \$7.50
a year; SUNDAY, \$5.50; WEEKLY, \$1.50.

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THIS issue of THE TIMES contains 68 pages, made up of three parts. Failure on the part of carriers, newsmen or newsboys to supply patrons with the complete paper should be promptly reported to this office.

THE "TIMES" MIDWINTER NUMBER. The largest, the best-arranged and most brilliantly illustrated; the most thorough, accurate and comprehensive; the most luminous, interesting and informing; the most picturesque, potent and graphic issue ever sent out from this office. Printed in the new magazine style; 84 pages and cover. Price 10 cents per copy; postage extra, to be paid by the sender. Copies will be mailed, when requested, from this office to any part of the United States, Canada or Mexico for 13 cents each, postpaid. Send list of names and addresses plainly written, together with the money, and your orders will be carefully filled. (See list of contents in other columns.) The matter is not ephemeral, but of permanent value. The Midwinter Number will be timely for six months to come.

A WRONG BEGINNING.

The need for a new charter for the city of Los Angeles is not seriously disputed in any quarter. The present charter was adopted when the city was much smaller than it is at present, and in many respects it is sadly inadequate to the requirements of the city of Los Angeles as it exists today. The necessity for a new charter being generally conceded, it follows logically that if we are to improve upon the present defective instrument we must proceed along right and common-sense lines.

The inception of the present movement for the creation of a new charter was erroneous, in that it sought representation from various political and social organizations, as such, instead of seeking representation in a broad sense, from the general body of the citizens. The board of freeholders, upon whom will devolve the duty of drafting a new charter, should represent, so far as possible, all legitimate shades of intelligent opinion. But its members should be selected and should serve in their capacity as citizens of Los Angeles, and not as the special agents and representatives of this or that political party, or of this or that secret organization, clique, or faction. We require, and must have, a charter based upon the broad principle of "the greatest good to the greatest number." No special legislation should be embodied in the organic law of this vigorous and progressive municipality.

If the board of freeholders, selected to draft a charter, is to be made up of the agents and representatives of special interests, factions and organizations, where the line is to be drawn? If the doors are to be opened, fit the organizations and issues must be represented, or injustice will be done. In addition to the Republican, Democratic, Populist, Free Silver, Socialist and Prohibition parties, the Chamber of Commerce, the League for Better City Government, the Jeffersonian Society, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, the Board of Trade, the Council of Labor and the other organizations which are thus far in evidence, let us hear from the Spanish-Americans, the Fruit-growers' Association, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Jonathan Club, the Knights of Pythias, the Masonic fraternity, the Methodists, the Baptists, the Presbyterians, the Catholics, the Seventh-day Adventists, the Salvation Army the Theosophists the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the ditors of Encarnacion Hembres, the Odd Fellows, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Ruskin Art Club, the Friday Morning Club, the Cobden Club, the Newsboys' Union, the Marathon Heights Study Club, and Hans Breitmann's party ("woh ish dot party now?")

If we are going in for a polyglot charter, representing specifically and particularly everybody and everything, by all means let us have the entire porcine creature or nothing. To sum the matter up, some rational and practical method must be adopted for the selection of a body composed of representative citizens to draft a new charter on broad, conservative and commonsense lines, or the voters of Los Angeles will set the stamp of their emphatic disapproval upon the whole movement when the matter is referred to them for final decision.

The father of the Wilson Bill is still evidently in need of reconstruction.

THE WEATHER.

The rain which fell on Thursday night amounted, in Los Angeles, to .22 of an inch, making the total of the season up to date 5.04 inches. In some sections of the country the rain was much heavier, amounting in several cases to nearly an inch. It undoubtedly did much good, not being followed by a dry wind, as was the case after most of the previous rainstorms of this season.

Reports from some of the leading grain sections of Southern California show that the outlook is by no means so bad as has been supposed by many. For instance, the Perris correspondent of the Riverside Press writes that the recent rain saved the crop in that important grain-growing section. In two weeks more it would have been too late for the rain to do any good. This correspondent says that one more rain will insure a crop, while as it is, the farmers will do very well.

During the past few weeks THE TIMES has published the average rainfall, from date, for the remainder of the season. The following table, obtained from the local Weather Bureau, shows the rainfall during the past twenty years for April, for May, and for the total of those periods:

Year—	March 20-21.	April. May. Total.
1878	.24	1.71 .66 4.79
1879	.77	1.19 .24 1.50
1880	.79	1.56 .24 1.83
1881	.06	.46 .01 .47
1882	.16	1.83 .63 2.62
1883	.25	1.15 2.01 3.41
1884	.13	2.32 .31 2.62
1885	.01	2.00 .06 2.07
1886	.00	3.29 .00 3.29
1887	.09	2.59 .00 2.59
1888	.12	1.11 .12 1.35
1889	.26	.62 .12 1.25
1890	.17	.22 .03 .42
1891	.14	1.26 .31 1.67
1892	1.20	2.32 .26 3.48
1893	.82	.19 .06 1.07
1894	.06	2.09 .20 .33
1895	.24	.46 .19 1.85
1896	1.00	.19 .30 1.49
1897	.28	.02 .00 .30

This shows an average rainfall, from day to day to the end of the rainy season, of 2.44 inches. That amount, added to the rainfall up to date, would give us more rain than we had in the season of 1893-94, when fair crops were raised in this section.

LET'S DONE WITH PALAVERING. Regardless of what blew up the hatches Maine, this country should demand of Spain that the starving and herding of Cuban women and children shall cease instant. Intervention with regard to that feature of Cuban affairs is just, right and humane, and our government cannot afford to daily longer or give the Spaniards further time in which to try experiments.

This action may be taken without any regard whatever to the rights or wrongs of the cause which is being fought out in Cuba, but as a measure looking simply to the amelioration of human suffering.

Warring upon innocent women and children is not war; it is damnable cruelty "hat it is the paracutant duty of the onlooker to put a stop to, no matter at what cost to himself. The wall of woe that comes up to us from the blackened homes and devastated plantations of the Gem of the Antilles must be harkened to, or we as a nation deserve the everlasting execration of the world. The time to act is now, and not next week or next month or after May 1! Upon this point the two lines have, to all outward appearances, gone into a combination as rigid as the sugar trust, as heartless as Huntington himself, and as indifferent to the general weal of the community as the Southern Pacific, single-handed and alone, ever thought of being.

This state of things the people of Southern California are in revolt against, and it has come to a pass where the curses formerly leveled against one railroad, and that the Ishmaelites of all railroads, are now aimed at the believed-to-be railroad—the cast-iron, copper-bottom, rock-ribbed combination which so fitters conditions that no move is made without the consent of the other, and no hope exists in the minds of the public that we are not as badly off, so far as railway competition is concerned, as we were in 1880, when the buldozing, conscienceless and exacting Southern Pacific of Huntington was riding rough-shod over the people of the State as though they were but a community of ignominious vassals.

In discussing the question of securing a California exhibit at the coming Paris Exposition, the State Board of Trade leaves it to be inferred that it is the first body to make a move in this direction. Such is far from being the case. The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, with its usual enterprise and energy, has done much hard work in this line during the past two years, having prepared a bill calling for an appropriation, which was passed by the Legislature in the last State Legislature, and was vetoed by Gov. Budd. The most practical way to secure a good California exhibit at the Paris show would be to pledge California's representatives to favor a sufficient appropriation in the next Legislature.

Congress has passed a law making it a serious misdemeanor to stuff the mails during the weighing season.

Some of the railroad officials of the country should paste this law in their fags of a battleship.

Lord Charles Beresford of the British navy appears to have a fairly clear idea of the prowess of the United States and a way of expressing it that is as breezy as the airs that blow taut the fags of a battleship.

When the murderers find out that they are likely to be compelled to submit to the hypnotic passes and bulldozing of yellow reporters, they will probably conclude to quit killing.

Everything having been unanimous up to this time, except Wilsons of that infernal bill, we should dislike exceedingly to see the Cabinet begin to split up—and we probably won't.

Of course the Pope is opposed to war; at least, we, speaking for ourselves, did not expect him to get out on the front stoop of the Vatican and yell, "Sic 'em, Tige!"

The Spanish torpedo fleet is at the Canary Islands, where the little birds come from. It may be a measure of safety for it to stay there and listen to them sing.

If Spain wants money so badly, why doesn't she strike Weyler for a loan,

as that wretch appears to have a sack

that is bulging like a bag of wet beans.

Despite the rush of war news, there

seems to be room enough on the cable to permit the Englishmen and Yankees to play a few friendly games of chess.

The fiesta fund is very healthy,

thank you, but it would stand an in-

jection of railroad gold-cure without

any possibility of undue expansion.

Dogs continue to be the chief article

of diet on the Yukon, but that does

not appear to have any effect on the

rush that is going to them.

Uncle Sam ought not to buy too

many ships, as we may be able to capture

a few that will serve to increase the

size of our navy.

The key to the situation is in hands

that will know which way to turn it

when the time comes.

The remarkable suggestion comes

from Madrid that, if the reports of

the American and Spanish commis-

sion of inquiry into the cause of the

Maine disaster should clash—as they

probably will—the Spanish government

would probably express a preference

for the off-color King of the Belgians

as umpire. It will be remembered

that this same disreputable monarch

was suggested as umpire between the

United States and Japan, in the case

of Hawaii. By such little jobs as this

he is able to eke out his salary and

terred by a brake-bean hobo.

Spain wants more time, but if they

let it it may turn out to be a warm

one.

The one man in all this land to raise

his voice against the \$50,000,000 de-

fense appropriation is W. L. Wilson,

the great deficit-crator of Grover

Cleveland's last administration. Let

us be thankful that Mr. Wilson is

not now in a position where he can

make ducks and drakes of a treasury

surplus, and that his protest has no

more weight than it would were it ut-

tered by a brake-bean hobo.

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The father of the Wilson Bill is still

evidently in need of reconstruction.

Los Angeles Sunday Times.

POLITICS.

The next municipal campaign is the subject of much anxious thought among the Democratic Councilmen. All of them are quite willing to hold public office again, though Gridier is the only one of the three who has any expectation of a renomination for the Council. He still cherishes the idea that his Democratic constituents are ready to send him back for a second term—a delusion which is generally shared by those best posted in Sixty Ward politics. George Pessell, Gridier's predecessor in the Council, is credited with a yearning for the nomination, and he can probably get it if he wants it.

Aspinwall is a candidate for City Assessor. He cannot hope for a third term in the Council, and Ed Smith and W. E. Kelar are scrambling for the place. Aspinwall has at times been credited with a desire to run for Street Superintendent, but he is well aware that with John Dulan as an opponent he would not be in the fight. The assessorship promises to be an easier goal, as no strong Republican candidate has yet been announced. Bert Lewis is also out for the place, but he has heavy handicap in the fact that he has been chief deputy under Assessor Seaman, and will therefore be held largely responsible for the incompetent way in which the office is being conducted.

Councilman Nickell would undoubtedly like to be the next Street Superintendent, but he cannot get the Democratic nomination. His course in the Council has been altogether too independent to suit the petty bosses who are fixing the slate. Nickell is well posted in municipal affairs, thoroughly familiar with his ward, and he has been a hard worker upon the Council, but he has not been able to stand up to the great political bosses who are fixated upon him. He is a hard worker upon the Council, and many important issues have voted with the Republican Councilmen. It is only a few months ago that he was assigned by the Democratic bosses and threatened with expulsion if he refused to stand in with them. Under the circumstances he has little reason to hope for any favors in the city convention.

Some practical joker has inspired the idea of a combination for the City Council again, for the benefit of the Councilmen.

Secretary Gage spoke of "American Enterprise—Some of Its Trials and Achievements." Mr. Gage said in part: "If we would promote productivity, commerce and trade, we should try to encourage and maintain those conditions favorable to the just confidence of man in man and the confidence of man in the future. The producer of raw material parts with his product to whom he transfers it will, in due course, be not only willing, but compelled, to sell his product to the consumer at a reasonable price."

Some practical joker has inspired the idea of a combination for the City Council again, for the benefit of the Councilmen.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, March 19.—(Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Official.) At 5 o'clock a.m., the barometer registered 30.19; at 5 p.m., 30.15. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 51 deg. and 55 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 84 per cent; 5 p.m., 49 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., northwest, velocity 2 miles; 5 p.m., west, velocity 10 miles. Maximum temperature, 60 deg.; minimum temperature, 39 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

Temperature.—Maximum, temperature, March 18; minimum temperature, March 19: Max. Min. Max. Min.

Boston 42 Buffalo 56 40

Chicago 48 Kansas City 68 46

New York 58 42 Pittsburgh 69 54

Washington 56 43 Cincinnati 62 60

DRY BULB TEMPERATURE.

Los Angeles 41 San Francisco 44

San Diego 42 Portland 40

Weather Conditions.—The pressure has risen rapidly south of the 45th parallel, and the low pressure has moved northward in Northern California. An area of low pressure is central north of Washington, which is causing fresh southerly winds as far south as San Francisco, but as yet without rain. The temperature has risen generally on the Pacific Coast and fallen decidedly east of the mountains. Heavy frosts occurred again last night on the Pacific Slope.

Forecasts.—Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Continued fair weather tonight and Sunday, with frost Sunday morning.

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

That torpedofield at Ballast Point is apt to cause considerable lamentation to any Spanish ship that takes a fancy to foot around too close to the City of Graef.

The papers gravely state that Murderer Hoff has had "another of his nervous days." That's queer. Under the present circumstances life ought to be as peaceful as a summer day-dream to the Russian gentleman with the bearded name.

An Alaskan argonaut who has returned to his home in Willow gives this pithy advice to ambitious gold-seekers: "Save enough money to pay for two years' living. Then stay home and live on it. He is writing a pamphlet on the subject, "How to Get Back From Alaska."

Now is the time for the advocates of stone quays to whistle up their convicts. The twenty-minute ferry service that is proposed will require extensive alterations in the wharves on both sides of the bay. It is a good time to rid San Francisco forever of the teredo-chewed wooden piles and rickety old ships.

The San Francisco Chronicle says dubiously: "Rev. Samuel Bettis, the cowboy preacher, may be able to rope a steer or round up repentant sinners, but he will be very weary long before he reaches St. Michaels in his flat-bottomed galvanized iron craft. A man who talks of sailing in a canoe from San Pedro to the Yukon has much to learn of the uncertain temper of the Pacific Ocean."

A cheerful chirp in the midst of the prevailing depression among fruit-growers is set up by the Tulare Register: "It will be well to remember that we in this valley, have had all our fruit killed every year by frosts, killed half a dozen times, and yet enough of it is usually resurrected to break the trees down before harvest time came. In all likelihood it will be so again this year. Anyway let us keep up courage. It will surprise us next winter to see how easily and prosperously we get through the adverse year of 1898. Salan may not have things his own way the whole season through. He never did yet."

Ostriches, as well as elephants, sometimes exhibit an unnatural temper. In fact, from time immemorial, the ostrich is reported to be negligent of its young, and to know them not. Job writes of them thus, and his remarks are verified by "Maj. McKinley," the gigantic ostrich out at South Pasadena. He destroyed his peaceful mate with one blow, and the management, having provided him with a new companion, he cheerfully proceeded in his family duties, until the other day there entered into his pen one of the last year's progeny of his late confederate, whereupon the brutal parent attacked the 8 months' old chick and slaughtered him. No other bird in all the large breeding corrals exhibits such ferocity.

Dogs and Ponies.

Norris Bros. will exhibit their company of 100 educated Shetland ponies and dogs under a large water-proof tent, at the corner of Eleventh and Flower streets, one week, beginning Monday, March 21; matinee daily, at 3 p.m. This class of show is becoming very popular, and the ponies have been trained to imitate their human superiors in a great variety of ways. There are animal actors, mimics, acrobats and clowns. In addition to the handsome little ponies and dogs a number of comical monkeys and goats are introduced. The entire company will be seen on street parade at 11 a.m.

Northwest Improvement.

The regular meeting of the Northwest Improvement Association will be held at No. 1034 Temple street at 7:30 o'clock Monday evening. The Committee on Sunset Boulevard Extension will report, and questions of vital interest to property-owners in the Second Ward will be discussed. All interested citizens are invited to attend.

ONE WEEK MORE

Of the Mexican Drawn-work Sale

At Campbell's Curio Store, 325 South Spring Street, Headquarters for Indian and Mexican Goods.

We have had such success with our sale the past week that we have concluded to run it one week longer. We still have a complete line of doilies, centers, punch and tablecloths and handkerchiefs. It will pay you to purchase at this sale. Remember we give 20 per cent off on doilies and center-pieces and 10 per cent on lunch and tablecloths.

Linen cloths run from \$25 to \$42 per inch square, \$25 to \$30 per inch center for \$7.50 extra. \$5 doilies, 25c to 50c, lace by the dozen. You will never have a chance to get such beautiful goods at these low prices. Large stock of Indian baskets, blankets, Mexican moccasins; Mexican zarpes, onyx, wax figures and Mexican leather goods. See Senor Vargas making wax figures. They are true to Mexican life. Campbell's Curio Store, 325 South Spring street.

SPECIAL for Monday, at Spear's, No. 201 North Spring street, oil red calico, with black figures, at \$300 yard.

LA FIESTA NOTES.

Partial Programme of Sports—New Subscriptions.

Notwithstanding the spiteful mendacity of the little yellow dog of Los Angeles newspaperdom, which is yapping at the heels of the Fiesta Committee one moment and wagging its tail in abject humility the next, the work of preparation for the carnival is being done with energy and diligence, and there is every reason to expect results that shall not be inferior to any previous fiesta. Work on the floats is progressing rapidly under the direction of the committee having charge of that feature, and Fawcett Robinson gives assurance that finer floats than ever were seen in New Orleans or Denver will be produced from John R. Chapman's designs.

The only committee that appears to be taking it easy is the Committee on Subscriptions, and it's time for that body to get into its working clothes and start bringing the fund up to the required figure.

The following programme has so far been decided on for fiesta races: Gentleman's driving race, doctors' driving race, relay ten-mile running race, mile trotting race for mules, double team race, pony trotting race, multi-cycle race, running races for amateur riders, pony running races, exhibitions of horsemanship.

Parties wishing to enter or having any suggestions to make will please communicate with C. A. Summer, chairman, No. 134 South Broadway.

LA FIESTA FUND.

The amounts subscribed to the fiesta fund are as follows:

Commissioner's original list \$6,220.50

New list previously acknowledged 7,899.00

E. M. Ross 100

W. G. Spence 5.00

Armstrong Fruit Company 5.00

Total \$14,139.50

Subscriptions may be filled in upon the blank printed below and sent either to The Times, or to Secretary of the La Fiesta, Byrne Building.

Subscriptions sent to either place will be added daily to the published list.

LOS ANGELES (Cal.) 1898

To La Fiesta de Los Angeles,

(Incorporated.)

Los Angeles, Cal.:

In consideration of a Fiesta being held in 1898, the undersigned hereby sub-

scribes the sum of.....

dollars, and agrees to pay the same upon demand.

Signature:

Address:

.....

RAYS OF RELIGION.

Faith feeds upon facts. Zeal is love with its boots on.

Religion levels national barriers.

Love is not on the money market.

Unused religion soon smells strong.

Reformation should begin in the heart.

Christ was God's ideal type of man.

Restitution will make this earth an Eden.

Christ's love in the heart will refine morals.

Getting the blues is not getting religion.

The wages of sin are not reduced in hard times.

Trouble is the key God uses to unlock some hearts.

Resurrection truth is God's balm for an aching heart.

Human liberty and the Bible are inseparable companions.

Consecration to God means separation from the world.

Long-faced Christians are noted for their shortcomings.

A righteous act needs no defenders at the bar of conscience.

The man who is honest with himself never cheats his neighbors.

The people who always let their light shine are needed in dark places.

The drunkard will find the Calvary cure better than the Keeley cure.

Repentance turns our face toward God and our back toward the world.

We must lay down the world before we can take up the cross of Christ.

Christian hospitality does not consist in giving sin a lodging over night.

Covering up sin is like planting plants; it will sprout and raise a large crop.

Conscience is the alarm bell of virtue. Man's ideals are the molds of his character.

The preacher can rebuke the glaring sins of his day and be popular with the masses.

The man who preaches the gospel out of love to God and for humanity, never loses any sleep over the size of his salaried. HENRY W. BOWMAN.

Fruit in the Moreno District.

A correspondent writes to The Times from Moreno as follows:

"Not one-tenth of the citrus fruit of Moreno was injured, and it was stated to me today by one in a position to know that not 1 per cent was injured. Not only was our fruit not injured, but at the present time it is the best in the market, and is being eagerly bought by Riverside packers, some of them pronouncing it to be superior to Riverside fruit."

From another part of the same region the report is less favorable, as the same correspondent says that he has seen a great many of the citrus fruit of Moreno injured, and it was stated to me today by one in a position to know that not 1 per cent was injured. Not only was our fruit not injured, but at the present time it is the best in the market, and is being eagerly bought by Riverside packers, some of them pronouncing it to be superior to Riverside fruit."

"I can say that oranges cannot be grown here, as trees have been repeatedly killed. No oranges were ever planted on the next two blocks north but on the fourth one, forty trees were once planted and all were killed, and olive trees were frozen this year on a ten-acre lot of which I have charge, in this block. The next block may be safe, but it is doubtful, while all the rest are undoubtedly all right."

—Frank E. LEAVITT.

Park Band Concert.

Following is the programme of the band concert by the Seventh Regiment Band at Westlake Park, at 2 p.m. today:

March, "Charity" (John Schmidt.)

Potpourri, a popular song (Beyoncé.)

"Mazurka" (L. Gartner.)

Finale from opera "Ariole" (E. Bach.)

Overture, "Crown Diamonds" (Auber.)

"American Patrol" (Meacham.)

"Suite de Valses, Chantilly" (Waldteufel.)

March, "Beau Ideal" (Sousa.)

Finale, "Galop Militaire" (Laurendeau.)

THE BEST PLASTER.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the affected part, will stop pain in a moment. When troubled with a pain in the chest or side, or a lame back, give it a trial. You are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism.

—FRANK E. LEAVITT.

SPECIAL for Monday, at Spear's, No. 201 North Spring street, oil red calico, with black figures, at \$300 yard.

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THE COPPER RIVER.

DR. BEACH REPORTS IT A HARD-LUCK REGION.

Hundreds of Prospectors Rushing to Take the Valdez Glacier Route, That is Only a Steamship Company's Man-trap.

Intending voyagers to the Alaskan gold fields are having some of the keen edge of their enthusiasm taken off by the hard-luck stories that are beginning to filter through to the public in the shape of letters to friends at home by belated wanderers in the wilds.

Dr. George H. Beach returned to Los Angeles a few days ago from an adventurous trip to the Copper River, and he gives a very lucid description of the trials that await those who intend to fight against nature in her very stronghold. Incidentally, too, he casts light upon the exploiting methods of the steamship companies who are doing their best to turn an honest (?) penny, and with most pronounced success.

Last year a letter was published by a man named Robinson, as having been received by him from another man named Buck, who had had in his years gone by, been his teacher in school. Buck had got the world by the tail up the Copper River, and had told Robinson to keep everything and come up. And Robinson did so, but before going, by means of that letter, inoculated a good many Angelinos with the virus of the Copper River gold fever. Dr. Beach and certain of his friends had an attack, and they organized a party to go up the river. On September 16, 1897, Dr. Beach, his son William, Herman Silver, Jr., son of the president of the City Council; W. R. Windham and J. S. Underwood left Los Angeles en route for the Copper River. Nothing of importance occurred until they reached Sitka, where they took the Alaska Commercial Company's steamer to Orka. At this latter point they packed their outfit, weighing about 5000 pounds, in a salmon boat, and set out for the Copper River. From that time on they had a veritable icy picnic, for it was cold enough to freeze any mackerel, and not cold enough to allow them to do what they wanted.

The Copper River has nine entrance channels, which form a delta at the mouth. The entire delta is made up of mud flats and low-lying land, inviting to gather man nor beast. Not far up in the delta is the cannery belonging to the Alaska Company, but not until about sixty-five miles have been traversed do the various channels narrow down to the one main stream known as the Copper River. But the Indians say they never got so far. The river current runs somewhat like a mill-race at the rate of about twenty-two miles an hour at times, and it is not possible to make headway against it. After much trouble, however, Dr. Beach and his friends reached Alaska, a forty-five-mile trip, the river, early in December. This is the first Indian village, and contains two white men—Charles Rosenberg, a squawman, who keeps a trading store, and Pete Dahl. There the party pitched camp, waiting for the ice to form so that they could travel up the river. But the ice would not come, and while it would snow one day it would thaw out the next. An attempt was made to proceed up river in canoes, but without avail, and only after immense labor were the party and goods transported to a point further up the river. From December to February the party just waited for the freeze that would not come. The rapids higher up the river prevented the ice forming quickly and furthermore on the coldest day the thermometer would sink 6 deg. below zero, and remained there for only an hour or two. Through December the thermometer ranged from 26 to 36 deg. above zero. Snow there was plenty, but it was without crust, and would not bear the weight of a sled.

Mr. Silks, the son of head chief Nels, the noted guide and trapster, came down the river with a party of Indians, and he told Dr. Beach there was only one way to get up the river, and that was when a favorable opportunity offered to make a dash for it, having someone to look out for each sled. So the party started on this to dodge the weather, carry a load five miles, and return for another load. That meant that they had to cover ten miles of ground, bring up one load of goods, and by the time the last load was brought up the camp advanced two miles, making them two days behind. Traveling in that way the food supply would be exhausted before prospecting ground could be reached.

Finally, however, the river did freeze over, and the party started on in sleds to the Bear House, and from there to Cutthroat Point. Here they got stalled again, for the frozen had been slight, and thawed out again. Here E. F. O'Neill, who was connected with the commission house of Matthews & Henry, on Los Angeles street, in his party of twenty-five men, was overtaken. They had been stuck hard and fast as had the Beach party below. There was some discord, too, among O'Neill's followers. At an earlier date six of them started off in a boat, determined to force their way up the river. A day later they returned, having been overtaken, fearing that they could make no headway.

Robinson, too, the man who had been the means of inducing so many to come to the Copper River, was encountered. He was not received exactly with open arms, but to do him justice he joined with them in forcing the passing of Buck for having written the letter. There were some, however, who to the end believed that Robinson indeed that Buck epitomized himself for the purpose of getting someone to grubstake him for the Copper River, which at the time the Klondike broke out, was unknown, and, truth to tell, it is unknown yet.

"The fact is," said Dr. Beach, while relating his experiences, "that despite accounts to the contrary, no gold has ever been brought out of the Copper River. The men who were here who have succeeded in getting up the river are well-known up there. There were Mike Duval, Dan Springer and James McAdams, who went up in June, 1888. They went up in boats to a place named Terrell, and they found flour and all sorts of grub from the rapids up to the place named. Lieutenant Col. Allen, in command of a survey team, reached the Chitzen River and reported the prospects were good. Then Jim Belle, Tom Dean and a man known simply by the name of Archie, went up the river in boats. They got up to the rapids and wintered there, and then returned, giving it up as a bad job.

The O'Neill party split up, and O'Neill himself joined our party, and we all returned to Anchorage. From there I returned to Orka accompanied by my son, returning to his friends, and taking a steamer for Seattle. Those remaining behind intend to remain in camp until the snow is off the ground, and then go to Cook's Inlet, which goes although not sensational, finds are being made.

It is the Alaska Commercial Company that is advising prospectors to go up the Copper River, while the Pacific Steam Whaling Company is advertising a new five-days route across country from Valdez, a new town being built in the interior, up the river from Orka, so as to strike the Copper River above the rapids. Last week 600 people left Seattle to take this latter route. I met 800 on their way when I came down, and there were 500

then waiting to start when I left. An employee of the Pacific Company, named Jack Shepherd, suggested the name, but he's an honest fellow, and when I asked him about this short cut into the river, he said a party he led in was the only party that had ever gone across. It is thirty miles across the Valdez glacier, and back at the head of the glacier another thirty miles, and after they had travelled that distance with the utmost difficulty they nearly lost their lives in making the passage of the outlet from the lake. The water is boiling all the time, and in many places there is no room to stand, with a rope hitched around a tree. Finally they stuck on a sunken rock and were nearly capsized, but as the boat was swept along they noticed on the lower side that the rock was exposed nearly four feet, such was the power of the waters. Shepherd's party were equipped with six months' provisions; it took them three months to get so far, and they thought discretion the better part of valor, and turned back."

F. MARION CRAWFORD.
Two Lectures in April at the Simpson Auditorium.

After many solicitations, F. Marion Crawford has consented to give a series of lectures in this country. He will be at the Simpson Auditorium. The subjects of his lectures are: Friday evening, April 1, "Leo XIII. in the Vatican"; Saturday evening, April 2, "Italian Home Life in the Middle Ages."

Of his subject, "Leo XIII. in the Vatican," it can be said Mr. Crawford is a Catholic himself, and is intimately acquainted with the papal household. A short time ago he wrote a series of articles on St. Peter's and the Vatican for the Century Magazine, and he was given the most unusual facilities for his researches.

Mr. Crawford's special studies have fitted him to make of this subject a most delightful lecture.

The financial benefit of these lectures will be divided equally between the funds of the Armenian Orphanages and the Lark Ellen Home for Newsboys, both excellent objects to assist in any manner.

The reserved seats will be on sale at the Blanchard Piano Company's place of business.

THE CONTRABAND CHINAMEN. The Boat That Brought Them Seized and Its Owner in Jail.

The gasoline-launch Pasteur, a freight boat which landed the fifteen contraband Chinese at Anaheim Landing on the 17th inst., has been seized and placed in charge of a government officer, and her former owner, who is charged with illegally bringing the Chinamen to Uncle Sam's domain, has been arrested and lodged in the Los Angeles County Jail. He gives his name as Herbert Young and claims to have influential friends in San Diego, where, according to his version, he is administrator of his father's estate, estimated at \$86,000. He denies bringing the Chinamen, and claims that at Anaheim Landing, although he admits that two white men were with him, he left his boat down the coast. He then took the boat to San Pedro and sold it to a storekeeper named Armsbrough, taking in payment a note for \$300. He then made arrangements to be sent to China. Inspector J. D. Putnam imposed an obstacle in the shape of a warrant for the arrest of John Doe, charged with bringing Chinamen into the country, who had no right to come, and was about to be sent to being arrested as John Doe, but the leniency of the officer overcame his objections. He appears to think he will have no difficulty in establishing his innocence of the charge.

Chamber of Commerce.

The California Cereal Company of this city makes a display of pine.

O. E. Roberts of Cahuenga contributes loquats on the branch, also Satssumas, plum blossoms and orange blossoms.

The Elsinore Hot Springs send in a case of mineral waters.

The chamber is in receipt of bulletin No. 52, on sugar beets, sent by Congressman C. A. Barlow, for distribution, also samples of lucerne seed, from Senator White.

A joint meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms yesterday afternoon by the Railroad and Transportation Committee from the Board of Trade, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and the Chamber of Commerce, to discuss the feasibility of inducing the proposed steamship lines between South American points and San Francisco, to stop at our ports. After a discussion of the matter a committee was appointed to gather statistics and report the findings, according to be held Saturday. The following gentlemen constitute the committee: Hancock Banning, S. H. Long, H. C. McKee.

Southern Pacific Cut-off.

The Southern Pacific Company has completed its cut-off from Colton to Riverside, and saved a new right-of-way through the latter city, which in place of following the streets as the old motor line did, with all their curves and angles, runs back of the residences and business houses. The new line is of standard gauge and the rails used are heavier than those of the old motor line. The erection of a new depot will be pushed with all possible speed.

The Southern Pacific has made an addition to its shops at River station in this city, affording more room to the master mechanic's department.

Railroad Personal.

T. S. Rattie, assistant general freight agent of the Chicago and Northwestern, arrived in the city yesterday. Mrs. Rattie and her two sons are also members of the party.

Mrs. J. A. Munroe, wife of the freight traffic manager of the Union Pacific Railway, reached this city yesterday from the Far East.

G. W. Luce, assistant general freight and passenger agent of the Southern Pacific, left yesterday for the North. He will attend the meeting of the Transcontinental Association at Monterey on Monday.

Postal and Pension Matters.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.

WASHINGTON (D. C.) March 14, 1898.—Mail messenger service was to-day ordered to be established between Sacramento, Tuolumne county, Cal., and the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railways.

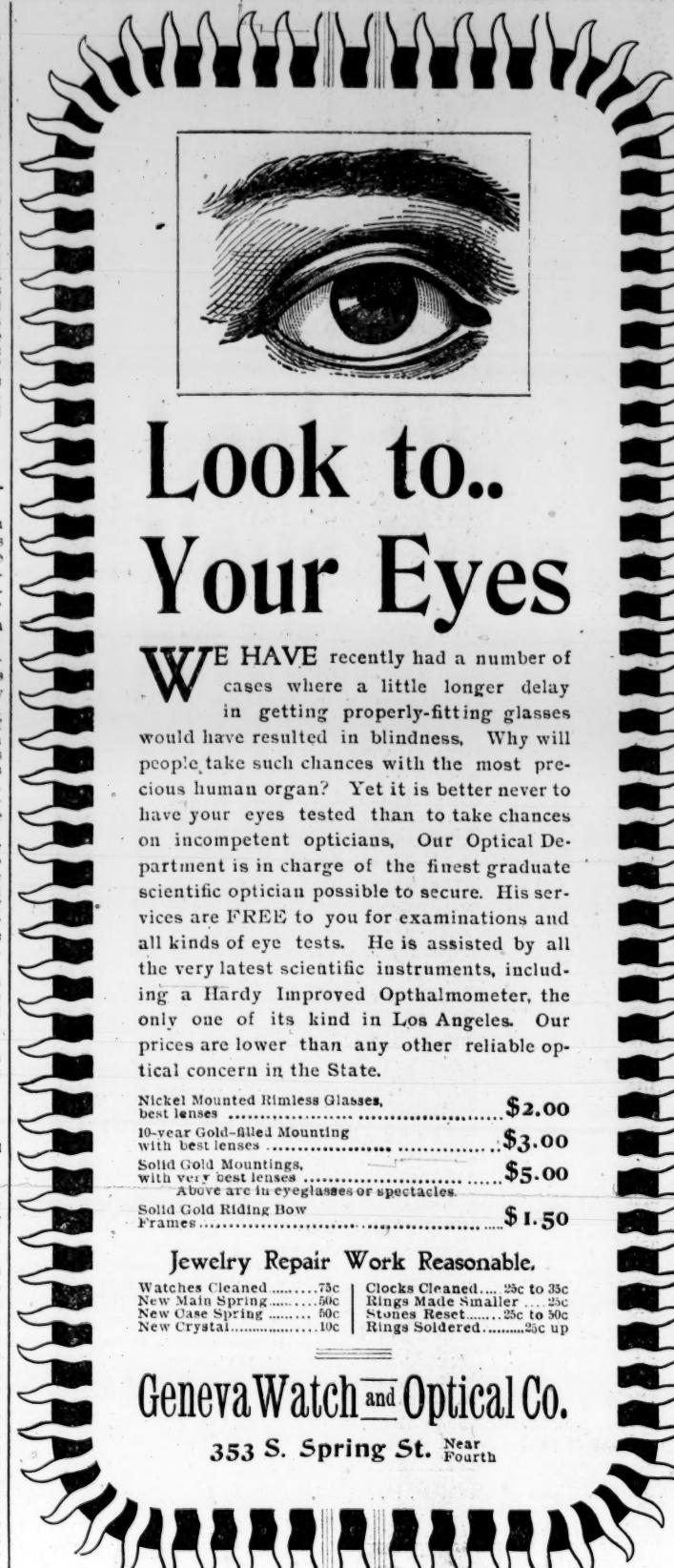
Postal commissions were issued to-day to Frank J. Payne at Sutter Creek, and to May Fremb at Eel, Cal.

Pensions were granted to citizens of California to the amount of \$1000.

General Charles H. Haskins, Bremen, \$6; Adam Honorable, Chicago, \$5; Michael Kenny, Soldier's Home, Los Angeles, \$12; Peter Lovenzo Clark, San Jose, \$6; Ferdinand L Clark, Veterans' Home, \$6; William B. Taylor, Branciforte, \$6; George Rolfe, Gardena, \$6.

Reissie and increase—Eli H. Longley, Myrtle, \$6 to \$8.

BROWN'S HOT AIR FURNACE. Fits the climate and pocketbook. Heating houses, halls, etc., a specialty. 123 E. Fourth.



Geneva Watch and Optical Co.

353 S. Spring St. Near Fourth



A PITIFUL BREAKDOWN.

In sight of wealth over 200 men have broken down on the trail while making the overland trip to the Klondike. They have failed because of the lack of sufficient vitality to stand the hardships—the days of hard tramping through snowdrifts and nights of sleepless exposure. It is no place for a weak, nervous man. It takes nerve and a rugged strength to stand exposure, and every man who undertakes the trip should go prepared.

What is true of this is true of all walks of life. The strong man always gains the victory—the weak one fails pitifully. One of the successful Klondikers is L. L. Jaccard, formerly a jeweler of San Leandro, Cal. Before undertaking the voyage he said:

"I am 52 years old, and feel able to hold my own with any young man on the trip. For twenty-six years I was a sufferer from varicose and weakness. I was cured two years ago by Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt, and am stronger today than ever before."

This Electric Belt is a wonderful invigorator, and its warming, soothing force of electricity has a grand effect upon one's energy. It fits a man for the hardest tasks, makes him self-reliant, husky and "gritty." It takes away all those little signs of weakness and develops a wonderful energy in him. Use it if you are weak. You can depend upon it. Over 10,000 men say it cured them. Call and get one today, or send for the book about it sealed, free by mail. Call or direct.

Dr. A. T. Sanden, 204 South Broadway, cor. Second Street, Los Angeles, Cal. Office hours—8 to 6; evenings 7 to 8; Sundays 7 to 8.

Special Notice.—Dr. Sanden's office is UP STAIRS. His Belts cannot be bought in drug stores.

CONSUMPTION CURED. THE IMPROVED TUBERCULIN TREATMENT OF DR. C. H. WHITMAN. TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION, ITS CAUSE AND CURE, sent free. Koch Medical Institute 829 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

WENDELL EASTON, President.
GEO. D. EASTON, Secretary.GEORGE EASTON, Vice President.
ANGLO-CALIFORNIA BANK, (L'd) Treasurer

Better than Going to Alaska or Klondike.

Start the foundation of your fortune by investing your savings in one or more lots in the

MENLO PARK TRACT,

A distinctly up-to-date subdivision bounded by Adams, Washington, San Pedro and Central avenue. Broad avenues, thoroughly graded and sidewalked and accepted by the city. Large, handsome lots. A fine class of comfortable homes.

Convenient to Three Car Lines.

New electric road to be built on San Pedro street when survey now being made is completed. But 10 minutes from business center.

The most progressive and enterprising section of the city. Join the procession of shrewd buyers who are getting handsome returns on their Menlo Park investments. You will make no mistake. Call on us and we will drive you to the property for a personal inspection, will give you prices and terms that will please you.

Easton, Eldridge & Co.,

121 South Broadway.

Or to Office on the Property.
Cor. Twenty-first St. and Central Ave.

Have been placed in our hands to sell. We are instructed to cut the price

33¹/₃ per cent.In other words $\frac{1}{3}$ less than their real value, which places these Rugs at the

Right Price.

An Gives You an Opportunity

To

.... Inspect Thoroughly

Before you purchase, which opportunity you do not have at an auction. The assortment is complete, consisting of the following well-known Rugs: Carabagh, Shirvan, Daghertan, Kazak, Bokara, Beloochistan, Afghan, Balorduhr, Cashmere, Persian, Kerman, Dimudje, Antolia, Candahar, Mohair and Shiraz.

Barker Bros.,

FURNITURE, CARPETS, DRAPERY.

250-252-254 South Spring Street

Stimson Block.

RHEUMATISM

CURED IN A DAY. "RHEUMATINE." The Magic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, relieves and cures in 1 to 3 days. Rheumatism causes Redness, Heat, Pain and stiffness and death. "RHEUMATINE" cures this; removes the cause at once and the disease immediately disappears. Its action upon the system is remarkable and most rapid. The best dose benefits. Price \$6 to \$12. "RHEUMATINE" is for sale by J. LEWIS, Druggist, 402 South Broadway.

Dr. WILMINGTON'S Blood and Nerve Pills. Cure Painful Periods, Stomach, Heart and Liver Troubles. Price 50c. Exp. prepaid.

Dr. WILMINGTON'S Barkwell, Specialist on Chronic Diseases. Consultation free \$10. S. H. Druggist, 402 South Broadway.

The cheapest place to trade in the city

Diamond Bros.

Department Store, cor. Main and Second.

J. W. Horne

AUCTIONEER,

Expert Appraiser. Furniture Stock and Real Estate sold in any part of the State. Residence 734 1/2 S. Spring St.

Floral Funeral Designs..

REASONABLE PRICES.

SO. CAL. FLORAL CO.

Telephone 1218.

TRADE NEW

E. W. LOMA

COLLAR

Electricity scientifically used

permanently

and pernicious

hair, moles, birth-marks, wrinkles, etc.

MRS. SHINNICK, Electrolyst, and

Complexion Specialist, 223 South Broadway.

THE VINDICATION OF SILAS HASKINS.

By a Special Contributor.

LYMAN TITUS, president of the Water Company, bank cashier and general political boss of Walworth City, pressed his pen against his chin meditatively. "I don't see any other way we can do it. Either we've got to pull that there Silas Haskins down, or we'll lose at least forty votes, and the other side will win," he said.

A prolonged pause followed. A dozen men were gathered in Titus's private office to discuss the matter of the city election which was three weeks off. The men had reported the condition of things in their several parts of town, and there had been a general sizing up of the situation. Basing his figures on the vote of the last city election and revising them to fit the conditions just reported, Titus reckoned that there were 325 votes safe for himself and his two companion candidates for city Councilmen, 320 votes against, and 50 doubtful.

Silas Haskins was a well-known character in the town. After several years of drunken uselessness he had reformed, joined the Presbyterian Church and became a leading spirit in the community. Naturally, in view of an orator, Haskins had on several public occasions made some very pointed remarks against those who rented their property for saloon purposes. These remarks printed in one of the town newspapers had seemed to Lyman Titus, the owner of three saloon properties, to have too personal an application.

It was therefore with a desire for personal revenge against Haskins as much, perhaps, as to thwart whatever plans Haskins could develop in the campaign that Titus had caused to make the above quoted remark. During the remainder of the evening Titus showed much less than his usual interest in the plans for carrying on the campaign. Another of the men present seemed in a brown study. It was Lyman Titus. "How can I pull Haskins down?" he was asking himself continually.

Louth was a "ne'er-do-well" who for a few weeks had been employed as a janitor in the Walworth Bank, of which Titus was the cashier. If the election resulted in Titus's winning it, he would have a two-year job as a policeman, for Titus had told him, "That means for him a good salary, a brass-buttoned coat and an occasional opportunity to relieve a drunken man of his surplus cash. The prospect was fascinating. As he walked home Louth straightened up, adjusted his coat, and paced an imaginary beat in anticipation.

So it came about that late that night and early next morning Louth was planning a scheme, designed not against the life but against the honor and the position of a fellow human being—a plot as diabolical as in the wickedness of his mind, Louth could fashion it.

That forenoon Louth called to see Titus. As there was some one in the latter's private office waiting to see him he went out into the outer room, there being only two of his trusted workers present and they not being where they could hear much of what was said. Louth explained his plan. "It's a very good scheme, but you understand I don't know anything about it," said Titus. He compressed his lips and shook his head significantly.

Louth learned that Haskins was working alone, blasting rocks at a quarry a few miles out of town, and that when he went to the work he took his lunch with him. "Well," said Louth, "I'll stop at the drug store, make a purchase and on the following morning he was up early. He obtained a horse and buggy from an acquaintance near the city limits and drove out to the neighborhood of the quarry. Leaving the rig at some distance from the place, Louth secured himself and awaited Haskins's appearance. Soon that individual came, left his lunch basket in a secluded nook and went to work. Louth stealthily crawled up to where the basket had been left, cautioning himself not to be seen from a little can of coffee within, and as he thought unobserved, dropped a powder into it. Carefully closing the basket he stole away and awaited developments.

The long forenoon gradually wore away, the sharp interruptions in the dull monotonous being the occasional blasts set off by Haskins. At the noon hour Haskins laid aside his hammer and chisel, picked up his lunch basket and sat down at a spot shaded by one of the numerous thick-limbed and foliage-covered trees still standing in the neighborhood. The substantial but dainty repast put up by his wife was eaten with evident relish, and meantime he took frequent sips of the cold coffee, made strong as he liked to have it.

After finishing his simple meal, Haskins reclined in the sunshine. Overhead the birds twittered drowsily, and now and then he could hear the buzz of insects. These sounds gradually faded away and finally died out altogether. Haskins's eyelids grew heavy, his head slowly dropped on his chin and he slept. Making sure that the powder had done its work, Louth hitched the horse to the buggy, lifted Haskins into the vehicle, and, holding one arm about the sleeping figure, drove away.

"Now I want to say to this court," said the scientist, his voice rising powerfully, "that this defendant is innocent, that he is the victim of the most damnable outrages ever perpetrated upon a human being. A reformed drunkard, a man respected and honored in the community, he has been caught by these human vultures and turned loose to be a night disgrace to the eyes of his brethren and of the world. And this great crime has been done for the sake of the few paltry votes that he might have influenced at the approaching city election against Lyman Titus and his band of unscrupulous plotters."

"Prove it," shrieked Titus who had just entered and was overflowing with rage in his surprise at such an unexpected exposure.

"And that I can," said Doland. Thus thought the scientist's voice seemed strangely familiar.

Doland drew from his pocket a package which he unfolded into the shape of false whiskers. He adjusted them on his chin so naturally that they seemed like his own. He thrust his hand through his hair, changed his pose and in a different voice addressing the court, "I will now admit that I can prove it."

In the transposed man Lyman Titus recognized not Doland but Andrew Rossely, one of his most trusted political workers, a man who had recently come to him, attending regular meetings of his political party at the State capital. Titus had recollecting that Rossely was one of the workers who had been present when Louth had explained his plan to debauch Haskins. Titus thought of some others of his underhand schemes of which Rossely knew, and wondered what further damning disclosures the man would make.

"In the face of this most remarkable state of affairs, sentence will be indefinitely suspended, and the defendant will be released on his own recognizance," said the court. The Judge immediately left the courtroom, making no effort to suppress the loud cheers that rent the air. There was a strange mixture of laughter and tears as the people crowded about Haskins and nearly shook his arms from their sockets. Two brawny men lifted him to their shoulders and carried him through the principal streets of the town amid a shouting, happy crowd.

Lyman Titus felt a wonderfully added weight of years as he left the courtroom shunned by many and looked upon with scorn by others. "I can't walk straight and I am losing my grip on the town," he said to himself as he painfully walked home.

W. R. GREENWOOD.

Paine's
Celery
Compound

VIM
is the little word that means
much. Vim is what you get
when you use Cupidene.
It is a certain cure, revital-
izing and invigorating. The
drains of the tissue are stopped and big
strength returns. Cupidene is for sale at
OFF & VAUGHN,
Fourth and Spring Sts.

They Saved His Life.

A Prominent Californian, Sick Nigh unto Death's Door, Travels Hundreds of Miles to Treat With the English and German Expert Specialists---He Now Enjoys Perfect Health and Has a New Lease of Life.

Reason Why "The Doctors That Cure" Succeed in Mastering Catarrh, Consumption and Chronic Diseases When Other Doctors Fail Even to Give Relief.

Partial List of Diseases Cured.

Eczema This is a distressing and obtrusive disease. Our treatment is rapid and curative.

The Ear We have effected cures which have been heretofore regarded as incurable or impossible to relieve.

Piles, Destroy health and constipation. Do not neglect to have them treated as it will not interfere with the daily duties of the patient.

The Eye. The following diseases we relieve and cure, viz: Turning in of eyelids, inflammation of the eye, strabismus, crossed eyes corrected. This deformity we frequently remove without an operation.

The Blood. One of our Specialists treats blood diseases. Most virulent and deadly is scrofula and syphilis. All cases affected should lose no time. It is unable to call, write a careful history of your case, or apply for a quotation list.

Rheumatism. The true cause in most cases is the accumulation of mucus in the blood. Consult us, our treatment has proven satisfactory to hundreds of patients who applied to us after others had pronounced them incurable.

Heart Never before has the heart been cured from heart disease. It should be a warning to those subject to valve or disease of the heart, of the fact, such as palpitation or sensation of depression, and apply for expert advice and treatment.

Stomach, When these organs fail to perform their function, health and comfort soon follow. The stomach suffers: the food is not digested; gas and acids are formed; the bowels are constipated; the liver congested, torpid and inactive. These conditions develop dyspepsia, nervousness, bad taste, general debility, headache, poor skin, depression, etc. Our success in curing these diseases has been flattering.

Skin and Scalp. Cause physical discomfort because they are exposed to the view of the public; these diseases are in most cases curable. We cure these ailments by a harmless method which removes all eruptions and blemishes and restores the natural bloom to the skin. Among the diseases mentioned are: moles, freckles, pimples, liver spots, scald head, wrinkles, perfunctory hair, eczema or scrofulous rashes, leprosy, better of hands, arms and body, etc.

Diseases of Women. Years ago little was known of diseases of women, and physicians mistook symptoms of which females complain, such as breast tumors, pain in back, pains in head, burning sensations, bloating—to dyspepsia, liver complaint, heart disease, etc., when they were really diseases of the reproductive organs. The most common disease is inflammation of the womb, vagina and ovaries. Cancer is most common in the womb, but may affect any other organ. These symptoms are whites, painful menstruation, absence of the menses or an irregular flow. We cure all these painslessly, without expense.

Consultation Free

At Office or by Letter.

G. W. Jordan, a prominent citizen of Selma, Fresno Co., Cal., has been recently cured of long-standing Kidney, Bowel and Nervous Troubles by the English and German Expert Specialists. He gained 12 pounds under their matchless treatment. The fame of these great doctors has reached every city, town and hamlet on the Pacific Coast, and sufferers who have failed to obtain relief from physicians and remedies at home know that they can find the long-sought boon when they place themselves in the hands of these great doctors.

Partial List of Diseases Cured.

Asthma is a disease accompanied by great difficulty in breathing. We can alleviate and finally prevent its recurrence.

Epilepsy is a disease consisting of pericardial fits or convulsions. Our experience warrants us to hold out hope to those suffering with this disease.

Partial No country in the world has so many invalids as has the United States. It is a condition which requires the genius of the specialist to remedy.

Nervous Very often these patients are the very picture of Diseases health, but for all that they are not. We have had extensive experience in these diseases, and by our plan of treatment are enabled to relieve almost every case.

Kidneys and Bladder The kidneys are the most important organs. If they fail the result is disease, not only of the kidneys, but of other organs. Many cases which have been pronounced incurable have been restored to perfect health by our new method.

Spermato- The terrors and martyrdom of men who are the victims of spermatochezia, or involuntary emission of semen, together with their results, such as nervous debility, stricture, loss of vital power, sleeplessness, loss of memory, impotency, loss of desire, loss of spirits, lack of confidence, aversion to society, incapacity for study or business life, finally ending in their complete collapse or insanity. Many affected, owing to neglect or false delicacy, delay seeking medical relief until body and mind are ruined. These sufferings are now about to be cured by expert specialists.

Catarrh is the most offensive disease and productive of great discomfort. The sense of smell, taste, hearing and sight suffer; the throat and lungs are affected, and the condition is a very frequent result. It causes a discharge from the nose, so copious and offensive in many cases that patients are compelled to wear a mask of leather to cover the nose. The breath becomes tainted, and sometimes revoltingly offensive. The patient is subjected to repeated cold baths to cleanse the lung tissue. It produces more consumption than all other causes. Patients consulting us say do so with the hope that if help is possible, we will do all human aid can accomplish.

Consumption is the most fatal disease, because it is a slow living death. There are three stages of consumption. Unless stopped it will give it to the patient within a year. The symptoms are loss of flesh without any appreciable cause, dyspepsia, languor, irritability, debility, headache, poor skin, depression, etc. Our success in curing these diseases has been flattering.

Consultation Free.

At Office or by Letter.



MR. G. W. JORDAN.

A Strong Testimonial.

"I have been a sufferer for years from a dangerous complication of diseases, among which were Nervous Kidney and Bowel Troubles. I have spent much money and time in search of help, but never found anyone who understood my ailments until I came to the English and German Expert Specialists three months ago. I cannot say too much in praise of these great Specialists. They have saved my life and restored me to health and strength. I have gained 12 pounds under their grand treatment. I hope that other sufferers may be as fortunate in seeking the right doctors, and recommend the English and German Expert Specialists, for their business methods as well as their skill as physicians."

G. W. JORDAN.

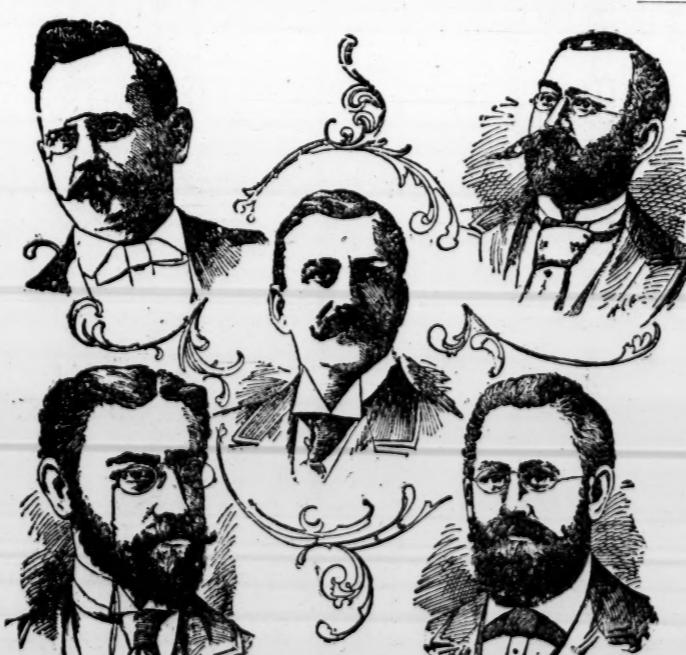
The above testimonial is only one of many thousands now on file. No ordinary cures are published, and none without permission of the person who has been restored to health.

Legitimate Business Methods.

The popularity enjoyed by the English and German Expert Specialists is composed of five skilled physicians, each was born and educated in America. Each of them is a regular graduate from one of the most prominent medical schools in America, and is a member of the American Medical Association. In addition to these advantages, each member of the staff of the English and German Expert Specialists has had many years of special training in the hospitals of two continents, besides having successfully practiced as a physician in the medical and surgical departments of some of the most famous hospitals in the world. The English and German Expert Specialists have turned away many persons, refusing to take money for treatment, as their conditions were hopeless, past all earthly aid.

CATARRH CURED FOR TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS A MONTH.

NO OTHER CHARGE. ALL MEDICINES FREE.



Staff of the English and German Expert Specialists. Incorporated Under the Laws of California for \$250,000.

You Can Be

Cured at Home

While it is preferable to see a patient in many instances, the English and German Expert Specialists have restored to perfect health thousands of people whom they have never seen. After symptom blanks have been filled out and sent in, and a few other simple requirements complied with, the necessary medicines are prepared with the greatest possible care and sent by mail or express. If it is deemed advisable, weekly or daily correspondence is kept up between the doctors and the patient until a complete cure is made.

Consultation and Advice Free...

Write for symptom blanks and book for men or women.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN EXPERT SPECIALISTS



Home of the English and German Expert Specialists, 218 S. Broadway, First Building North of City Hall, Los Angeles.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN EXPERT SPECIALISTS.

A Staff of the Most Eminent Physicians and Surgeons in the World. Established More Than a Quarter of a Century. CONSULTATION FREE.

218 S. Broadway, First Building North of City Hall, Los Angeles.

OFFICE HOURS—9 to 12 and 1 to 4, daily.

Evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 9 to 11.

Southern California Dates:

SANTA ANA—Hotel Richelieu, Wednesday, March 23.
REDLANDS—Baker House, Thursday forenoon, March 24.
SAN BERNARDINO—Hotel Stewart, Thursday afternoon, March 24.

A part of the staff of the English and German Expert Specialists will visit the following towns on the dates named, where they can be consulted free of charge in regard to any disease.

COLTON—Trans-Continental Hotel, Thursday evening, March 24.
RIVERSIDE—Hotel Glenwood, Friday, March 25.
POMONA—Hotel Palomares, Saturday, March 26.

IN ARIZONA.

ENLISTMENTS ACTIVE FOR WAR WITH SPAIN.

A COWBOY CAVALRY REGIMENT IS BEING RECRUITED BY AN EX-ARMY OFFICER.

LOS ANGELES BEEF SHIPMENTS.

BURROS GOING FROM PHOENIX TO THE KLONDIKE.

PUBLIC INDIGNATION OVER THE MESQUITE-TIMBER RULING—PRESCOTT TO HOLD A BOND ELECTION—ARIZONA'S PRESS ASSOCIATION.

PHOENIX (Ariz.) March 17.—[Regular Correspondence.] If there is to be war, the young men of Arizona will be in it. Of course it's well known, through information furnished by the Arizona Kicker and other reputable journals, that the principal occupation of the Arizonan is war, and that he never moves abroad without a Bowie knife and two revolvers. Be this as it may, there is no corner of the Union more intensely patriotic than is Arizona, and the outbreak of hostilities will find several regiments already formed and ready for service.

Now drilled and equipped are ten full companies of National Guard, constituting the First Regiment of Infantry, Col. J. H. Martin (of Tucson) commanding. The strength, with band and hospital corps, is over 500 men. Adj.-Gen. Lewis has been active for the past winter in securing the best possible equipment for the regiment, and camp supplies alone are needed for service. Several additional companies are offered from Bisbee, Phoenix and Prescott, but these are present by musted in the regiment's full strength of companies having been reached.

Quietly being organized throughout the Territory also is a cavalry regiment, designed to include only picked men familiar with horsemanship, skilled with horse and pistol and rifle, and with knowledge of the Spanish tongue.

A. E. Brodie of Prescott, formerly an officer of the First United States Cavalry, and now a mining engineer in Prescott. He expects to leave in a few days for Washington, there to secure the necessary authority for mustering into the companies now forming. He believes the regiment should be allowed to recruit from the entire state, and of being mounted in the East, for the Southwestern horse, while not as handsome, is far more effective on a campaign than is the finer bred animal of the Eastern States.

The local railroads are doing a heavy business in the shipment of beef cattle to the California market. A large part of the beef on sale in Los Angeles was fattened on the alfalfa fields of the Salt River Valley. As the freight rate is the same over both roads, it follows that competition is confined to the service given shippers. A good illustration of this is the fact that a few days ago by a trainload of stock shipped by the Santa Fe that was rushed through at express-train speed, making much of the journey to Ash Fork at the rate of forty miles an hour.

An expert lately added is that of burro raising, and some of the stock sent north for packing on the Klondike trail.

Thousands of the faithful little animals are to be found in this vicinity. They are almost wild in the valley of the Verde. Several hundred have already been sent out. The first shipment was attended with much tribulation.

The team horses, mares of the team, of their half-brother, the mule, and the only way to get them into the car provided was to carry them. The Maricopa and Phoenix train had been held about an hour awaiting the completion of the loading, when Superintendent Shriver, of the Southern Pacific, who had hopped a dozen or more burros, as a second tier, on the backs of their patient uncomplaining fellows. The train was ordered out at once, and when the burros left it was a day later and in two cars.

William B. Gaitree, special agent of the Postoffice Department, is in the valley, investigating the workings of the rural free-delivery system, near Tempe, where was placed one of the seven experimental deliveries, performed by act of Congress. The Tempe station, with its 100,000 people, is among a thickly-settled farming population, and is so highly appreciated that its patrons would support it themselves if the appropriation were cut off.

Burglars have been active for several months in Phoenix, and the clew lead to the apprehension of the criminals. Three unsuccessful attempts were made early in the week to enter business houses on Washington street.

An organization of Indians resident in Prescott has been formed, with Prof. Judge Cross as president and A. J. Edwards as secretary.

Sixty of the more prominent young men of the city have banded themselves in the formation of an athletic club. A gymnasium and club rooms will be maintained.

The office of the commissioner of the General Land Office that measures timber is the cause of the deepest indignation throughout Southern Arizona, where the shrub furnishes about all the fuel consumed. During the week a public meeting will be held in Phoenix to protest against the ruling, which is in opposition to a plain decision of the Supreme Court of Arizona. Not only will the cities be compelled to turn to coal for manufacturing and domestic uses, but, over a thousand Mexican wood-choppers will be thrown out of employment.

The Young Men's Republican Club, Wade Hultings, president, is holding

regular meetings, preparing for the work of the city campaign. At the last meeting a committee was appointed to report upon Mayor J. C. Adams and to request his resignation. It is believed that his resignation at this time would not be to the advantage of the party. It is contended that, as the office of Mayor is not a lucrative position, Mr. Adams may legally occupy it and the postmastership at the same time.

C. Pollock of Phoenix has been appointed by Collector to collect the custom price for these staples having, for the first time in many years, passed the market price in Phoenix. Several carloads of hay a day are being shipped from Phoenix and Tempe to San Bernardino, Los Angeles and San Diego, and it is expected that shipments will continue till the coming of the California crop.

The Territorial Lodge of Odd Fellows and the annual sessions of all attached bodies of the order will meet in Phoenix next month. The session was to have been held in Jerome, but the committee at that point discovered hotel accommodations were all too inadequate for the throng expected.

Strong wind storms, a feature of the early part of the week, followed by weather abnormally cold for this season. Inquiry among the fruit farms fails to disclose any damage to blossoms or fruit.

Adela Badilla, member of one of the most highly respected Mexican families of the city, has gone to El Paso, there to become a nun in the Ursuline Convent.

According to a late opinion of Atty. Gen. Frazier of Arizona, no insurance company may legally do business within the Territory without first filing with the Territorial Secretary its full articles of incorporation. Only one company has thus far filed its papers.

The City Council has authorized the purchase and keeping of three horses for the fire department, and Chief Davis is looking up suitable animals. Heretofore an alarm of fire sent dozens of teams galloping toward the engine house, where the first teams hitched on to the rear, to be thereafter paid for the service at a higher rate.

President N. K. Masten of the Maricopa and Phoenix Railroad, with Miss Masten, is making a visit to the city. His home is in San Francisco.

The plans of J. M. Creighton for buildings on the new County Poor Farm have been accepted, and bids for the work will be opened March 28.

A library club has been formed by a score of the ladies of Phoenix, the purpose being the establishment of a free public library. Committees are at work getting both cash and books, and gratifying success is reported.

William J. Jones, an old resident and prominent farmer of the Salt River Valley, is fond of his environment, and it will be appropriated by his heirs.

A few years ago he planted a small patch of the licorice, but found no sale for the product. Neglect has little effect on the growth of the plant, which, when once established, is of serious proportions.

Sportsmen have shot their last quail for the season, which closed March 1. Duck shooting by law will close April 1.

A firm of farmers northwest of Phoenix is engaged in planting 100 acres of watermelons with the intention of capturing the early California market.

PRESCOTT BOND ELECTION.

Preparing for Public Improvement, MURKIN PARKER DEFEND OF DATE.

PRESCOTT (Ariz.) March 17.—[Regular Correspondence.] Prescott is preparing for extensive municipal improvements. Several conferences have been held between the City Council and an advisory committee of citizens, and, as a result, it has been determined to at once call an election for the purpose of getting the opinion of the voters. The form of ballot has been prepared and will include questions of the expenditure of \$5000 on the waterworks, of \$15,000 for water storage dams and \$31,000 for a sewer system. Col. J. D. Schuyler of Los Angeles is to be called as consulting engineer.

One of the most active of the citizens favoring the improvements is President Murphy of the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix. He is owner of much valuable realty in the city and suburbs. He states that if the bonds are voted and the improvements commenced at once, service will commence the erection of a large and modern hotel on the corner opposite the office.

Following the last pay day at Whipple barracks came the desertion of six of the best soldiers in the post. Their comrades say the deserters were fired by a marauding party of Indians among a thickly-settled farming population, and is so highly appreciated that its patrons would support it themselves if the appropriation were cut off.

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DYNAMIC FORCES.
IN THE DOMAIN OF SCIENCE, INDUSTRY AND
ELECTRICITY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

IT IS a well-known fact that but for the carbonic oxide in the afterdamp which follows gas explosions in mines, the number of miners who might be able to escape would be very largely increased. A helmet has been devised, which, it is said, will enable its wearer to live for half an hour in an atmosphere which without it would prove fatal in a few moments. The helmet, which is to be worn over the head and face, is constructed of a special asbestos-canned leather, or asbestos cloth, rendered proof against fire, heat, steam, boiling water and all poisonous fluids. Setting close on the shoulders, it is held firmly by two straps under the arms. At the back of the helmet is a metal reservoir, from which the wearer is supplied with fresh air at the natural rate of 200 cubic feet per minute, and 20 degrees cooler than the outside atmosphere. The tank has a capacity of 100 pounds pressure of compressed air. It is always ready for service, the same pressure of pure air being retained for months. The amount of air in store can be seen on the gauge which is on the reservoir, which can be quickly opened and an air pump. A lever on the top of the reservoir forces the air through the supply tube to a point inside and directly in front of the mouth and nostrils. The supply, which is under natural air pressure, can be adjusted to the comfort of the wearer. The neck gear, which is lined with lamb's wool, has an outlet for the foul air. The two look-outs are constructed of double plates of clear mica, with revolving cleaners, and protected by four cross wires. The side or ear plates have special diaphragms or sound-disks, which give perfectly distinct hearing. The helmet weighs six pounds. It has a front or whistle, which is used for signaling.

Eggs in England.

ALTHOUGH Springfield, Mass., was recently accorded the distinction of having more bathtubs per unit of population than most other cities, its Superintendent of Schools recommends bathing facilities in the public schools. It is his opinion that the hygienic experts in the contention that no school building should be erected without such provision for cleanliness. It has been demonstrated that the most injurious element in vitiated air is the odor, because of its action on the nerve centers, and a German professor of hygiene has recommended the providing of well-ventilated school rooms if they are to be occupied by unwashed children. The idea of school baths is a novel one in this country, and it is only within recent years that it has been put into practical use anywhere. Some cities in Germany, Switzerland and Scandinavia have warm shower baths in their school buildings. In one European school there are facilities for bathing sixty children an hour. The whole equipment for the purpose cost only \$57.

IN ELECTRICITY.

Determining Adulteration of Flour.

DRS. LABESS and Bleunard have evolved a method of analyzing flour by means of X rays. The nature of the mineral substances present in the flour submitted to analysis consisted of sand reduced to a powder, and insoluble lime salts, principally chalk. The method of operation was to superimpose on the photographic plate of the fluorescent screen, close together, the image of the flour to be compared on the one side, and that of pure flour on the other. The experiment was a complete success, and the results have been developed into a practical system of detecting flour adulteration. On an ordinary photographic plate of gelatine bromide, is placed a small pasteboard box of rectangular shape, from which the top and bottom have been removed. The lateral walls, retained, are about one centimetre high. The box is divided into two equal parts, by means of a small rectangle, cut from a visiting card. One of the compartments is then filled with pure flour, the other with adulterated flour. The separating screen is then removed, gently, and the box is tightly tapped with the finger, so as to fill up the slight intervening space, which thus fills with flour, without sensible mixture. The whole is covered with a sheet of thin foil, having a very narrow rectangular slot cut in it, and placed perpendicular to the section of separation between the two flours. The X rays are then turned on, and the image is disclosed. Two minutes is the proper time for the exposure; less produces results that are too faint, and more time makes them too faint, and more time makes them too faint. The X rays method discloses, with certainty, the presence of as little as three per cent of foreign mineral matter. The adulteration, however, can be detected more easily when the proportion of mineral matter is greater. When once it is known that an attempt has been made to pass off adulterated flour as pure, the method of mineral matter introduced can be told with considerable accuracy in another way. A scale of this is prepared by placing in succession in the same box, and using the precaution already described, successive samples of pure flour and of flour adulterated with sand and chalk. While this comparison ordinarily gives excellent results, it must be remembered that the results vary with the nature of the foreign matter compared with the adulterant, and, therefore, in other cases than those already mentioned, this method of quantitative analysis can, at present, only be approximate.

Electricity in Paper Making.

IN A paper on the general uses of electricity, Charles F. Scott speaks

especially of its great value in paper making.

Whenever it has been introduced

in paper-making, the economies effected and the efficiency reached

have been so marked that an exten-

sion of the plant has almost invariably

soon followed. A suggestive illus-

tration is seen in the case of some large

paper mills near Tlalmanalo, Mexico,

where a 450-horse-power generator was

put in a year ago, a mile and a half

from the mill, to produce current for

driving two New England grinders, and

accessory machines for grinding wood.

Now, an addition is being made of

three 50-horse-power generators, one

50-horse-power motor for driving

two new pulp grinders, and one 200-

horse-power motor for driving a paper

machine. This machine is thirty-two

inches wide, and has twenty-eight

dryers. The speed of the paper can

be varied from 25 to 400 feet per min-

ute, the range of speed being from

one to ten.

The poison extracted from the stings of fifteen hornets, injected into the leg of a guinea pig, caused a marked lowing of temperature, which lasted thirty-six hours. The redness and swelling produced a pain, and the inflammation finally reached the abdomen, and ended in mortification of the skin. In a similar experiment, where the same dose of poison was heated to 80 degrees for twenty minutes, there was no general injury, and the local action was confined to the slight temporary swelling. Likewise, the inoculation of a glycerinated maceration of hornets caused only slight local troubles. But the organism of the animals that received this poison underwent such

Dr. Janss' Electric Belt.

This Great Life-giver Quickly Restores Lost Power and Imparts New Vital Force to Weak and Debilitated Men.

One Month on Trial Free of Charge.



Are You in Danger?

The man who is weak, nervous and debilitated is at a great disadvantage in life's precarious battle. Such men soon become dull and stupid, their memory is impaired, their ideas confused, all resemblance of manly vigor takes flight and the victim soon becomes a mental and physical wreck unless death brings a welcome relief. If you have a symptom which warns you that you are in danger, or if you are now a sufferer, procure one of Dr. Janss's Electric Belts. It is folly to delay. Your early attention to this most important of all matters will save you time, health and money.

Vitality, New Life.

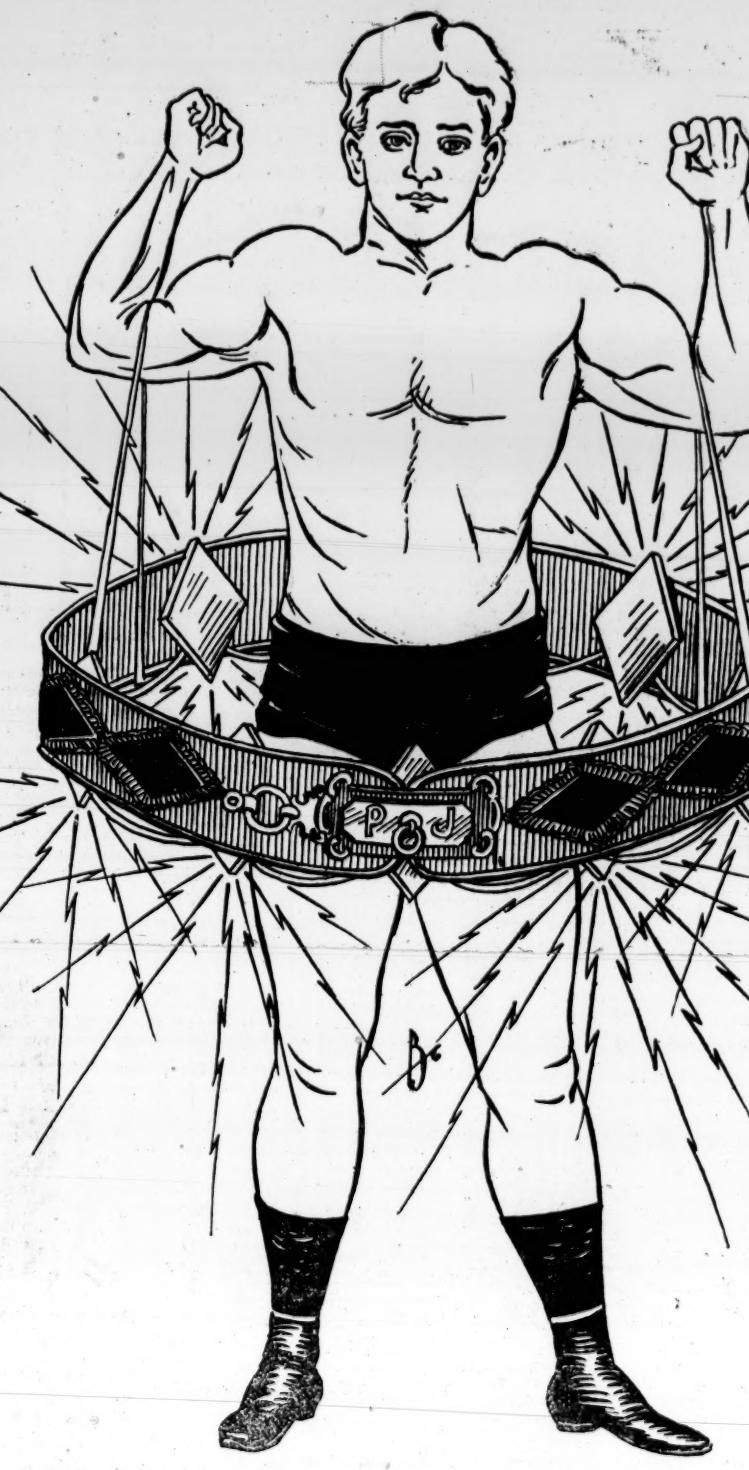
Dr. Janss's Electric Belt gives energy, strength, vigor, hope, vitality and life. It will place failing and incompetent men in a perfect condition, will make the weak and debilitated strong and able. It gives new courage and confidence to the discouraged. It creates within you new powers and ambition. It renews youth in the old. It brings flesh to the emaciated. It gives true and lasting manhood to the sick and puny. Many constitutions are not strong enough to withstand the attack of disease. People who are thus unfortunate should get a Dr. Janss's Belt. If you are slowly recovering from an illness and need aid to place you more quickly in a robust condition procure Dr. Janss's Electric Belt.

Consultation and advice free whether you want to buy a Belt or not.



Prices Range from \$3.00 to \$5.00. Consultation and Examination Free.

DR. P. JANSS



218 S. BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES, CAL. Take elevator.

A full line of superior Magnetic and Electric Appliances at prices lower than others charge for inferior articles.

Correspondence solicited. Private book for men only free at office, or sealed by mail.



A Fair Proposition.

You do not have to pay any money until you have made a thorough test of the merits of Dr. Janss's Electric Belt. You take no chances. Dr. Janss has such unlimited faith in the wonderful powers of his Belt that he will let you take one for a whole month on trial. This is the most liberal offer that can be made. Why pay money for a belt which you know nothing of when you can get one from Dr. Janss without investing a dollar until you are satisfied that it is as good as represented? Examination and consultation free.

A Word of Caution.

If you buy an electric belt without a medical examination you make a sad mistake—an error that will injure not only your health but your pocketbook as well. Dr. Janss, guided by his valuable experience as a physician and an expert electric scientist, selects a belt having the power best suited to the patient. Dr. Janss has good reasons for having adopted this method. He realizes that while electricity is one of the greatest curative agents if prescribed by a skillful physician it is a dangerous element with which to experiment. In view of this, Dr. Janss thoroughly diagnoses the ailment of each applicant for one of his belts, notes the general condition of the system and makes a selection accordingly. For this important service Dr. Janss makes no charge.



economy for any new mill to equip itself with a central station for the development of its power electrically and distributed through the use of electric motors, thus saving the installation of shafting and belts, and a great deal of power that would otherwise be wasted, as well as oil, fuel, and attention. He finds also that he is able to tell just where he is using the greatest amount of power in his mill.

With a steam engine or water wheels this is practically impossible, but with the instruments used with electric power one can determine exactly where he is using power and where it can be saved. Shafting that is out of line, tight bearings and other evils disclosed with certainty the presence of as little as three per cent of foreign mineral matter. The adulteration, however, can be detected more easily when the proportion of mineral matter is greater. When once it is known that an attempt has been made to pass off adulterated flour as pure, the method of mineral matter introduced can be told with considerable accuracy in another way. A scale of this is prepared by placing in succession in the same box, and using the precaution already described, successive samples of pure flour and of flour adulterated with sand and chalk. While this comparison ordinarily gives excellent results, it must be remembered that the results vary with the nature of the foreign matter compared with the adulterant, and, therefore, in other cases than those already mentioned, this method of quantitative analysis can, at present, only be approximate.

The Ways of an Inventor.

MRS. EDISON has recently publicly protested in strong terms against the unwarranted use that papers in search of sensation rather than facts are in the habit of making of his name, by imputing to him the invention of schemes which he would be the first to pronounce extravagant, and opinions which he has never expressed. An impression, dating back many years, has been held by not a few that Edison has had more free advertising than any living man, and recently he is possibly more sinned against than sinned in. In a recent sketch of his habits and working methods, he says:

"I have always kept strictly within the lines of commercially useful inventions. I have never had any time to put on exhibition what is popular fancy. That was a lesson taught me by my first patent, which was a machine for recording votes, designed to be used in the State Legislature. Votes were clearly printed and shown on a roll of paper in a small machine attached to the door of each member, so that he could see it at a glance. I have always kept strictly within the lines of commercially useful inventions. I have never had any time to put on exhibition what is popular fancy. That was a lesson taught me by my first patent, which was a machine for recording votes, designed to be used in the State Legislature. Votes were clearly printed and shown on a roll of paper in a small machine attached to the door of each member, so that he could see it at a glance. I have always kept strictly within the lines of commercially useful inventions. 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THIS IS OUR OPENING WEEK.

This is the week when stocks are at their best, when newness and fashion's extreme novelties get their first showing. When spring's most charming loveliness attracts inquisitive glances to every counter. The task of collecting is finished, and well-ordered bountifulness from style-dom's strongholds is apparent in every nook and corner of Southern California's Greatest Store. Our greatest efforts are put forth in buying, the selling takes care of itself. "Goods well bought are half sold." It's those who want an advance look will be well cared for and this only necessary to give you the news of new arrivals and price concessions.

This spring the gathering is exceptional. It includes the most elegant fabrics, garnitures, and garments ever brought over the Rockies. It is unusual even for us. Magnificence and winsomeness are yoked to our ever-reasonable prices. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday will witness great activity among our decorators. They'll be getting ready for the most artistic opening display we have ever made, but those who want an advance look will be well cared for and this chance for selecting will be much appreciated.

A Summary of the Dress Goods Show.

There are exquisite Pattern Suits direct from Paris which are ours exclusively, and no two are alike. Prices range up to \$37.50, but the patterns at that price would be marked \$50 anywhere but here. The medium-priced fabrics, both in black and colors, are priced according to our ever-apparent policy, "The Best for the Least." There are so many exceptionally desirable fabrics at equally desirable prices that description has to give place to a simple summary.

42-inch All-wool Fancy Cheviots
40-inch Silk Barred Ottoman Plaids
50-inch Dust Proof Coating Serge
40-inch Silk and Mohair Novelty Suiting
44-inch Black Brocaded Brillantine
45-inch Black Bedford Cord
28-inch Black Novelty Crepon Bourettes
44-inch Black Wool Brocades

50c

44-inch Fancy Tailor Checks
44-inch Silk and Wool Bayadere
45-inch Fancy Covert Serges
44-inch Two-toned Novelty Crepons
48-inch Black Wide Wald Serges
40-inch Black Silk Figured Sicilian
40-inch Black Rough Bayadere Noveltes
50-inch Black Wool Brocaded Serges

75c

45-inch Plain Poplins, every shade
46-inch Silk and Wool Brocaded Poplins
45-inch Fancy Bengaline Cord Noveltes
42-inch Silk and Wool Plaids
48-inch Black All-wool Satin Brocades
48-inch All-wool Black Poplins
54-inch Black Clay Worsted Serges
50-inch Black Preola Cloth

\$1

42-inch Silk and Camel's-hair Plaids
44-inch Silk and Wool Bayadere stripes
44-inch Silk and Wool Bayadere Poplins
54-inch Cheviot Mixed Coverts
44-inch Black Fancy Striped Poplins
44-inch Bayadere Stripes Satin Soleil
54-inch Black Clay Worsted Serges
14-inch Black Heavy Twilled Sicilian

\$1.50

Winsome Women's Wear.

A complete assemblage of fashion's latest fancies, gleaned from the centers of the world famous for art and fancies in Women's Apparel. Beautiful Paris designed Mantles, chic Berlin made Coats, handsome London tailored Gowns, and hundreds and thousands of New York duplicates to satisfy the tastes of the most fastidious. The little prices on all the exquisite items mentioned below are glowing examples of what cash-buying and cash-selling means to a credit-ridden public.

Fashionable Jackets.

Handsome Imported English Court Cloth Jacket, 21-inch fly front, lined throughout with the best quality of taffeta silk, piped seams and piped around the sleeves, a nobby coat that your tailor would charge you any price over \$30.00 for making, but it is here without a home-made look, at **\$20.00**. Another style we think is just right is a fine Taffeta Silk lined Kersey Jacket, fly front with strap seams and applique strap trimming down the front and on the sleeves, comes in three shades, green, Royal blue and tan, at **\$12.50**.

Elaborate Capes.

A handsome Satin Merveilleux Cape with 10 horizontal rows of satin milliner's fold, lace and ribbon ruche at the neck, and 4-inch chantilly lace drop around bottom. Among \$20.00 capes you would pick this, but we price it at **\$15.00**. Another pretty Cape is one with a ribbon plaited ruche and drop of lace around yoke, neck trimmed with ribbon and lace ruche. It looks like good value for \$15.00, but we say **\$11.50**.

Silk Skirt Pre-eminence.

Bayadere striped effects just received; 86 of them in Satin Bayadere, Gros-grain Bayadere and Moire Bayadere; handsomely draped, the best quality rustle lining, deep velvet binding; the latest Eastern smartness about the hang; the price but cash says.....

\$12.50

27-inch Black Rustle Taffetas, 20-inch Black Satin Duchesse, Black Rhadama, Black Faille and Armures that cannot be duplicated at \$1.00, at **75c**.

Bayadere Stripe Black Velours, Black Silk Poplins, 27-inch Black Twilled Indias, and 24-inch Black Satin Duchesse that are really worth \$1.25 a yard; superb quality and excellent finish, at \$1.00 a yard.

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Part L—32 Pages.

MARCH 20, 1898.

Price, 5 Cents

Los Angeles Sunday Times

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION.

A CASE OF TOY PISTOL.



He didn't know it was loaded.

Los Angeles Sunday Times

LITERATURE, ILLUSTRATIONS,
SOCIETY AND BUSINESS.

MARCH 20, 1898.

PRICE, COMPLETE
FIVE CENTS.

PANAMA'S BIG DITCH.

IT HAS COST A QUARTER OF A BILLION DOLLARS
AND IS NOT HALF DONE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, March 7, 1898.

FOR the past three years 3000 men have been steadily working here on the Panama Canal. There are 3500 negroes at work here today, and a remarkable amount of cutting, dredging and building up of earth works has been accomplished. I have gone over the route of the canal and have taken a number of photographs of the work as it is in March, 1898. This morning I went on the cars out to the Culebra cut and watched 800 men working there, and was told that there were 2200 employed within three miles of where I stood. The Culebra is, you know, the highest point on the canal route. The scene was a busy one. Long trains of iron cars loaded with rock and clay, moved over the canal tracks, carrying the excavated materials and dumping them on the banks. Immense steel dredges, each as tall as a two-story house and

ten times as big as the largest thrashing-machine, gouged out rocks and gravel, and catching up loads of this heavy material in big iron buckets fastened to two endless chains, carried them high into the air and poured them out into cars. Here thirty Jamaican negroes were drilling holes in the rock for immense charges of dynamite, and from away over there at the right camp, the boom, boom, boom of the explosions of another gang a mile away. At the station of Emperador, a few miles further on, seven enormous dredges were scooping up rock and raising it in buckets, each of which would hold more than a big barrel. Connected with each dredge were trolley lines, upon which the loaded buckets were carried in the air off to the points where the rock was needed. There were other trains of iron cars here, drawn rapidly along by screeching locomotives, and a thousand negroes were digging down rock, loading cars and drilling for the blasting.

I had letters from the chief officials of the canal here at Panama directing that everything was to be shown me, and I was able through these to get some idea of the condition of affairs today. There is no doubt but that the work now being done is honest, economical and effective, and also that if the present company had enough money they could complete the canal. As to just how much they need, I have not been able to ascertain. I asked the chief of construction today what amount he thought was necessary. He shrugged his shoulders and raised his hands and his eyebrows, as he replied: "A great sum!"

THE CANAL ROUTE.

But before I further describe the work that is being done now, let me give you the story of the canal in a nutshell. The Isthmus of Panama is much like the neck of an hour-glass, of which North America and South America are the two globes. It is a wonderfully slender and an exceedingly tough piece of land. It is about as long as the distance between Wash-

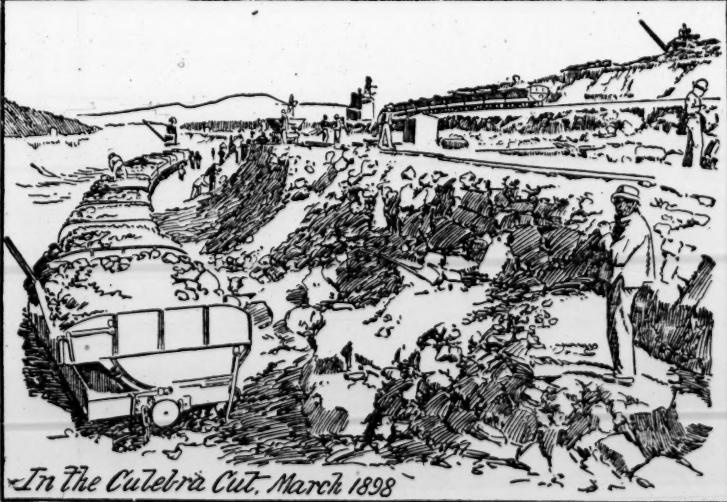
ington city and Boston, via New York, and ranges in width from 118 miles to about thirty miles. Low mountains run irregularly through it. It has plateaus and plains, and near the coast, swamps and morasses. Where the canal is being cut the distance from one coast to the other as the crow flies, is probably not more than forty miles, but the railroad line is forty-seven miles long, and the route laid out for the Panama Canal is still shorter. Some of the mountains of the Isthmus are over 1500 feet high. Along the line of the canal the highest elevation is at the Culebra ridge, the point that I visited today.

The canal begins at the port of Colon, or, as you may call it, Aspinwall, though Colon is the name used here. Colon is not far from the mouth of the Chagres River, on the little island of Manzanillo, and at the terminus of the Panama railroad. Starting here, the line of the canal runs through the valley of the Chagres, cutting the stream in many places, until at about fourteen miles or more the

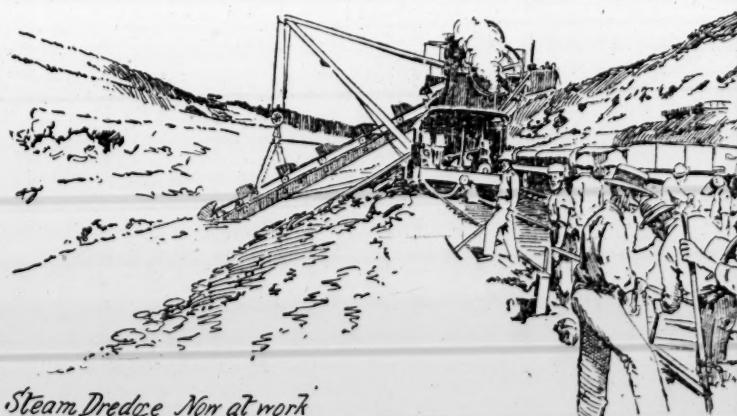
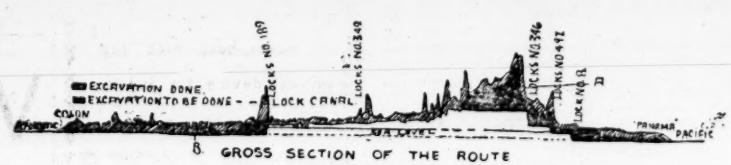
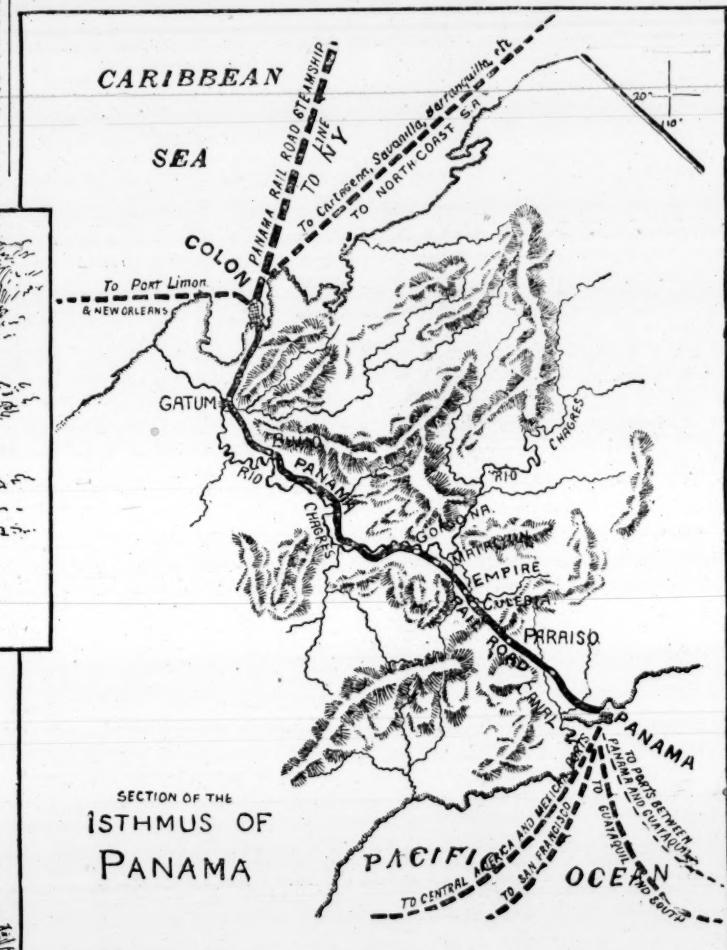
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Homes of the De Lesseps Family



In The Culebra Cut, March 1898



Steam Dredge Now at work

THE MAGAZINE SECTION.

[ANNOUNCEMENT.]

The ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION constitutes, regularly, Part I of the Los Angeles Sunday Times. Being complete in itself, the weekly parts may be saved up by subscribers to be bound into quarterly volumes of thirteen numbers each. Each number has 32 large pages, including cover, and the matter therein is equivalent to 120 magazine pages of the average size.

The contents embrace a great variety of attractive reading matter, with numerous original illustrations. Among the articles are topics possessing strong local and Californian color and a piquant Southwestern flavor; Historical and Descriptive Sketches; the Development of the Country; Current Literature; Religious Thought; Romance, Fiction, Poetry and Humor; Editorials; Science, Industry and Electrical Progress; Music, Art and the Drama; Society Events, the Home Circle; Our Boys and Girls; Travel and Adventure; also Business Announcements.

The MAGAZINE SECTION is produced on our *Hoc quadruplex* perfecting press, "Columbia II," being printed, folded, cut, inset, covered and wire-stitched by a series of operations so nearly simultaneous as to make them practically one, including the printing of the cover in two colors.

Subscribers intending to preserve the magazine would do well to carefully save up the parts from the first, which if desired, may be bound at this office for a moderate price.

For sale by all newsdealers: price 5 cents a copy, \$2.50 a year.



ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION.

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 5, 1897.

SENATOR PROCTOR'S STATEMENT.

REFERRING again to the statement made by Senator Proctor of Vermont in the Senate on Thursday, embodying the results of his observations during his recent sojourn in Cuba, *The Times* points out that this statement has one supreme merit: it is not apocryphal. It is reliable. It is a deliberate, dispassionate statement from an American statesman of unimpeachable integrity, on a subject concerning which there has been much controversy. Reliable information has been hard to obtain. False statements have been spread broadcast. Rumors of incredible wrong and cruelty have come to the United States from Cuba, only to be contradicted by counter rumors. Conscientious Americans have hesitated before these conflicting statements, and in the absence of authenticated facts have refrained from forming fixed and final opinions as to the justice of the Cuban cause.

Senator Proctor's visit to Cuba had no official sanction or significance. He was not sent there as the agent of the administration, nor as the representative of any faction. He went upon his own responsibility and at his own expense. He was hampered by no restrictions, and was hedged about by no formalities. He undertook the investigation as a free and independent citizen of the American republic. Primarily, his object was to satisfy himself as to the true condition of affairs in Cuba. He proceeded upon his self-imposed mission without ostentation, and animated, apparently, solely by a desire to ascertain "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Senator Proctor admits that he went to Cuba imbued with the idea that the published tales of oppression and suffering had been overdrawn. He returns convinced by personal observation and ascertained facts that the horrors of the Cuban rebellion have been understated rather than overstated. The testimony which he submits to the American people is not hearsay testimony. It is derived from actual observation. It is confirmatory rather than contradictory of previous reports, which seemed open to the suspicion of exaggeration and sensationalism.

Senator Proctor's plain, dispassionate account of his visit to Cuba is a most important contribution to the literature of the subject of which it treats. It is important chiefly because it bears the indisputable trademark of authenticity. The conditions which it portrays may be relied upon as genuine.

In view of these ascertained facts, what is the duty of the United States? Can we permit the conditions which now prevail in Cuba to continue? Is it not our imperative duty, as a humane and progressive and enlightened na-

tion, to intervene in some practical and effective way to put a stop to the atrocious system, infinitely worse than warfare, which prevails in the unhappy island under the Spanish régime? Can we honorably evade this duty if we would? Cuba lies at the very threshold of our continent. Her interests are inextricably interwoven with our own. Are we not bound by considerations of self-interest, as well as by those of humanity and abstract justice, to put a stop to a system which has transformed a fertile country into an uninhabited desert, which aims at the absolute extinction of a people, and which has resulted in the wanton sacrifice of tens of thousands of innocent lives?

The duty of the United States to intervene seems undeniable. The precise form which intervention should take is not so clear. This question will probably be determined by the course of events in the near future. In the nature of things, action cannot be much longer delayed. The situation is steadily nearing an acute crisis. We have deliberated, hesitated and temporized, hoping that in some inexplicable manner the Cuban problem would work out its own solution. While we have been deliberating, some hundreds of thousands of human beings have been starved to death in a land of plenty. The time is close at hand when we must act. Deliberation is well enough in its way; but there is such a thing as carrying it too far.

AN ENDURING ATTRACTION.

THE possibilities of Los Angeles in the direction of her parks are unequaled by any city of the world. That they are immeasurably great no one familiar with the extensive domain devoted to park purposes will deny. Griffith and Elysian parks alone embrace within their extensive areas such diversity of landscape and altitude that the beholder realizes that not only an infinite variety of beauty is to be found in their limits, but that the capabilities of many climes are slumbering in their virgin soil. In the warm and sheltered nooks lying amid their hills nestle the airs of the semi-tropics. The sun looks down with steady eye, ready to shed his nurturing beams upon such growths as we formerly believed belonged only to equatorial climes. There is scarcely any southern plant or tree that would not thrive if planted in these sunny corners. The hills environ them so that no harsh winds may reach them, and they are lifted above the frost belt, secure from its ravages.

There are points where the banana might flourish and its fruitage approach in deliciousness that of the tropics. For experimental gardens the botanist could ask nothing better than these parks can afford. The soil is rich and fertile, and invites experiment on the broadest scale. In the varying altitudes we virtually have both the temperate and tropic zones duplicated, and our parks could, with sufficient expenditure, easily be made the wonder of the continent.

We do not fully estimate what our parks might be made worth to us, if improved to their fullest extent. How much more delightful they are, and how much greater their possibilities than if they were one grand level! As it is, their landscape is always changing. We may climb heights within them from which we overlook vast areas, mountains and sea; broad, fertile intervals, dotted with towns and cities, with orchards and vineyards, lie outspread beneath these heights. The land is one great picture of beauty, and we see an epitome of the vastness which surrounds us as we ascend the higher hills. Few, indeed, are the parks of any city which afford such a wide sweep of vision. As one ascends the broad driveways in Elysian Park, the prospect is surprising. On a clear day the mountain ranges appear to have drawn nearer. The observer sees distinctly not only the distant, snow-crowned mountain crests, but the vast, deep cañons between the mountain

peaks, green with growing forests and bright with a wilderness of bloom, and where runs the mountain streamlet, leaps the waterfall, and the rock-lined pool is hidden. He sees also scores of charming valleys lying cup-like between the countless hills. He catches glimpses of distant mountain resorts, lying above the clouds, which sweep oftentimes, as if white-winged, beneath their feet. He sees where rivers run and fertile plains extend for miles unto the sea, and the sea itself, lying like a line of silver along the horizon's verge, a highway for the nations.

All this, and more, can be seen as one moves leisurely along the well-graded driveways that encircle the hills of the park, winding about them to their very summits. And then, what delightful recesses are found among these hills at their base, bright with blossoms, beautiful with waving palms and sighing pines and cedars, splendid with towering eucalypti and pepper, and numerous other arboreal children of nature. The air through most of the year is like the breath of summer, and wherever a green plant or shrub is set, it grows most thriflily. We need but the hand of the landscape gardener to make these hills and vales a joy forever, as all things of beauty are.

From every curve of the roads upon the hillsides we may, with due care in the improvement of these parks, look down upon great seas of color and of bloom, such as will delight the eye of the most careless beholder. Gardens of flowers and groves of splendid greenness may intercept the vision in every vale, and the rarest plants of hothouse birth may be made to thrive in the countless sheltered nooks between the hills. There is scarce a limit to the possibilities of beauty within these and others of our parks, and money which the city may devote to their improvement will be a wise expenditure for Los Angeles.

Not less than the fiesta would our extensive parks, if fully improved, give Los Angeles a name abroad. They would be worth more to us than that even, for their unexampled beauty would be lasting, permanent, something for every visitor to enjoy and wonder at. They would also lend fresh charm to resident life here, which would make us prouder than ever of the city which we love.

Harper's Weekly makes the statement that a New York daily has started out to get up a war with Spain, and that its proprietor has offered to wager \$50,000 that his newspaper would, as a matter of fact, cause such a war. Hearst of the yellow and disreputable Journal, feeling the fit of the cap, challenges the other paper to repeat its article, and to name the Journal, in which event he promises the Weekly a \$100,000 libel suit. We do not doubt that if the Harper's people are sure of their ground they will promptly accept the defi, for a full and complete exposure of the moral delinquencies of the publishers of the yellow newspapers is a work that ought to be done. Mr. Hearst's bluff will not count for much against such antagonists as the men who print the "journal of civilization."

The report that Gen. Wade Hampton advised the South to let the North do the fighting was untrue, and the country will be glad to hear the old war dog say, as he does say, that "on more than one public occasion I have said that this was now our country; we have no other, and it is the duty of every patriot to make that country the fit abode of freemen for all time to come." The general may have but one leg, the other one having been shot off in the war, but his language steps off with a swing and verve that is inspiring.

The mills that have been turning out steel girders for twenty-story buildings will now proceed to turn out a few hundred carloads of fifty-ton steel guns, merely as a change of exercise.

PANAMA'S BIG DITCH.

IT HAS COST A QUARTER OF A BILLION DOLLARS AND IS NOT HALF DONE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

ground rises irregularly until it reaches the top at Culebra. There is all told about twelve miles of deep cutting to be done, and thence to the sea the excavation is comparatively easy. There is much worse rock on any of our railroad lines than that of the Culebra. One difficulty is in taking care of the waters of the Chagres River. This is now about three hundred feet wide and two feet deep. It looked little more than a creek when I passed along it yesterday, but in the wet season it sometimes rises thirty feet in a night and bears along everything in its floods. This river and the big excavation are the engineering problems of the canal. De Lesseps' idea was to hold back the Chagres by a big dam and let it out gradually. The Chicago engineers who made the Chicago drainage canal and who are now in Nicaragua, said while here the other day, that the Chagres could be easily controlled, and also after looking over the entire route of the canal, ventured the statement that the building of a sea level or a lock canal here was feasible.

WHAT THE FRENCH HAVE DONE.
Everyone has heard of the Panama Canal scandals. The truth is worse than anything that has been published. I will, further on, give some stories which I have heard here of the extravagances and frauds of the first companies, when champagne flowed like water and gold was almost as plenty as copper is in some parts of Montana. Within less than ten years they spent more than \$265,000,000, and millions of this were almost openly stolen by the contractors. At the same time the work that was done remains, and if the canal is sold to other parties or completed by the French it will not have to be done again. About twenty miles of the canal is practically completed. The fourteen miles at the eastern end have been somewhat filled up by the Chagres River, but a slight dredging would make this part of the work clear. I visited it last week and saw that nothing had been done for years. Then there is about six or eight miles finished at the Pacific end of the canal, and the dredges are now at work there deepening the harbor. This is new work and is of news interest. The present company have just completed a wharf a thousand feet long at this point, and it is stated by them that within a comparatively short time ships will be able to sail up to this wharf and transfer their freight direct to the Panama Railroad cars. This new wharf is really a very fine structure. It is made of steel, with a steel roof, which is supported by steel posts. Traveling cranes run by engines, move along a track on the edge of the wharf, and the heaviest of articles can be lifted by them out of the steamers and swung down to the doors of the cars behind. At present all ships have to anchor far out in Panama Bay, and goods and passengers are brought in by lighters. I am told that when this new harbor is dredged out, reduced rates for through freight will be charged on the railroad, and that all attempts will be made to get ships to land here instead of sailing about Cape Horn or through the Straits of Magellan.

ONE-THIRD OF THE CANAL FINISHED.

The French chief of construction who showed me over the Culebra cutting today, told me he considered the canal more than half done. This is probably a rosy view of the work, and I am told by others that one-third would be nearer the proper figure. The old company worked eight years, and during much of this time had an average of 10,000 men in their employ. They spent a quarter of a billion dollars and excavated about sixty-five million cubic yards of earth and rock. Then the bubble burst, and the new company was formed. They have spent, I am told, only about \$5,000,000, and have made a big cut in the work for the money. At Culebra the cutting at the deepest point is now about 225 feet, and seventy-five feet of this was done by this company. The top of the ditch looks higher as you stand in the cut than a twenty-story New York flat, and the ravine shows the immensity of the work. The new company is now very nearly out of money. It is preparing for

a canal commission from Paris, which will probably be here before this letter is published. Everything is being painted up for the occasion, as the future of the canal largely depends upon the report of the commissioners. If it should be favorable, it is said by the French here that enough money will be raised to complete the work, but if not, it will probably be given up or sold. The estimates of amount required to complete the work range all the way from \$75,000,000 upward, and it is probable that \$150,000,000 is somewhere near the proper figure.

COULD UNCLE SAM BUY OUT FRANCE?

From what I gather here from a variety of inside sources, I believe that the French are tired and sick of the job, and that within a short time they will either drop it or, what is more probable, take in some other nation or corporation outside of France, to help them. The director in charge, I am told, recently said that if the French chose to give it up, he had parties in New York and Chicago who were ready to put up the money to complete it. France has no faith whatever in the Nicaragua Canal scheme, as a national undertaking on the part of the United States. She believes it is all a matter of political buncombe, and if our present commission should really do anything and Congress should follow with legislation, there will be a change at once at Panama.

THE VIEWS OF AN AMERICAN ENGINEER.

One of the most sensible talkers as to canal matters among the men I have met here, is R. G. Ward, the civil engineer and roadmaster of the Panama Railroad. He said to me last night: "The canal presents no problems, financial or mechanical, that cannot be overcome. The trouble is that the machinery they have here is old and defective, according to modern methods. It will do the work, but in the most expensive ways. There have been many new inventions since the canal was begun, and tens of millions of dollars were spent for these machines. The Chicago engineers said it was only a question of good machines and good work, and if I had to finish the canal myself, I should first find a big hole and bury all the machinery they are now using in it and start anew. I believe it would be cheaper in the end. We now have dredges that will scoop up rocks such as those quarried for building houses, like dirt, and with the right tools work can be done at a low cost."

"How much will it cost to finish the canal?"

"It is all guesswork, but I believe that \$150,000,000 would make a sea-level canal here, and I think a sea-level canal would be far better than any lock system. If the French would give up the Panama Canal, I should like to see Americans buy it and run it. It is certainly the shortest, and, I believe, the cheapest place on the isthmus for a canal, and here you can tell just about what it would cost. The French have paid the expenses of the experiments; they have done a great deal of work, and sooner or later I believe there will be a canal here."

ONE-THIRD OF THE CANAL FINISHED.

Mr. Ward's remark about the anti-quoted machinery of the canal is founded on some very bitter facts. Machinery which cost millions upon millions, is now lying along the line of the canal, rotting and rusting. There are expensive dredges which cost fortunes, now utterly worthless. Enough car wheels to equip a trunk line of railroad are scattered from one end of the isthmus to the other, and the rotten trucks, if their pieces could be put together, would make a train half way across the isthmus. The variety of wasted machinery and rotting property is indescribable. I crumbled up wooden car beds with my fingers, and walked a mile or so on discarded and rusted machinery near the Atlantic mouth of the canal. I saw sheds filled with costly but now comparatively useless engines, and as I looked at the evidences of waste and extravagance all about me, I could not help thinking of the thrifty peasants, or the woolen stockings of France, as

De Lesseps used to call them, from where the most of this vast sum came. The French officials poured out money here for years. They bought everything by wholesale. When the old company stopped work, it had on hand, among other things, 150 floating derricks, 180 towboats and launches, 6000 iron dumping wagons, 190 miles of railroad track for the canal work, and over 10,000 cars. This, you must remember, was scattered along a distance not much greater than between New York and Baltimore. They had built beautiful cottages on every hill and slight place from the Atlantic to the Pacific. There were 5000 buildings along the line of the canal, and some of these are occupied by negroes today. They had constructed quarters for 30,000 workmen. They had 120 steam pumps, 200 reservoirs, and more than one hundred miles of water pipe. Most of this stuff is useless now, and a vast amount has been thrown aside, as the freight's are so high that it would not pay to carry it away. The officials made money out of nearly every contract, and the more they bought the more they made. So when a car or train ran off the track or fell down an embankment, they let it lie and used some of the surplus remaining. You can see such overturned cars at almost any point on the old works.

WHEN MONEY FLOWED LIKE WATER.

Those were the days when money was the cheapest of all things here. Loads of it were carried across the isthmus on the cars, and men made fortunes in a month. Eiffel, the man who built the big tower, had one contract which netted him five millions. New York parties, including Henry B. Slavin and the American Constructing and Dredging Company, had contracts amounting to \$20,000,000. The Americans did honest work, too, and made fortunes. Common engineers took contracts and got rich. I heard today of one man who was down on his uppers when his employer, New York contractor, discharged him as worthless. When the contractor returned to Colon he found this fellow going about with a black valet holding an umbrella over him and apparently very prosperous. Being asked how he had gotten along, the man replied: "I am rich man now. You see, I took a contract to fill a hole along the line of the canal, and was to get \$50,000 for the job. Another man had a contract to cut down a hill for \$150,000, and I charged him \$50,000 to put his hill in my hole. It gave me \$100,000 without spending a cent." Another man measured up a part of the Chagres River in a section of his excavation contract, and by a collusion with the French accountants, made a fortune. Houses which you could put up at home for \$5000, were charged for here at \$25,000 and \$50,000. I drove out this afternoon to the Pacific mouth of the canal, past a big frame cottage, not as good as many a \$6000 house in the suburbs of Boston, which I was told cost its owner \$100,000, and as we passed by it a resident banker of Panama, who has long done business here and whose guest I was for the time, said: "The same man who built that house constructed this three miles of road on which we are riding, and what do you think it cost?"

"I can't guess," said I.

"It cost just \$600,000. Oh, those were flush times. Everybody made money then. Interest rates were 10 per cent. a month, and the profits were enormous. We had Sara Bernhardt and other actresses from Paris to play for us, and one time I remember Sara got 50,000 francs for ten performances. Panama was then almost as wicked as Paris."

THE WOOLEN STOCKINGS OF FRANCE.

Yes, they were flush times. Flush times among the rich contractors in Paris as well as with the associate contractors here. Shiploads of costly machinery were found useless, but more of the same kinds were sent on. Paris shared in the profits. Nearly \$5,000,000 were paid to subsidize the French newspapers. The majority in the Chamber of Deputies was bought with \$6,000,000, and a member of the Cabinet got \$90,000 for services rendered. This all came out when the bubble burst and "the woolen stockings," the French peasantry and middle classes, awoke to find their savings gone and their canal stock worth nothing. They were the same people who had come to the front and paid at the demands of Germany, \$1,000,000,000 in settlement of the Franco-Prussian war, and now when they had again grown well-to-do, many found that they were penniless. It is from these same hard-fisted, economical, patriotic citizens that France will have to get the great part of the money to

finish the canal. They have been badly bitten once, when their own trusted De Lesseps, the hero of Suez, was at the head of affairs. Will they risk the same thing again when another hundred millions or so are required? They may, but I should say they will not. The canal may be built. It probably will be built, but that France alone will build it does not now seem among the possibilities.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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MEN OF NOTE.

SIR GEORGE NEWNES. Proprietor of the Strand Magazine, has given to his native town of Mattock, the Cable Tramways Company, operated in that place. It is valued at \$100,000.

MASCAGNI. As director of the Conservatory at Pesaro, the heir of Rossini, wants the Italian Parliament to pass a law exempting the "Barber of Seville," the copyright of which has just expired, from the operation of the copyright law.

FREDERICK TENNYSON. Brother of Lord Tennyson, and himself a poet of considerable merit, who has just died, was noted for his great gentleness and kindness, which he impartially bestowed on all with whom he came in contact.

THE COUNT OF TURIN. Nephew of the King of Italy, and avenger of the honor of Italy's army, has obtained permission to visit this country next summer. Ever popular in Italy, he is much more so since he fought Prince Henri d'Orleans.

IT IS PROPOSED TO ERECT A MEMORIAL IN AFRICA TO THE MEMORY OF DR. LIVINGSTONE. The project started in London, and has the cordial support of Henry M. Stanley. It is proposed to set up a bronze column on the spot where the explorer died.

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO. The novelist, who left Paris a few days ago for Italy, was overwhelmed with invitations and attentions in the French capital. He declined almost all invitations, however, to the great disappointment of the fair Parisians especially.

H. M. STANLEY. Is to make a book of his South Africa experiences. He went especially for the opening of the Bulawayo railway, and has seen the Transvaal, as well as Rhodesia, and one chapter will be devoted to a meeting with President Kruger.

REV. DR. EDWARD EVERETT HALE. Suggests that the city authorities of Boston issue a proclamation for a coasting holiday in commemoration of the first victory of the American revolution, when the schoolboys compelled Gen. Haldeman to pour water in School street every cold night in order to make the coasting good.

WITH THE DEATH OF JOHN H. RYDER. Of Cleveland, there passed away the last of a little coterie of men who were chiefly responsible for setting Artemus Ward in the way of becoming famous. Artemus was a reporter for the Cleveland Plain Dealer, and Ryder was his most intimate friend, and lived with him when he wrote his first letter signed "Artemus Ward."

SOME YEARS AGO EX-REPRESENTATIVE WHITE OF KENTUCKY SECURED FOR D. G. COLSON A CLERKSHIP IN WASHINGTON. Colson studied law during his residence at the capital, returned to Kentucky, beat Mr. White in the election, and is now one of Kentucky's Representatives in the House.

ALONZO BRADFORD. Of Haywards, Cal., has introduced an innovation in office-seeking, which threatens to levitate that noble work from a trade to an art. Mr. Bradford is a candidate for the postmastership at his place. With his application he forwarded an X-ray photograph of a bullet in his knee, which he received while fighting for the Union.

GLOT. The well-known Socialist, during the recent campaign at Irvy, made violent speeches urging the necessity of dividing all property. Recently he won the first prize of \$5,000 in the exhibition lottery. A brother Socialist called on him at once for a share of the money, and was informed by Glot that he not only would not get it, but that his views on socialism had changed, and henceforth he would be a firm defender of property.

SIR HENRY IRVING. Has just reached his sixtieth year. It is thirty years since he played Bob Gassett in the late H. J. Byron's "Dearer Than Life" at the now extinct Queen's Theater, Long Acre; November 1871 and October 1874, were marked by his memorable first appearance as Mathias and as Hamlet; his Louis XI dates from March, 1878, and it will be twenty years at the end of the next December, since he became ruler of the Lyceum Theater.

NEWBOLD H. TROTTER. Notable painter of animals, died at Atlantic City recently, being a little past 71 years of age. He was a native of Philadelphia, and his fame was almost wholly Philadelphian, notwithstanding the fact that the United States government some years ago commissioned him to paint all the mammalia of North America for a book it intended to publish. This commission he never finished, because the appropriation gave out. But several of his pictures hang in the War Department.

IN A DOG'S HOSPITAL.

By a Special Contributor.

BOW-WOW! Bow-wow-wow!! Bow-wow-wow-wow-wow!!!

This is the chorus interspersed with an ear-splitting "Kl-yi-yi!" which greets the visitor to a little two-story building on the grounds of the University of Pennsylvania. The structure is not, as one might suppose, the Quaker City dog pound. Neither is it the headquarters of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

It has a higher office than either of these. In its way it is unique. Here the canine, suffering from mange, hydrophobia, or the effects of unfortunate experiences with trolley cars, may come for relief. The poor outcast cur of tradition no longer exists in the vicinity of the institution, for it is a dog's hospital, the only one in the country.

The institution is managed on precisely the same lines as a hospital for human beings. A regular corps of physicians is in attendance. There is an out-patient department, a contagious-disease department, an insane ward, an operating room in which operations are performed daily, a bath-room, a dispensary—in short, everything which obtains in a regularly-equipped human hospital. That the patients should be confined in cages is a necessary precaution, made so from the very nature of the inmates; but aside from this the sight of the animals, walking about in splints or staggering about with St. Vitus's dance, or swathed in bandages after a painful operation, is very human-like indeed.

IN THE OPERATING ROOM.

In fact dogs are very like human beings, in that you can find out more about their true natures when they are ill than when they are well. The hospital physicians know, therefore, many things about dogs which are unknown to the dog fancier. One remarkable fact is that no two dogs are alike in their capacity to stand various treatment, even though the animals be of the same species or of the same family. Thus, in the operating room, the greatest caution has to be exercised when the animals are placed under the influence of anaesthetics. The old saying that what is one man's meat is another man's poison may be said to apply also to dogs. Some dogs may be placed under the influence of ether very readily and suffer no ill effects. Others may even be chloroformed for the time being. Then will appear a dog that will die under half the dose given to his predecessors. It is interesting to watch an operation for this reason, inasmuch as the doctors become quite as interested in the rapid heart-beats of the animals as they would those of human beings. This, and the fact that no vivisections are allowed in the institution, give the latter a very interesting character indeed. In fact no operation is performed unless the surgeons are pretty sure that the dog will suffer little or no pain.

The operating table is an affair on wheels, much like that used in a regular hospital. The top is made of zinc and is slightly depressed in the middle, so that any moisture may drain through small holes which connect with a pan beneath it. A dog is placed upon the table, and a linen bandage is first wrapped around his mouth, so that he may give no voice to his displeasure as his awkward position. He is then placed upon his back or side as the case may be, and straps connecting with rings in the side of the table are placed around his legs. He is then at the mercy of the surgeons; but that merely is tender enough, for if the animal is to be cut in any manner the parts are always sprayed with cocaine or some other pain-quitting anaesthetic. The utmost cleanliness is also observed, for the microbe theory of disease applies to the lower animals as well as to human beings. Water is, therefore, led in through long rubber tubes, reaching from the ceilings, and thus conveniently it can be sprayed upon the injured parts of the poor canine. It is really pathetic to see the tenderness with which the animals are treated, and the mutely grateful air with which the poor brutes regard the men who thus painlessly remove the cause of their agony.

THE DOGS' BATHROOM.

This matter of cleanliness is one of the remarkable features of the institution. The bathroom is quite an elaborate affair, and is arranged in the same manner as the bathroom of an ordinary dwelling. The tub, which is of the shape usually seen in bathrooms, is made of enameled iron, and is supplied with hot and cold running water. One would hardly suppose to look at the oak wainscoting and tiled floors that dogs were the only occupants of the room. Such is the case, however, and with few exceptions most of the animals are compelled to take a daily dip. Of course this is often rendered impracticable from the nature of certain diseases with which some animals suffer. Whenever there is any chance of contagion being spread about by the bath then the animals are either held aloof, or, as in the case

of those suffering from mange, allowed to bathe only in a special tub set apart for the purpose in another part of the building.

The question of contagion is a very serious one in the hospital. Dogs are not to be cautioned like human beings to observe certain rules. Therefore if they possess any disease which might be transmitted they have to be entirely isolated from their fellows. Mange, which is a very contagious disease, is confined to one ward. So virulent is this disease that some dogs suffering from mange and placed in cages at one side of the room transmitted it clear across the apartment to some guinea pigs, which were confined in cages at least twenty feet distant. There was nothing to cause contact between these animals except the intervening air. Nothing which had been touched by one animal was allowed to be touched by the others. But the poor pigs were in a pitiable condition.

AN INSANE WARD FOR DOGS.

The insane ward is occupied by dogs suffering from hydrophobia. It is really a large cage situated outside of the building, near the entrance porch. Many persons may wonder how it is that animals suffering from this dread malady should come to be sent to the hospital at all, the supposition being that the rabies-infested beast would be shot at once. But many valuable dogs develop incipient hydrophobia, and their owners are not always willing to sacrifice them before a thorough conclusive evidence of the disease is to be obtained. So the dog is taken to the cage and dumped through a hole in the top and allowed to develop the disease, if he has it, under the eyes of doctors who know all of its symptoms and who can best decide as to whether or not the animal should be killed.

HOW DOGS TELL THEIR SYMPTOMS.

Dr. W. G. Shaw, who is in charge of the institution, was asked how it is possible always to tell what is the matter with animals that have no language in which to state their symptoms.

Dr. Shaw, who is a student of dog nature, said that while the animal cannot state what is the matter with it in so many words, it will always manifest its malady by unmistakable signs. For instance, a dog with colic or other pains in the stomach will proclaim its malady by howling and rubbing its abdomen on the ground. Naturally, if a dog has skin disease its hair will fall out. If anything be the matter with any of its limbs it will show that fact generally by walking on the other three legs, or by holding up the injured member when standing. This part of the business is quite a study, and the doctor must nearly always depend on his observation of the animal for guidance. Although it has been reported at various times that glass eyes have been worn by dogs and other animals, at least none has been inserted in this institution. Nor have any false legs, wooden or otherwise, been put on animals here. Dogs with glasses are freaks which have been heard of from time to time, but they also do not come within the recollection of the attending physicians of this hospital. The nearest approach to wooden legs seen in the hospital are the box splints worn by dogs with broken legs.

THE HIGHEST BILL FOR TREATMENT.

The hospital is not, so to speak, a charitable affair. Dog owners must pay 50 cents a day to have their pets taken care of in the building. This fee, however, includes all treatment and operations which it may be necessary for the animal to undergo. The dogs are discharged as soon as the doctors consider it safe to send them away. Some of the animals remain but a few days; others remain for months. The highest bill on record was \$43. In this case the animal was found to be incurable, but its owner persisted in having it remain there to be treated in the vain hope that ultimately it might recover.

THEODORE WATERS.

Josiah Johnson Hawes, the oldest working photographer in this country, and probably in the world, celebrated his ninetieth birthday Sunday. He has occupied the same studio, at No. 19 Tremont row, since 1848, when he started in business with Mr. Southwick, who died a few years ago. Mr. Hawes is still vigorous, and attends to all the details of the trade. He was the first to make daguerreotypes in Boston, and all the famous men and women of a generation ago, including Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, Jenny Lind, Baron Rothschild, Edward Everett, Charlotte Cushman, Longfellow, Whittier, Parker, Emerson, Abbott, Lucy Larcom and Grace Greenwood posed for him in this same studio.

FINE Zinfandel, 50c gal. Tel. 309. T. Vache & Co., Commercial and Alameda streets.

ON THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

CAREFUL INVESTIGATION PROVES ITS CURABILITY.

MARKED SUCCESS OF AN EMINENT LOCAL SCIENTIST.

[This article is the sixth of a series of articles appearing in The Times concerning the all-important subject of consumption from the standpoint of the public interest.]

ARTICLE VI.

Deeper inquiry into the scientific basis of the treatment of tuberculosis by Dr. W. Harrison Ballard, reveals the gratifying fact that it is fully supported by the most acute minds which have given themselves to medical study, and to bacteriology and that, as a cure, it is an unqualified success. Following the discovery of Koch of Berlin, Ballard has perfected an improved treatment which completely solves the entire chain of intricate problems which have presented themselves to investigators for years, and even centuries, and supplies medical science with a masterful hand for the certain management of the disease. The more the investigation is pushed into the realm of scientific research and the more carefully the cases treated are inquired into, the more it becomes apparent that Ballard's modification of Koch's tuberculin is an absolute specific for tuberculosis.

Among several cases which Dr. Ballard has treated in this city, and which have been carefully investigated, are these:

Mr. E. Johnson is a member of the firm of the Johnson-Musser Seed Company, of 113 North Main street. In speaking of his case, he said that for a long time previous to August, 1897, he had been in a debilitated condition, without appetite, had a severe cough and was without strength to attend to his business. He consulted a prominent physician, who pronounced his affliction to be tuberculosis, and advised him to seek the dry climate of Arizona. A few months later, on November 29, of the same year, he consulted Dr. Ballard. The diagnosis of the two physicians agreed exactly as to the disease, Dr. Ballard making a careful and exhaustive examination of his case. At this time, as for a long time previous, he had been unable to be at his place of business more than three or four hours a day. He spent the rest of his time at home and was constantly subject to severe coughing spells which were so exhaustive as to compel prolonged rest after them. He had frequent hemorrhages and spit blood. With these he suffered right sweats, fever and loss of appetite. Dr. Ballard's diagnosis revealed large quantities of bacilli in the sputum. The right lung was found to be consolidated and the left one infiltrated.

Mr. Johnson began treatment at once, and within thirty days was so much improved that he was able to be about. With the beginning of his busy season, January 1, he resumed work at his office, and has since worked from 7 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock in the evening every business day, besides a large amount of evening work. He has steadily gained from the first, has had no hemorrhages, nor night sweats, and coughs but slightly. He feels himself able to breathe freely, in both lungs, and is in nowise stopped from attending to his business or social obligations. Though he is still taking treatment, he is constantly gaining strength with his arduous labor. Examinations of his sputum reveal a marked decrease of bacilli.

R. S. Dyas, of Dyas & Conway, real estate dealers, room 422 of the Bradbury Block, has had an interesting and remarkable case and cure, and says that he cheerfully gives his experience to the public with full conviction that Dr. Ballard has an absolute cure for consumption, and to the end that anyone suffering from the disease may profit by it. He began treatment with Dr. Ballard in October, 1896. He had then been suffering from tuberculosis eight years. He had tried all western climates, including Colorado, Arizona and California. In this State he tried several localities of varying altitudes and differing in humidity, but all to no purpose. When he began treatment he weighed 121 pounds, both lungs were entirely involved with both apices almost wholly gone, could walk but very little and that with a cane, was almost without voice, short of breath, and had had more than a dozen severe hemorrhages. Night sweats, fever, no appetite and all the distressing symptoms of the disease were pronounced. The sputum showed unusual quantities of bacilli. He could not sleep at night nor lie upon his left side at all, and believed himself about ready to die. After three and a half months of treatment with Dr. Ballard, Mr. Dyas was discharged entirely cured. He never had a hemorrhage after treatment began, and within thirty days felt a marked improvement in his condition. Appetite returned, sweats ceased, spitting blood soon stopped, and all annoying troubles diminished rapidly. He gained rapidly in weight and bacilli yielded to the treatment, brief as it was, so quickly as soon to entirely disappear.

Mr. Dyas now weighs 147 pounds, a marked contrast to the 121 pounds which he weighed when he began treatment. Immediately after being discharged he engaged in real estate business, and has been actively engaged in that line ever since. He regards himself as being entirely cured and as having been al-

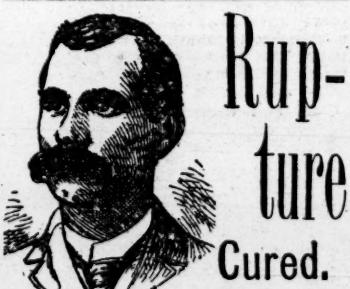
most raised from the grave and believes that most, if not all, cases of tuberculosis can be cured by Dr. Ballard if his directions are properly followed, and if the patient has a moderate amount of pluck. He makes this statement publicly in the hope that it may be the means of helping some one who has tuberculosis, to a means of cure.

Miss Aletha Anson of Pasadena, was formerly of Portsmouth, O. In her native State she was overtaken with tuberculosis, though the family physician, to whom she applied for treatment, did not tell her so. After many months of suffering, during which she sought relief through change of climate, she decided upon a trip to California. She remained here about one year, finding as she thought, some relief. She returned after one year more to Ohio, and one year later came back to the Coast in a state of almost complete collapse. For more than one year more she relied upon climate alone to effect a cure, visiting various altitudes and locations in the State. Finally, at Catalina, she found herself to be upon the verge of a crisis.

Upon October 9, 1896, Miss Anson sought Dr. Ballard. She then weighed only 112 pounds, had frequent hemorrhages, couldn't lie upon the right side and coughed so violently that she frequently became sick at the stomach. Speaking particularly of her condition at this time, she said that one of her most distressing symptoms was a sense of suffocation, she being able to speak but three or four words without gasping for breath. During all of this time she had no appetite and depended for nutriment almost wholly upon cod-liver oil. Her first diagnosis revealed large quantities of bacilli in the lung afflicted. Miss Anson was treated just six months to a day, and was discharged cured, April 9, 1897. She at once began arduous labor in a clerical capacity and has been so engaged since. She has weighed 125 pounds, has suffered no inconvenience or painful symptoms of any kind since that time, and believes herself to be in perfect health. Bacilli ceased to show in her sputum soon after treatment began and coughing almost wholly disappeared. She never had a hemorrhage after treatment began.

An interesting consideration in connection with the case of Miss Anson, is the fact that a brother, her mother, her step-mother and two grand parents died of consumption and her father, though living, has weak lungs.

The offices and treating-rooms of Dr. Ballard, at No. 415½ South Spring street, always contain a large number of patients. One may see, almost any day, or any hour of the day, many who are willing and eager to give to suffering humanity a plain statement of their case, its progress or its cure. (To be continued.)



SAN PEDRO, CAL. Feb. 2, 1898.

PROFESSOR JOSEPH FANDREY.

62 South Main St., Los Angeles.

Dear Sir: — When I called on you six months ago I confess that I only expected to obtain temporary relief for my rupture; but now, after taking your treatment without operation, injection or detention from business, I consider myself cured. I am 39 years of age and had suffered since I was 7 years old from rupture. Your success in this case, it seems to me, ought to convince the most skeptical of your ability to cure any case of rupture. Any one suffering from rupture may write to me and I will give them all the information they wish.

Yours respectfully,

LOUIS GAILLARD.

New Book, 248 pages, invaluable to invalids. By the FOO & WING HERB CO.

903 South Olive Street. Los Angeles, Cal.



Dr. Foo Yuen
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Diagnosis and Examination Free.
'98 WAVERLEY BICYCLES
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GOOD SHORT STORIES.

Collected for The Times.

Why He Did It

A POMPOUS bishop was having his portrait painted, and after sitting an hour in silence he thought he would break the monotony. "How are you getting along?" he inquired. To his astonishment the artist, absorbed in his work, replied, "Move your head a little to the right, and shut your mouth." Not being accustomed to such a form of address, the bishop asked: "May I ask why you address me in that manner?" The artist, still absorbed in his work, replied: "I want to take a little off your cheek." —[Titbits.]

Was not Hard-hearted.

A N EMOTIONAL preacher in England observed one Sunday that the whole of his congregation, with the exception of one little girl, who sat quite alone, was in tears. He thereupon directed all his power toward the child, drawing such touching pictures that the rest of the congregation grew more and more overcome, sobbing and crying, but the child still stared at him dry-eyed, and at length he was obliged to give it up and end the sermon. Meeting the child outside, he upbraided her for her hard-heartedness, and asked her why she did not weep. "It is not that I am hard-hearted," the child responded, "but I belong to another parish." —[New York Tribune.]

"Slug Religion."

T HE "religious editor" in one of the local newspaper offices came rushing through the editor's room one day, her proofs flying like ribbons from both hands, which she held up in horror. She was a new member on the staff. Plainly she was excited.

"See here," she said to the editor-in-chief. "Just look at that." She threw the curls of paper upon his desk, put her finger on a spot and glared.

"And look at that, and that, and that."

She pointed at other spots.

"What is it?" asked the chief, studying the spots.

"Why, 'slug religion.' Somebody has written at the head of every paragraph the words 'slug religion,' and the printers have printed it too. Think if it had gone in the paper. I won't stay."

It was not easy to explain that "slug religion" and "slug society" and "slug sport" were mere composing-room signs to indicate in which department of the paper the blocks of type were to be set. —[New York Commercial.]

A Heavyweight Baby.

T HE story of a young and devoted father. The baby was his first, and he wanted to weigh it.

"It's a bumper!" he exclaimed.

"Where are the scales?"

The domestic hunted up an old-fashioned pair, and the proud young father assumed charge of the operation.

"I'll try it at eight pounds," he said, sliding the weight along the beam at that figure.

"It won't do. She weighs ever so much more than that."

He slid the weight along several notches farther.

"By George!" he said. "She weighs more than 10 pounds—11—12—13—14! Is it possible?"

He set the baby and the scales down and rested himself a moment.

"Biggest baby I ever saw," he nanted, resuming the weighing process.

"Fifteen and a half—16! This thing won't weigh her. See, 16 is the last notch, and she jerks it up like a feather! Go and get a big pair of scales at some neighbor's. I'll bet a tanner that she weighs over twenty pounds. Millie," he shouted, rushing into the next room, "she's the biggest baby in this country—weighs over sixteen pounds!"

"What did you weigh her on?" inquired the young mother.

"On the old scales in the kitchen."

"The figures on those are only ounces," she replied quietly. "Bring me the baby, John." —[Pearson's Weekly.]

Webster's Bargain Day.

A SHARP Nantucket man had a small case which was to be tried at Nantucket and he posted to Daniel Webster's office in great haste. It was a contest with a neighbor over a matter of considerable local interest, and his pride as a litigant was at stake. He told Webster the particulars and asked what he would charge to conduct the case.

"Why," said Webster, "you can't afford to hire me. I should have to stay down there the whole week, and my fee would be more than the whole case is worth. I couldn't go down there

for less than \$1000. I could try every case on the docket as well as one, and it wouldn't cost any more, and for one case would take my entire time for the week anyway."

"All right, Mr. Webster," quickly responded the Nantucketer. "Here's your \$1000. You come down and I'll fix it so you can try every case."

Webster was so amused over this proposition that he kept his word. He spent the entire week in Nantucket, and appeared on one side or the other in every case that came up for hearing. The shrewd Nantucketer hired Daniel out to all his friends who were in litigation, and received in return about \$1500, so that he got Webster's services for nothing and made a good profit to boot." —[Boston Herald.]

Value of Accuracy.

A MAN of businesslike aspect invaded downtown shoe shop yesterday morning and said:

"I see you claim to do invisible patching. Can you put an invisible patch on this shoe?"

"Yes, sir," replied the proprietor.

"Sure? I don't want it done unless you can, because this is one of my swell shoes, and I don't want it to show."

"If I don't put an invisible patch on it, I won't charge you anything for the job."

"All right. Go ahead." The shoemaker took the shoe, and in about fifteen minutes brought it back to him, neatly repaired.

"H'm," ejaculated the customer. "I think the bargain was that if you didn't put an invisible patch on it you wouldn't charge anything, wasn't it?"

"That's right."

"This is the patch, isn't it?"

"Yes."

"Well, it's perfectly visible. What you meant was, I presume, that you could make the evidence of its being a patch invisible, but you ought to have said so. A bargain's a bargain. Let this be a lesson to you. Good morn—"

"Hold on. I can fix that all right," said the shoemaker.

He took the shoe again, ran a sharp knife under one edge of the patch, applied a pair of sharp nippers, dexterously ripped it off, threw it behind a workbench, and handed the shoe back again.

"There," he said, "is your shoe, and the patch, as you'll notice, isn't visible now. Let this be a lesson to you. Good morn— Oh, he's gone!" —[Chicago Tribune.]

It Meant "Fate."

A LADY living in a fashionable quarter has a bit of statuary bearing the inscription, "Kismet." The housemaid was dusting the room the other day, when the mistress appeared.

"Shure, ma'am, what's the manin' of the 'ritin' on the bottom of this?" asked the maid, referring to the inscription on the statue.

"Kismet means 'fate,'" replied the mistress.

Bridget was limping painfully when out with her sweetheart, not long afterward, and be asked:

"What's the matter, Bridget?"

"Faith," was the answer, "I have the most terrible korns on me kismet."

• • •

Fire Escape Too Handy.

M Y theatrical friend—he was in town last week—registered at a hotel in a big Pennsylvania town once earlier in the season.

"Have you a good room?" he asked the clerk.

"First-class," said the clerk.

"On what floor?"

"Fourth."

"Is there a fire-escape?" asked the actor, who is nervous about fires.

"Yep," answered the clerk.

"Well," said the actor, "give me a room right next to the fire-escape."

The clerk looked at him closely.

"Actor, ain't you?" be asked.

"I am," returned the played proudly.

The clerk's look took on a sagacity born of bitter experience.

"You don't get no room near a fire-escape," said he; "not on your life, you don't." —[Washington Post.]

• • •

Death in a Good Cause.

O NE devout colored preacher, whose heart was aglow with missionary zeal, gave notice to his congregation that in the evening an offering would be taken for missions, and asked for liberal gifts. A selfish, well-to-do man in his congregation said to him before the service:

"Yer gwine to kill dis church ef yer goes on saying give, give. No church can stan' it. Yer gwine to kill it."

After the sermon the colored minister said to the people:

"Brother Jones told me I was gwine to kill dis here church ef I kep' a askin' yer to give, but, my brethren, churches doesn't dit dat way. Ef anybody knows of a church dat died

'cause it's been given too much to de Lord, I'll be very much obliged ef my brother will tell me what dat church is, for Ize gwine to visit it, and I'll clim on de walls of dat church, under de light of de moon, and cry, 'Blessed am de dead dat die in de Lord.' " —[Unidentified.]

How it Happened.

"YOU can testify to the assault of this defendant on the person of this boy, can't you?" asked the attorney of the witness in the Justice Court.

"Doan 'spec I cud, suh."

"Well, do you swear that you saw the assault?"

"Nossuh, kent swar dat, boss."

"What! I thought you were present when the trouble occurred?"

"I war, jedge, an' they wurn't no 'saultin' done."

"Well, what was done?"

"W'y, dattar woman, Lindy Brown, jes' natchly busted dis boy open wid a six-foot plank." —[Atlanta Journal.]

His Farewell.

M R. UPGUARDSON, after a sojourn of several months at a hospital was pronounced well enough to leave.

A number of convalescents, with whom he had become popular by his genial ways and unselfish disposition, gathered around him on the morning of his departure to bid him good-by, and one of them, on behalf of the others, presented him a silver card case, accompanying the gift with a few well-chosen words conveying the assurances of their friendship and their best wishes for his future welfare.

Upguardson was overwhelmed, but he pulled himself together, and in a voice trembling with emotion he said:

"Fellow-scarecrows, good-by, and God bless you!" —[Chicago Tribune.]

Could Sling English.

A MISSISSIPPI girl described her first visit to a city in the following rhapsody:

"Oh, I had such a perfectly beautiful time! Everything was so converted, you know. We stopped to a house where we rode to our rooms in a refrigerator, and our rooms were illustrated with election lights. There was no stove in the room, but one of those legislators in the floor, and the heat poured right up through. I did not have any appetite and could not get a thing I could realize. Honestly, when I got home I was almost an individual." —[Atlanta Constitution.]

Willing to Compromise.

T HERE is a good old story of a general whose death was announced in a newspaper by mistake—a circumstance which annoyed him very much. He called on the editor and demanded that a contradiction should be inserted in the next issue.

"That, general, was the editor's reply, "is quite out of the question. We never apologize and we never withdraw a statement, but I tell you what we'll do for you. We'll put you in the 'Births' next week." —[Tid Bits.]

Why He Hesitated.

C OL. HUNT says that a private in the First Regiment, Ohio, refuses to go to war because he stutters. "You don't go to talk, but to fight," said the colonel.

"But they'll p-p-put me on g-g-guard, and a man may go ha-ha-half a mile before I can say, wh-wh-who goes there?"

"Oh, that's no objection, for there will be another sentry placed along with you, and he can challenge if you can fire."

"Well," stammered the private, "b-b-but I may be t-taken and run through the g-g-gizzard before he was noticed by an officer of an Irish regiment. Whether the terrors of Waterloo made an evil impression upon little Donald or not, he steadfastly refused to enlist, although his ancestors for generations had been soldiers.

Instead he became a "guard" on the London and Northwestern Railroad, and died a member of the Peace Society in Birmingham, last summer.

Two years ago a Russian officer of good family was married in St. Petersburg to a young lady whose parents nobody knew, but who had no less than 900 foster-fathers. Her foster-fathers were the soldiers of a regiment which had found her as a baby lying abandoned by her relatives on the road from Pleven to Constantinople. The soldiers put together a handsome purse for the young bride's dowry.

To come down to our own times, a little Afridi baby was found by the British troops in Northern India, after a skirmish with the hill tribes about one month ago. The British did not wish to leave the little fellow on the field of battle, and took him with them on the march. Later on, when returning, they left it on the exact spot where it had been originally found. They were rewarded for their pains. After an hour or two had passed by a band of Afridis descended from the hill and carried the baby away. Probably the dusky urchin, in view of his strange experience, will be greatly looked up to by his tribesmen, and become a great leader and a thorn in the side of his British preservers.

manager rushed behind the scenes to investigate, but he sneezed with the same violence, and the curtain had to be lowered, as the audience had begun to appreciate the humor of the situation. The strange actress had, in her enthusiasm to accept the engagement, failed to shake out from her dress the red pepper with which it had been liberally sprinkled as a protection against moths. It was that which had brought Shakespeare to confusion. —[New York Sun.]

BABIES FOUND ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

[FROM A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.]

After the great French victory of Austerlitz, Napoleon's troops found, while pursuing the enemy, a boy of 2 or 3 years old, lost or deserted by his parents. The child was brought before Gen. Bernadotte, who ordered that diligent search should be made among the neighboring villages and farmhouses for some trace of its parents.

No relations coming forward to claim this waif of war, however, Bernadotte placed him in charge of one of his vivandieres, and soon the little fellow became the pet of the army. Napoleon, resting for the first time in days, at the castle of the Baron von Kaunitz, heard of the boy and commanded that he should be brought before him. The result was that the great emperor practically adopted Johann —, for the child was just able to tell that his name was Johann, without casting any further light on his identity.

Napoleon conferred upon him the full name of Jean de Laguerre, or "John of the War," and Jean was sent to Paris to be educated. When the Emperor was exiled to Elba, Gen. Bernadotte, who had in the mean time been elected King of Sweden, brought Jean de Laguerre to Stockholm and gave him a commission in the army. He eventually became Swedish Minister to Germany and a Count of Sweden. The family which he founded is still well known in Scandinavia, but Jean de Laguerre never succeeded in discovering who his parents were or how he came to be left behind on the field of Austerlitz.

Such discoveries of babies amid the scenes of war and death, are by no means uncommon. During the American Civil War, a notable instance occurred. A baby, beautifully dressed, was found by the Confederate troops in the debatable region along the Potomac, during the heat of the strife. here was no thing to identify the infant, or to tell the side to which its parents had belonged. Eventually a Confederate soldier obtained leave to adopt the girl—for a girl it happened to be, and, at the earliest opportunity she was sent by means of a mule transport corps to his wife's home in Georgia. After the war advertisements were inserted in Northern and Southern newspapers regarding the child, but nobody came forward to claim her. She grew up into a handsome and clever woman, and a few years ago married Thomas E. Watson of Georgia, who was the Populist candidate for the Vice-Presidency in the last election. Mrs. Watson believes that her parents were Confederates and sympathizers, and that they perished during the war.

In the revolution a somewhat similar incident occurred. A baby was found by the British under Col. Tarleton, nor could its identity be discovered. It was brought up by a family named Gibbs, and rose to fame as Lieut. Penwick.

A baby was found on the battlefield of Waterloo, but in this case the child's father and mother were known. The mother had died a few days before in Brussels, while the father, a soldier of the Eighty-seventh Cameron Highlanders, fell in the great fight. Little Donald Cameron managed to escape from the transport wagon, where he had been stowed, and had strayed into serious danger before he was noticed by an officer of an Irish regiment. Whether the terrors of Waterloo made an evil impression upon little Donald or not, he steadfastly refused to enlist, although his ancestors for generations had been soldiers. Instead he became a "guard" on the London and Northwestern Railroad, and died a member of the Peace Society in Birmingham, last summer.

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ELECTRICAL WAR DEVICES.

By a Special Contributor.

THE engineer whose plans have been adopted for the electrical equipment of the Brooklyn elevated railroad system is S. H. Short, who is now engaged in designing the third rail and motor car system for the Manhattan Elevated Railway of New York. Mr. Short is known to electrical experts as the inventor of the earliest long-distance telephone transmitter and of the gearless motors of the electrical locomotives used in the Baltimore and Ohio tunnel; also as the builder of the first commercial electrical railway in the United States. At the age of 40 he has built more trolley roads than any other man in the world, has founded and operated electrical companies of his own, and has sold to the Edison and Bell companies patents which have brought him a fortune. It looks as if Mr. Short may become known to the people of the United States generally, should this country be engaged in a naval war any time soon, as the designer of electrical appliances which will not only astound the world, but will give the victory to the cause in which the best electricians are enlisted instead of the biggest ships and heaviest guns.

"The novel and startling uses to which electricity may be put in the next great naval war," said Mr. Short to the writer, "are likely to play a decisive part in the struggle. Already mines and great guns are fired, turrets are turned, ammunition is hoisted and searchlights, as well as incandescent lights, are supplied by the electric current. But war once declared, experts are not likely to be content with that."

"It is possible that direct verbal communication, without electrical connection, may be established between a fort, or a flagship, and a vessel miles out at sea. A beam of light may be pressed into service to carry the words of the admiral, in default of a telephone cable. The same commanding officer may equip a harbor or roadstead with an invisible battery of magnets which shall seize a hostile ship and hold her motionless, in spite of the most frantic efforts of her crew, right under his guns. He may even sit in a dark room and by a camera and a mirror have her movements photographed on the mine chart in front of him until when her miniature sails over the paper map he shall by pressing a button explode the mine which at that moment must infallibly be immediately under the actual ship herself. These are only a few of the coups his electrical experts may enable him to strike."

distant five miles from the battleship B. On deck of B a strip of selenium, D, is mounted, flat side toward A, and in a position where the operator at the A end of the line will know just where to find it. A small battery, such as is ordinarily used for a telephone, is attached to an ordinary telephone receiver, C, connected by wires f and g with the selenium.

A powerful reflector, H, mounted on the deck of the ship, or in the fort, A, can be readily made to pour A's searchlight exactly upon the strip of selenium five, or even ten miles away, on B. And this might be successfully done even though A and B should be ships of the same squadron, in motion. In front of the reflector, H, a lens, I, may be placed to concentrate the searchlight. In front of the lens, I, a metallic plate, or plates, K K, may be set, with a slit between them through which the concentrated beam of light must pass. The lower plate, K, is fixed to the diaphragm of a telephone mouthpiece, L. Now the sensitivity of the metal selenium gives out a distinct electrical click; its resistance has been changed. When the beam of light is removed, its resistance is once more changed, and the selenium gives out another click. But we will not be content with the telegraphic click.

The admiral who talks into the telephone mouthpiece L on the battleship or in the fort, A, opens and closes by the vibrations of his voice the slit in the metal plates K K. When the diaphragm of the mouthpiece pushes the plates K K close together the light is almost shut off, but never quite. When the diaphragm draws K down, the slit is wide open and the entire beam of light passes through and falls on the selenium on the battleship B. Every word and tone the admiral utters into L will be carried by the vibrations of the beam light and reproduced exactly in the ear of the listener at the telephone receiver C. There would be a telephoning along a beam of light instead of along an electric wire.

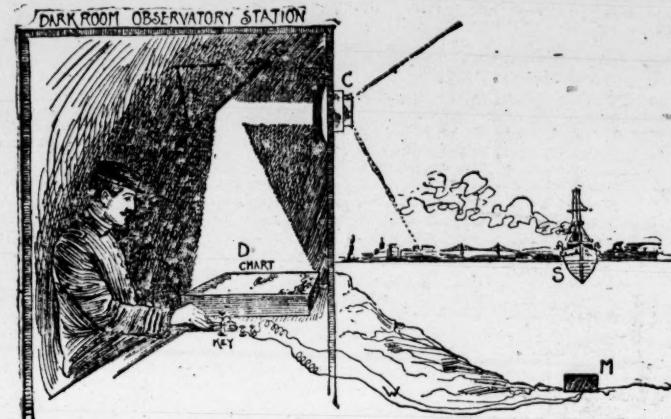
The destructive agency of high explosives was made effective once, I believe, in the Russo-Turkish war, and has been more recently used in the Chilean and Brazilian revolutions, and in the war between China and Japan. The effects of such an explosion on or near a modern steel ship were most lamentably exhibited in the ruin of the Maine and the slaughter of hundreds of her men in Havana Harbor. The astounding results to be achieved by the alliance of electricity and high explosives are, however, yet to be only imagined. Such a combination holds the potential ruin of entire fleets. Assuredly electricity may be made to work

A large iron plate, V, is sunk in the water some distance out from the station, hanging free by means of floats, and not in contact with the ground. In the station itself a similar plate, T, is sunk into the earth. Both T and V, are connected with the generator by wires, p and n. The shore end of our apparatus is now all ready.

"Out on the bottom of the bay or the sea, there are floating mines, anchored, and one of these we will call A. It is filled with high explosives and an electric cable, C, absolutely insulated where it enters the iron shell, A, holds it to its anchor, which is set deep into the ground. Inside the shell A, on its side next to the station S, a short bit of electric wire, B, is fastened, in contact at one end with the side of the shell and terminating at the

and the shore plates would be the same.

"The magazines of battleships are too well protected and surrounded by ventilating spaces to be in danger of explosion from a current of electricity conveyed to them, directly, through the water in which the ship is floating. Although such an explosion is conceivable, were a high explosive allowed to rest in direct contact with the steel side of the ship. Nor could her electric-lighting plant be destroyed from without by electric means. But her decks might be charged with electricity enough to kill all on board who came into contact with it by some such device as this. From a station on shore equipped with a powerful electric plant a mortar might be made to fire two solid shot over the ship, each shot



A HOSTILE SHIP PHOTOGRAPHING HERSELF FOR DESTRUCTION.

other with a shorter bit of curled platinum wire, which in turn is fast to the upper end of the electric cable C.

"Now when it is desired by an operator in the shore station S to set off the mine A, as well as every other mine similarly arranged in the vicinity, and blow a whole fleet to smithereens, he need only connect his generator with the wires communicating with the plates V and T. The current passing into V, the water plate at once finds its way out, some of it through the water down into the ground below, some through the water and back into land, the rest of it out into the water, and on through the water until it comes to the iron shell A. The quantity of electricity which would thus find its way through salt water—which is a fairly good conductor—would depend largely on the character of the bottom. The resistance between the contact of the water with a rock bottom would be considerably greater than the resistance through the water to the shell. Once the latter reached, the current would be conveyed by the short wire B, to the platinum wire, which at once

having a copper wire attached to it. That would be easy enough. If these wires fell on the metallic structure of the vessel, resting in contact with it, and a 5000-volt current were sent through them from shore, they would fuse on the ship and the current would be short circuited harmlessly. But if either of the wires should rest upon some non-metallic portion of the ship, or object or structure on deck, then all persons who came in contact with that wire would be instantly killed, as their bodies would complete the circuit.

THE BATTERY OF MAGNETS.

"If it were desired to stop and hold immovable a hostile ship over a mine or in a certain position peculiarly exposed to fire from shore, that result could be readily accomplished. A magnet exerts a pressure of 150 pounds for every square inch of the surface of its poles. An enormous magnet could be made very quickly by winding two big guns with wire and joining their larger ends, in a horseshoe shape, by bolting on plates. A sufficient number of these magnets to grip a steel ship and hold her remorselessly motionless at a most dangerous point could either be floated out to her, like torpedoes, or could be anchored at the place desired, water-proofed, of course, and connected by wires with a shore battery. The pressure of a button in the battery would be all that would be necessary to arouse the force of the magnets, whether they were floated out or were anchored by chains to the bottom. Nor could all the ship's crew and officers and machinery release her.

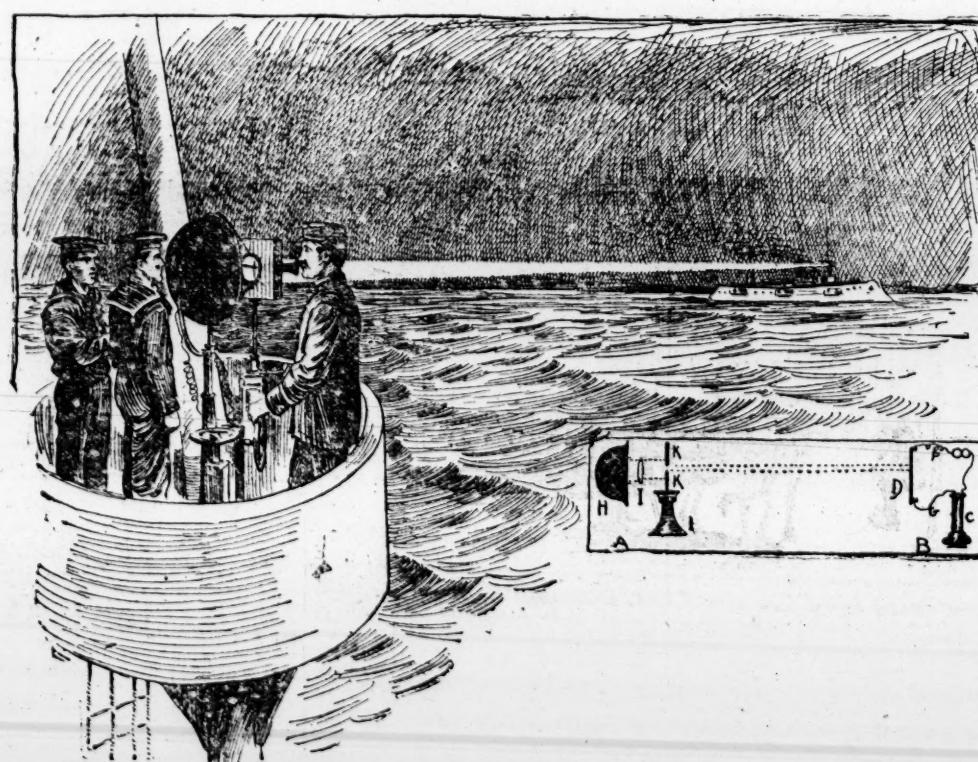
AN ABSOLUTELY AUTOMATIC MINE.

"A novel mine, which should have no need of any human operator, and could be depended upon to explode immediately upon contact with a floating ship or an exploring launch or a torpedo boat, might be made to hold an enormous quantity of explosive and placed at the desired point. A steel netting made of wire rope, the strands of which should be insulated wherever they crossed each other, would surround the mine, one set of strands being connected with one pole of a shore battery and the other set with the other pole. That construction is precisely similar to that of the burglar-alarm door mat. A ship bowing against the net would herself close the circuit, which would instantaneously blow her out of the water.

"Such a net placed around a warship lying at anchor in an exposed situation would be much more efficient than the torpedo nets now in use, inasmuch as the crossed strands could be connected with the ship's electric battery and would, on contact being completed by a torpedo nosing up against them, ring an alarm bell on shipboard.

A SHIP PHOTOGRAPHING HER DOOM.

"The most effective way to use a mine for coast or harbor defense that I can conceive of involves the use of a fixed camera, C, which should be set into the wall of an observation station or dark room on shore, its lens covering the entire panorama of the bay, but especially the surfaces under which the mines would be placed. There might be a score of these mines, each connected with a key to the operator's keyboard, and numbered. The operator would have his own dynamo right by him in the station and a protected cable would connect him with the mines, the ends of the wires resting in the powder in the heart of the mine cases. The points at which the wires entered the mine



TALKING TEN MILES ACROSS A BEAM OF LIGHT.

TALKING ALONG A BEAM OF LIGHT.

"A fifty-horse-power engine will generate electricity enough for a searchlight of 100,000 candle power. No such tremendous light would be necessary, however, to enable the commanders of two ships, or the commanders of a ship and a shore fort, to talk to each other, if the experiments with selenium already worked out practically on land and on a small scale, shall prove to fit the conditions of modern warfare. We will say that A is a fort, or another ship of the same squadron,

yet unthought of horrors in the next clash of steel navies. Indeed I believe there will be no great difficulty in sending directly through salt water a current of electricity strong enough to explode a mine some distance away, without the use of wires to connect the mine to the shore.

SENDING ELECTRICITY THROUGH SALT WATER TO A MINE.

"In a shore station, S, a powerful electric generator has been set up, the more power being needed as the work to be done is distant from the station,

becomes incandescent, and explodes the whole mass in the center of which it is coiled, the current passing on through the cable C into the ground, and then back to the shore station S.

"This fact might be utilized to enable an officer on shore to telegraph without wires to the commander of a ship upon which a very delicate telegraphic receiver might be mounted and connected by a wire over the ship's side (the one away from the shore station) with the earth by an anchor. The steel side of the ship, toward shore, would then act instead of the shell,

cases could, of course, be insulated with bushings.

"In his absolutely dark room, W. save for the light that would be admitted by the lens, C, and be reflected down on his table by a mirror, G, properly adjusted to the lens, the officer would sit with his chart outspread before him. Every moving object on the surface of the water would be caught instantly by the lens and reflected by the mirror down onto the chart. On this chart the exact location of each mine in the bay would be marked by a number. We will suppose a battleship slowly steaming toward a spot where the mine, M, is set. She is moving cautiously through hostile waters. As soon as she gets anywhere near the mine her photograph is thrown down on the chart. As she moves toward the hidden peril, so her photograph moves fatefully over the chart toward the point where the mine's number appears. At last the moving photograph on the chart covers up the mine number, and presto! the operator presses the button, and the ship is blown up.

SIGNALING BY MANY-COLORED ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

"A rapid and beautiful method of communication at night between the ships of a squadron could be arranged by electric lights of different colors at the masthead. Certain combinations

KLONDIKE'S REINDEER MAIL.

By a Special Contributor.

ALL sorts of queer expeditions have traveled to the Klondike since the first news of the gold discoveries was brought back, but the oddest of them all is the one now on its way to Skaguay. It consists of Laplanders, Finns and Norwegians and reindeer, on their way to establish a mail and supply service from Dyea and Skaguay to Dawson City. On its arrival in Alaska, the party will have journeyed over eight thousand miles, having come from Bokseop, Arctic Lapland. It will add to the other facilities of the United States Postoffice Department the primitive service of the reindeer and thong-bound sledge, made familiar to us by the pictures of Arctic life in our school geographies. More important, it will establish a line of communication between the Klondike and

fits show their absolute dependence on their native country. All wear fur coats and breeches of deer skin, made up with the fur outside. Men and women dress alike, except that the skirts of the women's coats are rather longer than those of the men. On their feet they wear wide shoes of roughly-tanned deer hide, bound about the top with strips of leather thongs. On their heads the women and some of the men wear hoods of bright-red cloth with flaps that come down over the ears and tie under the chin like a night-cap. The others wear caps with broad, square tops that look like half-filled sofa pillows. At each corner tassels are fastened, and the whole thing looks grotesque to American eyes. All of them have beady eyes, flat faces and stiff, black hair, and are rather short of stature. They seem to be extremely fond of bright colors, and some of the women wear a lot of rings and bracelets.

Besides the people and the stock the expedition carried a lot of cooking pots and pans, several hundred tons of gray Lapland moss to feed the deer on their long trip, and a number of native wooden sledges and strong harnesses. In fact, the whole outfit is nothing less than a bit of Arctic Lapland, which is being transplanted to Alaska.

DR. JACKSON'S OBSERVATIONS.

Dr. Jackson, who came from Lapland to New York with the party, and who is now in Washington, says of the expedition:

"Two advantages are expected to follow the introduction of reindeer into Alaska. One is the establishment of a regular line of carriers that can be operated all the year. The dogs, which have already been used to some extent, can travel only on ice or hard snow. Reindeer, on account of the peculiar form of their feet, which spread out whenever their weight is thrown on them, can travel through soft snow without sinking in.

"But the greatest advantage of reindeer over dogs is that the former will be able to subsist in the country through which they travel. When a team of dogs sets out with a load it is necessary to put in an extra sledge or two to convey the food which they consume on the trip. Reindeer, on the contrary, can be turned out at night, and will get their living from the country. The moss on which they live in their native country, or at least some nearly like it, grows in abundance in Alaska, and the animals will readily adapt themselves to the climatic conditions of the country.

"They are hardy animals, and can travel more rapidly than dogs. Over a good trail a reindeer can make 100 miles a day, and he can drag a sledgeload weighing 400 pounds, without difficulty. The line of communication will be established over what is known as the Dalton trail, where there is plenty of moss, and grass, too, in summer time. The deer live mostly on moss, but they will eat grass when it is fresh and green. The route through Chilcotin Pass and the valley of the Yukon would not be so favorable to the deer, be-

cause of them owned small herds of deer there, which they were able to sell for a little money, they are greatly pleased with their prospects. In their native land they are nomads, and have no settled homes. When they get to Alaska they will be supplied with tents, in which they can live until they get to the feeding grounds, on which they will settle. Then they will probably build for themselves huts like those to which they have been accustomed. They are a simple-minded folk, very domestic in their habits, and family ties are strong among them. There are six bridal couples among the party, who were united by the native minister just before they sailed."

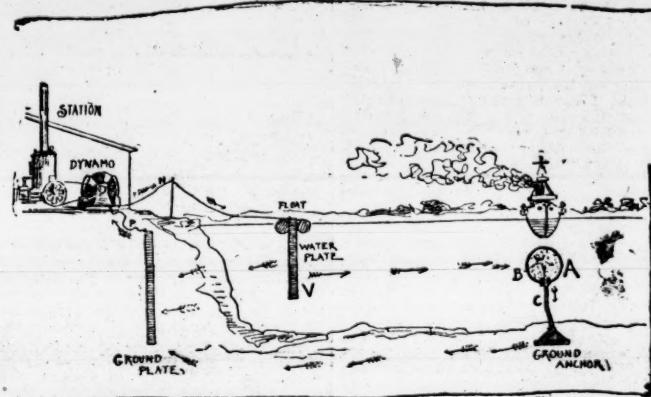
In their long journey the reindeer made little trouble and required no extraordinary care. They were carried from New York to Seattle in ordinary cattle cars, which were, however, divided into small compartments, each large enough for eight or ten of the animals. If a large number of them are shipped together, as is done in the case of beef cattle, they will crowd together and are apt to injure one another. They were fed on the moss brought from Lapland for the purpose, which was shipped in bags in separate cars. They required no water, as the moss itself contains sufficient moisture to satisfy their thirst.

BREAKING A REINDEER TO HARNESS.

The manner in which a reindeer is broken to harness was interestingly described by one of the Laplanders. The young buck is first taught to lead with a thong halter about his head. When he has become accustomed to this a pair of leather lines are attached to his horns, or if, as in this case, the horns have been removed, to a halter about his head. At the end of the reins is a small bone handle, which keeps them from slipping through the driver's fingers. The Laplander then gets behind and urges the reindeer forward with a short whip and with guttural words of command. When the deer has learned to obey orders, and to be driven about, a heavy strap of hide is passed about his neck and back to the sledge. This is all the harness he ever wears. The weight on the animal's neck at first confuses him, and he wobbles from side to side, but under the urging of the whip and his master's voice he soon learns to move straight ahead, and the weight on the sledge is gradually increased until he can draw a full load.

The strap by which the reindeer is hitched to the sledge passes between his forelegs and outside his hind legs, so that he learns to travel with a sort of sidewise motion. This is done to keep him from stepping in the track of his forefeet, and prevents him from sinking as deep in the snow as he otherwise would.

For use in herding the reindeer native dogs are needed. A number of these accompanied the party. They have sharp, alert ears and thick coats, and resemble the sledge dogs of the Northwest, though they are of smaller size.



EXPLORING A MINE BY A CURRENT TRANSMITTED WITHOUT WIRES.

could spell certain words, and the alternating play of the current from red to green, from blue to yellow, would be as confusing to an enemy as easily intelligible by a friend.

"While I know of no automobile torpedo that is propelled by electricity, a small storage cell would probably be as effective as the compressed-air engine by which the Whitehead torpedo is now driven through the water. There would be nothing to gain by installing an electric plant on a torpedo boat to furnish its motive power, as the process of converting steam into electricity would be so wasteful, but torpedo boats might readily by storage cells. The application of electricity to the firing of great guns by heating the fuse by a direct current, and to shifting the turrets in which the great guns are mounted, according as it is desired to vary their line of fire, seems the height of simplicity and utility. The simple pressure of a button closes a circuit and turns the current generated by the ship's plant into the little motor, which is so adjusted that the great mass of tons of steel, the turret, turns exactly in harmony with the movement of the motor, and can be as readily reversed. A plant, by the way, which can generate all the power a warship needs to turn her turrets, fire her guns and supply her searchlight, in addition to running her incandescent lights, does not need to be a big one. When I fitted up the United States monitor Miantonomoh with a plant of 200-horse power only, I found that sufficient for her 1000 lights and for all other purposes. A very small motor attached to a captive balloon sent up from shipboard would enable the operator to steer in any desired direction and to detect at a great distance with powerful glasses the approach of an enemy's squadron, which information he could telephone down to the commanding officer. He could even watch a battle in which his own ship engaged, with comparative safety, high up above the range of the machine guns."

Doubtless the electrical corps, for coast defense, as well as a part of the regular navy, will be not only a valuable but an essential feature of the war and naval establishments of the near future.

JOHN PAUL BOOCOCK.

The announcement is made that Edward Milton Royle has condensed "Captain Impudence" into a sketch for the vaudeville, and that Mrs. Royle, Theodore Roberts and Mamie Dupont will assist in its presentation.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

REEFTON (New Zealand.) Nov. 23, 1896. I am very pleased to state that since I took the agency of Chamberlain's medicine the sale has been very large, more especially of the Cough Remedy. In two years I have sold more of this particular remedy than of all other makers for the previous five years. As to its efficacy, I have been informed by scores of persons of the good results they have received from it, and know its value from the use of it in my own household. It is so pleasant to take that we have to place the bottle beyond the reach of the children. E. J. SCANTLEBURY.

the outside world that can be kept in operation the whole year round.

The herd of reindeer and the picturesque herders and drivers were gathered in the bleak wastes of Northern Lapland by Dr. Sheldon T. Jackson, acting as the agent of the United States government. From their native homes they made the journey of 120 miles over mountain passes and through a blizzard to the coast. At Bokseop they embarked on the steamer Manitoban, and spent over a month on shipboard in the stormy passage to New York. There they were transferred to a train of thirty stock and passenger cars and conveyed across the continent to Seattle, whence they continued by boat to Alaska. Since none of them had ever before been outside his native land, it is not likely that they will ever forget the long trip, with its strange spectacles of great cities, rushing railway trains, and all the noisy life of civilization. In Alaska they should feel perfectly at home, for it is much like their own land, and

they will have no difficulty in becoming acclimated.

STRIKING FEATURES OF THE EXPEDITION.

The expedition presented a picturesque appearance and attracted attention of thousands of people along the line of its route through the United States. The deer themselves have been seen but seldom in this country. They are about the size of yearling steers and have the color of ordinary red deer, except that their coats are slightly more tawny. All those in shipment had been carefully dehorned, so that they could not injure one another by fighting. They are all bucks, about 4 years old, and were broken to harness before their shipment.

The attendants are rather more interesting in appearance than the stock itself. They are both sexes and of all ages, from the babe in arms to the old man of 60 or 70. Their dress and out-

cause there is not so much opportunity for grazing along the road. There are already several hundred reindeer in Alaska, but most of them are does, which are never broken to harness. The drove which we are taking in should be capable of service for a good many years. Their average age is only about 4 years, and a reindeer is just in his prime at the age of 16. The value of the animals is about \$100 each.

ABOUT THE LAPS AND FINNS.

"The Laplanders and Finns in the party have been engaged by the government as herders and drivers, and are migrating with their families to Alaska. They are experienced in the training and handling of the deer, which are their inseparable companions and chief means of subsistence at home. They will receive from the United States a yearly wage of \$268, beside their food and huts. This is about three times what they were

LOST BEAUTY

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LOLA MONTEZ CREME
the great tissue builder. It nourishes, builds up and beautifies. Used by thousands of beautiful women. I use it myself regularly. 75c for lasts 3 months.

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Dyspepsia,
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A BATTLESHIP IN ACTION.

STIRRING SCENES ON DECK AND BELOW.

By a Special Contributor.

FEW people outside the naval service know just how a war vessel goes into a fight. To put battleships like the Iowa or Indiana in thorough readiness for action ordinarily requires about two hours, though, of course, it can be done in much less time in cases of urgency.

There is one thing that makes it a comparatively simple and orderly task. On board a fighting vessel every man has a certain assigned post and a certain task laid out for him, with which he is perfectly familiar. This holds true from the captain himself down to the little coolies who wait on table for the different messes. When the signal is sounded it brings every man to his place, and long familiarity makes the work, so involved and complicated to the eyes of an outsider, a mere matter of routine.

"CLEAR FOR ACTION."

If a ship engages an enemy unexpectedly, so that there is not the usual time for preparation, the call to quarters is sounded immediately and the men take their places in divisions. In this case each division attends to a part of the work of clearing the ship, but ordinarily the first signal is, "Clear for action." At the boatswain's whistle and the verbal command the men move to their positions, these whose places are on deck forming in squads under the direction of the different officers. The captain takes his place on the bridge. Later, when the battle begins, he will go into the protected conning tower, through the narrow slits of which he can watch everything that takes place on deck and the movements of the enemy as well. But for the present, while the preparations are being made, he must decide the general plan of action, how the guns are to be used, and the class and nature of projectile on which he will depend.

Near the captain stands the navigator who will have charge of the handling of the ship during the engagement, the signal officer and the various aides. First of all, the decks and working spaces are cleared. The spars, rigging and boats are secured. Everything movable that will not be needed during the engagement is firmly lashed into place, where it will not interfere with the work. The topmen, who are in charge of the little platform high up on the mainmast, haul up arms and ammunition and make everything ready in their lofty

where they can be quickly lowered if need be.

STIRRING SCENES BELOW.
Below the activity is equally great. The engine fires are stirred up and steam is made as fast as possible, for a modern battleship is intended to go into action under a full head of steam. The steam and bilge pumps are rigged and the magazine squad stands to its post, but the magazines are not unlocked until the signal for

ades are placed in every quarter of the ship. Every precaution is taken to secure the instant stamping out of fire should it start in or near the magazines.

THE "BULL DOCTOR" AT HIS POST.

Down in the sick bay the head surgeon, or "bull doctor," has been directing the laying out of cots, instruments and bandages. One hatchway as near amidships as possible, is always left open for the passing down of wounded men. The surgeon may have no call upon his services, but the rule in every quarter of a battleship is, "be prepared for the worst, and hope for the best."

When everything is ready the officers move to their stations. If the ship is a monitor the battle hatches are closed, and the men at last hear the final command for which they have been impatiently waiting—"Action!"

At that command the doors of the magazines are opened, and the men, who form the different chains of scuttles, begin to pass the cartridge cases up to the deck. The delivery of ammunition is in charge of the gunner. In modern naval fortunes the gunner is not, as many landlubbers suppose, the man who fires the cannon. He is a warrant officer, and his position is a most responsible one in time of action, for he must see to the prompt and steady delivery of cartridges, shells and projectiles to all the guns. The chief gunner takes his position on the berth deck, where he can note the progress of the work; his assistant is below in the main magazine superintending the handing out of powder, and a quarter gunner is in charge of each of the other magazines and of the delivery on deck.

WORKING A RAPID-FIRE GUN FROM THE CONNING TOWER.



action. The keys, however, are delivered to the officers of the powder division by the captain at the first signal.

When the ship is cleared the call to quarters is given and the men take their places in divisions. The gun-squads stand to their guns and make them ready for use. The hatches except those that will be used, are

closed. A crew of sixteen men is required to man each of the big guns, such as the 12-inch and 13-inch cannon of the Iowa and Indiana. They are divided into loaders, spongers, shellmen, handspikemen, sidetacklemen, intacklemen and porttacklemen, and are under the

8. Point!
9. Ready, fire!

10. Shift and secure!

If the ship is under way, the man with the range-finder is kept busy calling off the distance of the enemy's ship or whatever the target may be. As each new distance is announced the gun is adjusted to the range. At the order to "Point," No. 1 of the gun crew adjusts the sights to his satisfaction while all the others stand back from the gun. Then at the order "Ready!" he takes a final look, draws his lanyard, and quickly repeats "Fire!"

HOW GUNNERS FIND THE RANGE

In firing at a ship the target is always the waterline. Though the computing instruments now used are of great value, the only way to get the exact range now, as formerly, is to see whether the first shot falls short or over, and to move her up a notch or let her down as the case may require.

The firing of this first shot releases the pent-up tension of the preparations which is succeeded by a fever of work. The lines of powder carriers and runner boys move steadily back and forward, the men in the turrets are soon blackened by powder and smoke until they look more like devils than human beings, but they work on as coolly as the engineers, far below, unmindful of shots that crash about them. All the splendid discipline and training of years makes itself felt in these few moments of fighting as the sailor boys drive their ship manfully on, still eager to know the issue of the conflict.

ABOUT WOMEN.

[FROM A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.]
Recently Miss Helen Gould was asked to join the order of the Daughters of the Revolution, being eligible on her mother's side. She declined on the plea of being already connected with a vast number of clubs and guilds, and said:

"I must try to show my patriotism in some other way."

One of her other ways has been distributing 50,000 copies of our national hymn, "America," among school children, and each copy was engraved with a picture of the author of the song, Dr. Samuel F. Smith. Miss Gould thinks that all good Americans should be familiar with the hymn, and she approves of having a church service on the Fourth of July, with an appropriate address, and such songs as "America," "Hail Columbia" and "The Star-Spangled Banner." If the church is decorated with flags and flowers—red, white and blue in color—so much the better.

AN OPINION OF REAR ADMIRAL ERBEN.

"I believe in the hand lift for ammunition," says Rear Admiral Henry Erben, "because if you depend on electricity the cutting or breaking of a wire knocks you out, but if a man is cut in two you can put another in his place."

A crew of sixteen men is required to man each of the big guns, such as the 12-inch and 13-inch cannon of the Iowa and Indiana. They are divided into loaders, spongers, shellmen, handspikemen, sidetacklemen, intacklemen and porttacklemen, and are under the

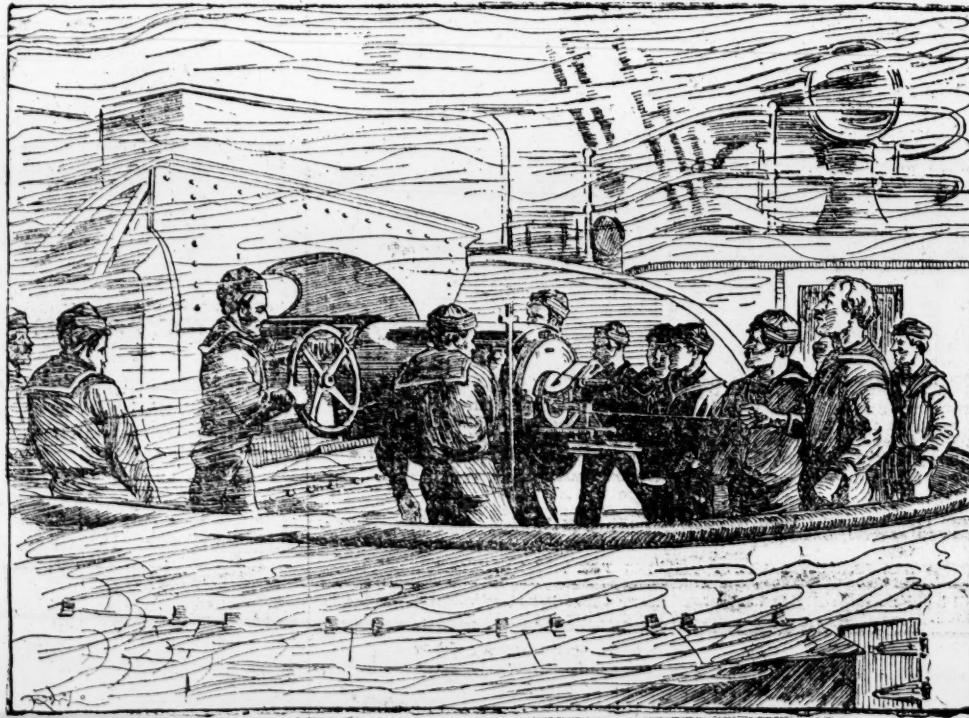
characteristic of the late Horace Greeley was his sympathy with the one who, if not altogether in the wrong, was not wholly in the right. His young daughter, Gabrielle, was his pet, and it is perhaps safe to say that he never reproved or scolded her, although she says that she often richly deserved reprimanding. Upon one occasion, when her father was absent from home, and she had been very naughty, indeed, a member of the family wrote to him an account of her misdeeds. The reply returned was rather different from that anticipated.

"Yes, Gabie is a reprobate, I know, but then, I love reprobates."

The contents of this letter, as may naturally be supposed, were not divulged to the young offender, and it was not until many years after that she knew anything of the matter. "The Cherub" was her name for the photograph of her father, which she preferred, and that and a plaster cast of his hand, which was beautifully shaped, and indicative of his strong character, companions upon her writing desk.

The C. P. Huntingtons are trying to sell their new and superb New York city house, on Fifth avenue, and the secret of it is that Mrs. Huntington is so devoted to her flowers at her country home, Throgg's Neck, that she prefers to live there the year round. They have a palatial home there, The Homestead, and the greenhouses are the show places of that aristocratic neighborhood, as they far surpass even those of the Harrimans, Iselins and Duncan Ellotts. Although there are head-gardeners and under-gardeners galore, it is Mrs. Huntington who personally supervises the work in the fern and palm house, rosary and violet house. Within a few years, the fern and palm house has twice had the roof raised to accommodate the rapid growth of the palms. The Huntington violets have a reputation quite their own, and all varieties flourish in magnificent abundance—particularly the English, Parma and Russian violets. The guests of the house consider the gift of a few plants one to be treasured, and if the growth is satisfactory, boast forever after of their Huntington violets. So well versed is the mistress of The Homestead in the culture of these flowers, that if she were thrown upon her own resources, she would start a violet farm, so she tells her friends, who have no doubt that it would prove a gold mine to her. She has a large library of botanical books, and spends many hours, microscope in hand, analyzing flowers, and studying new and improved methods of culture.

Charles A. Hoyt has finished "A Day and a Night," and the real work will now begin, for it is at rehearsals and first performances that the Hoyt pieces are finished. This one is written with the view of presenting Otis Harlan and William Devore in a favorable light, and was produced March 18 at New Haven.



BATTLE SCENE ON THE GUN DECK.

quarters, even to filling the fire buckets with which to put out a blaze should one be started up aloft. The carpenter, under the direction of the navigator, sees to the removal of awning stanchions, hatch rails and every light object that is not essential to the management of the ship. The chronometers and other delicate instruments are carefully gathered up and laid away below, to save them from destruction by concussion. The torpedo division gets out its apparatus for sending torpedoes and spreads the intercepting nets over the ship's sides,

covered with gratings and tarpaulins, the carpenter collects his men, and with the armorer, stands ready to repair any damage that may be done by the enemy's fire, or the recoil of the ship's cannon. A man with a lead line is placed at the well and during the fight will make frequent soundings to discover if the vessel is injured below the water line.

The hose squad is placed in charge of the fire apparatus, ready for instant service. Chemical fire extinguishers are used on all the United States warships now, and hand gren-

ades are placed in every quarter of the ship. Every precaution is taken to secure the instant stamping out of fire should it start in or near the magazines.

direction of a first and second gun captain. There is also a powderman, who delivers the charge to the gun, a fireman and a wreck clearer.

The firing of a pivot or turret gun requires ten separate commands. Most of these explain themselves. They are as follows:

1. Silence! Cast loose and provide!
2. Run in!
3. Shift pivot!
4. Serve, vent and sponge!
5. Load!
6. Run out!
7. Prime!

THIRTY YEARS IN TROUSERS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH DR. MARY WALKER

By a Special Contributor.

I WAS talking the other day with Dr. Mary Walker, the only woman in the United States who wears trousers, and doesn't wish she were a man. That is her boast, and she has made an international reputation by pursuing her fad. There is really nothing manly about Dr. Mary, except her clothes, and in wearing them she is bound to have her own way, which is distinctly a feminine trait. She is a diminutive creature, with the thinnest of treble voices, sharp features, abbreviated hair just turning to gray, and spectacles. Her ordinary dress is a plain black suit of broadcloth, with frock coat, and a silk hat. For street wear in the winter she has a heavy brown overcoat with velvet collar, and a cape, and at all times she carries a stout cane with a silver head fully as large as her fist. If she wore skirts she would look very like a little old maid. As it is, with her erect carriage, trim figure and sprightly walk, she seems like a boy dressed a little beyond his years.

SOMETHING DR. MARY WON'T TELL.

She has been wearing trousers for thirty years and longer. Nobody knows exactly how long, for this is a point on which the doctor resolutely closes

unpleasant I usually have something to say in return, which makes us quits. You would be surprised to find how little trouble I really have. And, then, think what a relief it is, when one arrives in a strange city, to be able to pick up one's grip and walk up street without bothering anybody, and without having some soft-spoken fellow come up with a smirk, and 'Is there anything I can do for you, miss?' O, I tell you, trousers are a great thing!"

THE CHINESE MINISTER'S CURIOSITY.

"The other day at the White House reception, I met Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister, who was there with his wife. When I was introduced, the Minister asked me why I wore pants. I saw the question was suggested by the natural inquisitiveness of the Asiatic, and I replied in the same vein, 'Why do you wear skirts?'

"Because it is the custom of my country to wear them," he replied. "Well," said I, "I wear pants because this is a free country, and people are not hampered with customs." Then he said: "They say you are a doctor. If I were sick I would not send for you; but, if my wife were sick I should." I told him I should begin to attend his wife or him, and, would you believe it, he has sent for me to see Mme. Wu, and I have paid her a professional visit. How was she dressed? Well, that is the funniest part of it. She had broadcloth pants and a tunic. She was dressed just about as I am."

SOME FUNNY EXPERIENCES.

"I have been taken for a Catholic priest a good many times," said Dr. Mary. "More than once people have sworn to me that I was Father So and So, and they wouldn't listen to a denial. Once at the White House a man hailed me as Brother Brown of his church in Atlanta, and when I told him he was mistaken I couldn't get him to believe me. Sometimes the mistakes have been very funny. Young girls have tried to flirt with me, and I have been simply shocked by the brazen effrontery of some women whom I have met while traveling. One of them actually asked me how often I shaved. She thought I was a boy, and wouldn't take my word to the contrary. Some women delight in asking me why I don't dress like them. I always tell them I buy my own clothes, and I really don't see why I can't have them cut as I like, without having people ask me questions about them. I tell such women that if they will send me their gowns I will wear them. I take very good care not to say how I will wear them, and as they never send me any I am saved the trouble of explaining. One lady promised to send me a skirt, and asked me if I would put it on over my trousers, and then hold it up as she did, so as not to interfere with my walking. She was angry and left me. I suppose she gave me up as a hopeless case."

"Who is my tailor? Well, that depends. I don't patronize anybody in particular, and I suppose I am like most other people. When I have money I go to the best tailor I can find and have my measure taken just as you do. When I am a 'little hard-up' as you would say, I go to a big clothing store and get a suit ready-made. I can usually find just about what I want in the stock on hand. The only trouble is with the sleeves. They always have to be cut off, because my shoulders are narrower than most men's. In other ways they are all right. So, I don't see why they should be called men's clothes when they answer just as well for women. And that reminds me. Why should young fellows, who have been born since I grew to womanhood talk about my copying after them? It strikes me that they are the ones who are copying after me."

INDIFFERENT TO STYLE.

"I don't pretend to be a dude; and I don't care very much about following the latest styles. I don't care whether my trousers are cut on the American or the Persian pattern. All I ask is that they look well, and fit comfortably.

"I really don't know," she added, in answer to a question, "how many pairs of pantaloons I wear out in the course of a year. Not a great many, though it depends on the quality of the goods, and that depends, in turn, on the pocketbook, so, you see, it is a variable quantity. In the practice of medicine, of course, one doesn't have to wear out one's clothes very rapidly, and, besides, I think I am careful of my clothing. Somebody asked me once whether I made my own clothes. Of course I don't. I have too many other things to do."

For foot gear the doctor wears a pair of little old-fashioned calfskin boots, and they are very neatly in evidence as she crosses her legs while talking. Her shirt-bosom and high-standing collar are immaculately white, and in her black satin tie are six gold-headed pins—the only conspicuously feminine feature of her dress. If she were a man she would be called 60 years of age, but being a woman, nobody would ever be so ungallant as to guess.



DR. MARY WALKER (FROM HER LATEST PHOTOGRAPH.)

her mouth. She can never be induced to reveal the time or place when she forsook the garb of womanhood and adopted masculine attire. "If I were to tell you that you would guess how old I am," is her feminine formula for rebuffing the inquisitive. She will only say that the change came about by degrees. She admits, too, that she was wearing trousers for some years before she went into the army as a nurse at the beginning of the civil war. The only reason she gives for adopting the garb is the convenience of trousers over the cumbersome skirts, which were in vogue when she was a girl.

"This is a free country," she said, "and as I was not responsible for being a woman, I failed to see the reason why I should be compelled to endure the discomforts of skirts for a lifetime simply because I didn't happen to be born a man."

When Dr. Mary was in the army, she was an acting assistant-surgeon, with the rank of first lieutenant, and she dressed the same as the other officers. She wore trousers at that time with a stripe of gold lace down the side of the leg, a felt hat with gold cord, and an officer's overcoat. Her coat was not like that which she has since adopted, but was shaped like a blouse cut loosely about the neck.

"When I had on my overcoat, though, she said, proudly, "I looked every inch the man, and I am sure I acted it, for I was the only woman holding a commission in the army of the United States, and I am the only woman who has been granted a medal by Congress for active military duty." As she said this the little doctor pointed to the bronze medal fastened with a big black-headed pin and a red, white and blue ribbon to the lapel of her coat. On the back of the medal was engraved the legend: "Presented by the Congress of the United States to Mary E. Walker, A.A. Surgeon, U.S. Army."

"Do I ever have unkind things said to me?" she said, echoing back my question. "Yes, of course, by ill-bred people. I always consider the source from which they come, and attribute them to ignorance or viciousness, but there are very few experiences of this kind, and when anybody does say anything

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THE PADRE AND THE ANTS.

[CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.]

EVERYONE has heard of or seen the soldier ants, a large and fierce variety who travel in single file like soldiers, and engage in fierce conflicts with their enemies.

In certain parts of Mexico there is a very large and strong variety called hormigas cosechadoras (harvester ants,) who do great damage to crops in their paths, as, on account of their large size, they can cut and carry off a whole spear of wheat just as easily as an ordinary ant can a single grain. At Quito, a village near Altar, lived a gardener who cultivated a small strip of land along the main zanja or irrigating canal. Although his crop was not very varied, consisting of onions, garlic and red peppers, still there was a sale for all he could raise. The difficulty was in protecting the crop from the cattle by maintaining a brush fence, and, during the early spring, from the frosts.

The season of frosts being now passed, a fine crop seemed assured, when a new danger made its appearance in the form of a colony of the dreaded hormigas cosechadoras. The very first day of their arrival they made a serious inroad in the crop, giving promise of its complete annihilation in a very few days.

In such a case, one of our agriculturists would simply have had recourse to an insecticide or to fumigating their habitation with carbon dioxide, but such an idea never entered the head of this gardener; if such a thing had been suggested to him he probably would have shrugged his shoulders and replied that the ants were a visitation of Providence and only "el Señor" could remove them. So he went to the padre, who at once accompanied him to his garden, where, walking among the beds, he sprinkled holy water in every direction over the marauders, commanding them to disperse. This was in the evening, and it seemed to work like a charm—the ants dropped their burdens, cocked their heads to one

side in a puzzled way, and then scurried off. The padre went away, after receiving the profuse thanks of the poor gardener, together with a contribution of a few reals the man had saved up; and the gardener retired to his slumbers in a happy frame of mind.

In the morning, on going into the garden, the man could scarcely believe his eyes—not a spear of grass was to be seen; everything was as bare as a board. The ants had taken the drops of water to be the commencement of a rain, and, uniting all their forces, had gathered all the crop during the night.

It seems that the Lilliputians have their romances just as often as their more lofty comrades in the service of the stage. The engagement is announced of Franz Ebert and Elsie Lau, and their combined height is less than five feet. If making other people happy, however, entitles the makers to happiness of their own they will have their share of joy.

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FROM PONTOTOC TO TUPELO.

By an Occasional Contributor.

THE following statement appears in a paper prepared by Col. Robert Cowden of Dayton, Ohio:

"One of Gen. Bouton's best achievements, which I have not noticed in print, but which did not escape the eye of his superiors occurred on the 13th of July 1864, only one month after the disaster to our troops at Guntown, Miss., when in command of some 4500 men, white and colored, he made a march of twenty-two miles in one day, from Pontotoc to Tupelo, Miss., guarding a heavy train of three hundred wagons and fighting at the same time, four distinct battles, each successful, and against superior odds. Gens. A. J. Smith and Joseph Mower, commanding corps and division, respectively, declared this achievement unsurpassed within their knowledge."

Gen. A. J. Smith's command, consisting of Mower's and Moore's divisions of the Sixteenth corps, aggregating 8300 men present for duty, Gen. Grierson's cavalry, 4000 strong, and my command of 4500, the greater portion of which were colored troops, arrived at Pontotoc, Miss., from Memphis, Tenn., late in the afternoon of July 11, 1864, and went into camp on the high ground or bench on which the old town of Pontotoc is situated, and to the south of the town. Still further to the south the ground sloped down to a small creek and then rose again, forming another bench, on which we found Gen. Forest's Rebel forces occupying a strong position on the Okalona road.

On the 12th our cavalry skirmished with Forest's command and reconnoitered their position in an apparent effort to force an advance south on the Okalona road. Forest supposed it to be our purpose to go to Okalona and destroy a large quantity of Confederate supplies and then turn east and join Sherman in front of Atlanta, whereas our real object was to divert Forest from threatening Sherman's right flank, and cripple the Mobile and Ohio Railroad by destroying a long trestle through the Oldtown Creek bottom some twenty-six miles east of Pontotoc.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, Grierson's cavalry withdrew from in front of Forest's command, and marching back through the town of Pontotoc, took a road turning due east towards Tupelo, their destination being the long trestle on the Mobile road. They were soon followed by Moore's and then Mower's divisions, leaving me to follow and take care of our heavy wagon train of fully 300 wagons, and Forest's command of some 16,500 men, a large portion being cavalry and mounted infantry, with four batteries of artillery. Gen. Smith sent me one regiment of cavalry, the Seventh Kansas, known as the "Kansas Jay-Hawkers," about 500 strong. He told me that he desired to make this flank movement and destroy the railroad, and compel Forest to fight us in a position of our own selection, instead of in the strong position he occupied on the Okalona road, giving as another reason that by his plan we would be ready to start back to Memphis immediately after the battle with our wounded, which would be easier for us and more comfortable for them.

After explaining the situation and his plans, he directed me to do as best I could in guarding the rear of the column, but to call on him for help at any time if I required it. He expressed the opinion that on discovering his movements that Forest would start on a parallel race for the railroad, and would not be likely to cause me much trouble. Events demonstrated that, in this respect, Gen. Smith was mistaken, as Gen. Forest realized the hopelessness of heading off Grierson's cavalry before they could reach the railroad, and directed his efforts to trying to force Gen. Smith into a battle by vigorously attacking the rear of his column.

It was but little after four o'clock when a brigade of cavalry attacked my position on the brow of the hill, facing south, in front of Pontotoc, which I soon repulsed with some two thousand infantry and battery, losing but two men. We then moved back through Pontotoc and followed the main column on the Tupelo road, sending the wagon train ahead with three or four men to guard each wagon,

and the Kansas Jay-Hawkers guarding the rear. For about a mile east of Pontotoc, the country was level and open, and here the Confederate cavalry came on in strong force, so that the Jay-Hawkers could not hold them in check. At the east edge of the bench we were on there was an abrupt descent of some seventy-five feet, the road turned sharply to the left, down a cut or dug-way to the bottom of the hill, then turning back to the right across a creek and over quite a stretch of swampy or boggy ground with a corduroy passage-way built of logs and rails crossing it; then about half a mile over firm ground, with a cornfield on the left, and oak brush on the right, then rising some thirty feet onto another bench, where the road turned to the left down the cut, a point of the high ground extended around to the right, which was enclosed by an old rail fence completely covered with blackberry bushes.

The road approached directly toward this position until it turned to the left close to the old fence. A better opportunity for an ambush could hardly have been arranged, and I took advantage of it, by placing Capt. Jaynes of the Sixty-first Colored Infantry with two companies back of the briar-covered fence, where they were entirely concealed from view. As the rear of our column disappeared down the cut, the Confederate cavalry, who were rushing after them, were permitted to approach until they commenced to turn, when Capt. Jaynes gave them a volley with the muzzles of his guns but a few feet from those in advance, which emptied many saddles and threw the column into confusion, and the great number pressing forward kept those in front from getting away, until Capt. Jaynes was enabled to fire two or three volleys into the confused mass, when he withdrew down the steep face of the bluff and joined the column without losing a man.

This set-back checked the enemy until we were crossing the causeway, when they brought a battery of four small-bore rifle guns into position on the bluff, near where we had ambushed them, and opened an enfilading fire on our column, as it was crossing the causeway.

This was certainly very annoying, and it required great effort on the part of the officers to keep the men cool and march them over the causeway with this battery firing into the column from the rear, but fortunately the marksmanship of the gunners in this battery was not good. As soon as possible, I sent a staff officer forward and had Capt. Smith, who was near the head of the column, take a position on the hill beyond with his battery of rifle guns and open fire at long range on the battery in the rear, so as to divert their fire as much as possible from our troops on the causeway. As soon as the men were pretty well over, I hurried forward and placed a regiment of infantry in the cornfield to the left of the road, and another in the oak bushes on the right. I then formed the rest of my infantry on the ridge where Smith's battery was in position, with Lambourn's battery farther up the ridge to the left of the road. This line was some three or four hundred yards in the rear of the two regiments in the corn and brush, and in full view of the approaching army.

When Gen. Forest saw my line formed on the ridge, he brought up a brigade of infantry and dismounting a portion of his cavalry, formed two lines of battle in close supporting distance of each other. Advancing rapidly to charge the line on the ridge, they ran right into the two regiments concealed in the corn and brush, who gave them two or three heavy volleys at very close range and then fell back to the main line, when we opened a heavy fire on them, the two batteries using canister, which soon compelled them to fall back out of range, in confusion and with heavy loss.

The severe punishment inflicted on the enemy up to this time, with so little loss to ourselves, caused him to be more cautious, and we were permitted to proceed comparatively unmolested for some five miles, to King's plantation. Here we were again attacked by a strong force coming up from the rear, which we succeeded in repulsing after pretty hard fighting for some time, by taking advantage of the formation of the ground. A grove of oak timber and some old fences pro-

tected our men to a great extent, while the enemy were compelled to advance exposed to the full force of our fire. I found a great advantage in my artillery, having two splendid batteries that were very efficiently handled, while Gen. Forest's batteries were slow in getting into position, and not exceedingly effective when in action.

The fight at Ringo plantation was only just over and the command fairly under way again when a vigorous attack was made near the head of the column, by a strong force of mounted infantry and a battery of six-pound guns which Forest had pushed forward on a parallel road about a mile to our right. The battery, firing into our wagon train, killed several mules and wrecked four wagons, so we had to abandon them. My two batteries were able to soon silence the rebel battery, and compel it to retire, when with a free use of canister, they were able to aid the line of some three thousand infantry that I had brought into action in repulsing the remainder of the enemy's forces, with considerable loss.

In falling back from this position, the enemy were compelled to cross an old cotton field under a hot fire from our infantry and artillery, and from our position we could see the ground in the old field dotted by a good many gray uniforms after the fight was over.

It had evidently been Forest's intention to have these two attacks made simultaneously, which would certainly have been quite embarrassing, but fortunately they were so timed that we were able to give our individual attention to each of them respectively. We were still not allowed to proceed on our way unmolested, but for a short time, when we were again attacked and for some six hours, covering a distance of about five miles, I was compelled to have from one regiment to my entire command in line of battle and under fire, until darkness intervening, the enemy ceased his attacks, and we proceeded into camp at about 10 o'clock p. m., having marched twenty-two miles in eighteen hours, with almost continuous fighting.

Twice during the day Gen. Smith sent an officer back to inquire if I needed assistance, but knowing his purpose and his anxiety to proceed, I reported that we were all right, and I thought would be able to get through, but just after dark, when the fighting was over and we were some four miles from camp, we met Col. Burgh, whom Gen. Smith had sent back with a brigade of cavalry. It was a source of satisfaction to meet these fresh troops, although we did not longer need their assistance.

When Gens. Smith and Mower learned fully of what we had accomplished that day, they were unstinted in their praise of our achievement, but Gen. Smith censured me for not calling for assistance. At about 11 a.m. that day we saw large volumes of smoke rising some distance to the east, showing that Gen. Grierson was destroying the big trestle on the Mobile road. The next morning at daylight we commenced forming a line of battle, and soon after sunrise were hotly engaged in the battle of Harrisonburg.

That night at about 10:30 o'clock, with about 2200 men, I made what was, at the time, thought to be quite a noted bayonet charge, and which was stated to be the only effective bayonet charge made in the night during the war. The day following, again guarding the wagon train in the rear of the column, I had another fight with a portion of Forest's command on Oldtown Creek, some six miles north of the railroad trestle. Prisoners who were captured at Harrisonburg reported that Forest admitted a loss of 450 men on the 13th between Pontotoc and Tupelo, while my loss that day was but forty-two men.

COMRADES MINE.

No. I am not ashamed of my tears, my boy.
Though they are an unbidden guest,
For memory turns back to those days of old,
To the land where my comrades rest;
There are times in the life of a man, my boy,
When he looks grim death in the face,
That he learns to value, as never before,
The manhood that lives in his race.

Those days may yet come to you, my boy,
E'en as they came in mine;
When God and country shall need your aid,
And my son will be first in line;
Ah, then you will learn their worth, my boy,
The comrades who fight by your side,
And unbidden tears will fall, as mine,
For the comrades, brave, who have died.

Bear this in mind through life, my boy,
There is nothing so false as pride,
And the love of a man for his comrades true
Is as deep as the ocean wide;
Be true to your God and yourself, my boy,
And hold in your heart no fear,
For those who smile when your eye grows dim,
And for your comrades you drop a tear.

J. F. F.

DROWNED ISLAND.

[FROM A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.]
THE discovery of a drowned island in the midst of the Atlantic Ocean is an event sufficiently sensational to cause not a little excitement among "thalassographers"—as those scientists who make it their business to study the bottom of the sea call themselves. Future charts issued by the Hydrographic Office at Washington will show this geological freak, with soundings in fathoms upon and around it. It is a huge volcanic mountain, which uplifts itself from the floor of the ocean nearly to the surface, the depths all about it averaging about two miles.

This drowned island is located just a little bit over 1000 miles due west from the Rock of Gibraltar. It is forty-five miles southwest of Pico in the Azores. The shape of it, as determined by soundings, is much like that of a huge cocked hat, with the top of the hat pointing to the south. Happily, there is no danger that any vessel will run upon it, inasmuch as its highest peak is forty-one fathoms beneath the surface of the sea. If it were only a little higher, it would be a real island, and people would be living on it.

Nevertheless, this drowned island, which has already received the name of Princess Alice Shoal, possesses a very practical importance and usefulness, as will be explained presently. It was discovered by no less a personage than His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco, who has a fondness for investigating the depths of the sea. In fact, he is one of the most eminent of living "thalassographers" and a considerable fraction of the income derived by him from a royalty in the celebrated gambling establishment located in his dominions is spent in the pursuit of this hobby. His experiments in the floating of bottles for the purpose of studying ocean currents have contributed some very important facts to scientific knowledge.

The Prince came upon the drowned island quite unexpectedly while making soundings from his yacht, the Princess Alice, after which he named his discovery. It was a shoal in the midst of the ocean's depths, and the lead-line registered all the way from one hundred and fifty fathoms to forty-one fathoms in various parts of the "cocked hat" outlined by its record. The peak of the submarine mountain was found to be quite sharp, and His Serene Highness marked it with a couple of buoys. These buoys have already become a goal for fishermen in pursuit of their industry.

A shoal in the deep sea, be it understood, is always rich in the forms of life which afford food to fishes. Hence it is that the Grand Banks are such profitable fishing grounds for cod and halibut. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that the newly-discovered drowned island has already become a Mecca for the toilers of the sea, who sail over to it from the Azores. They are making a rich harvest there, and for all time to come it promises to yield a great annual crop of marine wealth.

Princess Alice Shoal is situated on the northwestern edge of the Sargasso Sea—that wonderful collection of aquatic plants in the midst of the Atlantic which grow and reproduce their kind while floating on the surface of the water, upheld by their own air-filled bulbs. In calm weather the vast area covered by this strange vegetation looks like a drowned meadow, but during storms the plants are scattered more or less. The Sargasso Sea is located in an eddy of the great circulating stream of the Atlantic, so that the waters there are nearly stationary, having no strong currents. Hence the accumulation of plant life, as in a still pond.

The aquatic vegetation of the Sargasso Sea teems with multitudinous forms of life, but not least interesting of the myriad creatures which inhabit it are certain curious nest-building fishes. They have arm-like fore-fins with which they cling to the weed, making their nests by binding together globular masses of it as big as Dutch cheeses. This they accomplish by means of long gelatinous strings, which they form for the purpose, finally depositing their eggs in the center of the sphere thus composed. There are transparent cuttlefish, transparent shrimps, and transparent worms in the weed. One can see through them as if they were made of glass.

Shrimps and crabs also abound, and they, as well as the fishes, are spotted yellow and white, like the weed itself. This, of course, is one of nature's protective disguises.

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THE PRESIDENT ON THE CRISIS.

By a Special Contributor.

THE highest attribute of American citizenship as I conceive it, is the exercise of sober, dispassionate judgment." This statement was made by President McKinley in answer to the question as to what really constituted a thorough American citizen.

"It is a notable characteristic of the genuine American to be shrewd and at the same time cautious," he continued. "He likes to know that as near as possible, he has reasoned out the proper course for him to follow. He takes a proposition and views it from various points, thinks it over calmly, makes up his mind as to what is the probable time for action, and when that time arrives he acts. He is neither to be bullied or coerced. He knows his rights, and, knowing, dare maintain.

"We have no time to contemplate the absolutely theoretical, for the hand of duty is ever pointing us the proper path. It is a distinctively American quality to unflinchingly act in accordance with the dictates of what we believe to be duty. If we go back to the days of the Revolution, we will find that same characteristic just as strongly in evidence as it is today. We may broaden, our territory may vastly increase, knowledge may come to us in many new forms, but above all there must be, if we would maintain our supremacy as a republic, that same devotion to duty that characterized our forefathers. We must study, too, what we want, and then we must work to obtain it.

"It is often said that we, as a nation, are on the verge of a crisis. In a measure a nation such as the United States of America must view the problem of a crisis every day. A man who lives in a great city and混es with the crowds that throng its streets is constantly subject to danger. He has narrow escapes so often that he ceases to think of them as such. In the daily face of danger he becomes accustomed to it. So it is with us as a nation. Every day is a crisis and these crises become great or small as circumstances make them."

There was a decided ring in the President's voice, and his face wore a look of exceeding care, as he looked in faraway fashion out of the windows of the Cabinet room of the White House. After a moment's pause, he said, abruptly: "Perhaps the man who is ordinarily engaged in the duties that pertain to good citizenship does not think of all these things, but they are none the less true. They are part of our existence. We must realize them in order to fulfill the duties that the Constitution puts upon every citizen. Every man should bring absolute intelligence to bear upon his life, as one of those who constitute this nation. Intelligence is, of course, an absolute necessity to correct judgment, and that a man cannot be a good citizen without good judgment is, I think, plain to all.

"I do not regard what I have said as my individual opinions. It seems to me that every student of political economy, of citizenship, must realize them. They furnish the text upon which every man must build his argument of life. The more they can be brought to bear upon political methods the more hope there is of rescuing politics from that condition which is sometimes deplorable."

Then Mr. McKinley talked pleasantly of the marvels that good citizenship had brought about, saying he believed they constituted the superstructure of our government. He talked of the thoroughness with which this basis enabled the country to carry out anything it really made up its mind to accomplish, and went on to say:

"There was never a nation in existence that could assent with as great truthfulness as we can that it was the arbiter of its own destiny. It has been the history of other republics that when they have reached that great stage of development in their career which has been passed by us, it marked the beginning of their decline. Not so with the United States. Our march of progress has not been stayed and there is no evidence that it will be.

"We are not a warlike people, and this has led some of those who do not understand us to believe that the spirit of submission is stronger in us than that of maintaining our dignity and defending our rights. It is the inherent duty of every people to maintain peace with others as long as rea-

son, as judgment, as honor will permit. But if there come a time when all these demand action, when it is realized that everything has been done which can be to cement those relations of amity with other nations that we have so long striven to maintain, we must then answer to the call of duty. The test of judgment comes at such times in the decision as to exactly what that duty is. There will be false counselors—false in that their judgment is hasty and passionate rather than dispassionate. It is not hasty action that brings best results. To follow the course of calm wisdom is the principle which should actuate the course of all great nations. This is the judgment that raises superior and triumphant above the storms of woe and peril.

"The need of this nation, of every nation," continued the President, "is that those upon whom it rests to influence national action shall never permit themselves to be carried away by a tempest of feeling or a torrent of menace. The action of the individual as an individual affects himself, but the action of one of those in whose hands the keeping of the nation has been placed affects millions. The need of the nation, therefore, is that these men to whom the people look, though it may be only for the time being, for guidance, shall be calm, firm, thoughtful, so that when the time for action comes, they may be ready, and not found wanting.

"The real need of the citizen, the real need of the nation, is that we maintain the public faith. Sometimes there may seem to be a difference between the opinions of officials and people as to how that shall best be done. I think the only thing under these circumstances is to cultivate patience. Mutual consideration should be shown. There can be no question as to the wisdom of this belief, for centuries of experience have proven that it is correct."

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BACK IN '61.

This talk of war we're havin' now reminds me of the fun
Some of us thought that war would be, back there in '61;
The woods were full of fellows then who hol-
tered day and night,
And tried to make the folks believe they
fairly ached to fight,
But when good Father Abraham sent out his
call for men,
The fellows that had screeched before were
mighty quiet then.

I never heard of Grant, or Meade, or Sheridan
before
The time arrived for men to act—till streams
were red with gore;
I never heard of any of the men who rose
to fame;
Through gallant fightin' then, until the time
for action came—
I guess the Shermans and the Grants had
nothin' much to say
Before the day had come for men to plunge
into the fray.

Now, there was Ebenezer Webb, who lived in
our town;
I tell you he knew how to put the worst re-
bellion down;
For months and months before the time to
shoulder muskets came
He fairly howled for war, and swore his
soul was all afame;
But when that dismal day arrived that men
were called to go
The folks were shocked to hear that Eb had
lost his little toe!

My cousin Cyrus, too, was fierce before the
war began;
He ripped and tore and carried on just like a
crazy man;
He'd hang around the grocery store and tell
what he would do;
If he was in Abe Lincoln's place—and folks
believed him, too;
And cheered the things he said, until the
time for fightin' came—
Then, by the great Jerusha, Cy pretended he
was lame!

The only man from our town who won a pair
of stars
Was Henry Gray; who never claimed to be a
son of Mars;
He'd merely stood around without a warlike
word to say.
But when they wanted men to fight, he boldly
marched away;
I have to smile when I recall some howlin'
that was done
Before the guns began to belch, back there
in '61.
—[S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.]

Municipal Pride.

[Washington Star:] "Yes, sir," remarked Derringer Dan, "we're proud of Crimson Gulch, and we're not goin' to run any chances of leavin' it in the background."

"Those three horse thieves you caught last week don't belong in this city, then?"
"No."
"Aren't you going to do anything with them?"
"Course we are, jest as soon as we get the census took."

ONE BOTTLE CURES.

This Great Remedy has Cured Thousands Afflicted with Kidney and Bladder Troubles, and will Cure You. ONE BOTTLE CURES. Don't Give up, there is Hope for You. Read the Following Testimonial, One of Hundreds now in my Possession.

AZUSA, CAL., March 10, 1898.

W. F. McBurney, Esq., Los Angeles, Cal.

DEAR SIR:—I had been troubled more or less with bladder troubles for five years; afterwards my kidneys were affected and I was laid up for three months, confined to my bed during all that time. I had tried all kinds of medicines and four different physicians, but could obtain no relief, except temporarily.

A friend recommended McBurney's Bladder Cure. I took two-thirds of a bottle, when I passed two gravel in succession, which I have now in my possession. The first one is one and one-half inches long, and as large as a lead pencil; the other is about the size of a large white bean. I am now permanently cured.

JOHN LOPEZ, Azusa, Cal.

Read Druggist Hibbard's Letter of Azusa, California.



AZUSA VALLEY PHARMACY,

E. A. HIBBARD, Proprietor.

—Dealer in—

DRUGS and DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

AZUSA, CAL., Feb. 26, 1898.

W. F. McBURNEY, ESQ., 418 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.
DEAR SIR: I have sold your Kidney and Bladder Cure ever since I have been in business here, and in every instance I have yet heard, it has given universal satisfaction and is recommended by all who use it.

I have some very favorable testimonials which you can have. If you want them. You have permission to publish this letter if it will be of any benefit to you.

Yours respectfully, E. A. HIBBARD."

McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure.

Is the only recognized solvent of Renal Calculi and Stone in the Bladder. This famous remedy not only dissolves, but exterminates uric acid and phosphatic formations. This grand remedy is a natural specific in Albumuria and Bright's Disease. Uric acid poisoning shows itself in Gout and Rheumatism, also Stone of the Kidneys and Bladder, Bright's Disease, Neuralgic Affections, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Dyspepsia, Eczema. McBURNEY'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE dissolves and washes out of the system uric acid deposits, and is specific for all troubles of uric acid origin.

Kidney and Bladder Cure	\$1.25
Liver and Blood Cure	\$1.00
Liver Tablets25c
Consumption Cure2c

Enclose 25 cents in stamps to W. F. McBurney, 418 South Spring street, Los Angeles, Cal., and secure a sample bottle. All Druggists.



A young medical student, living in West Hebron, N. Y., explains some severe difficulties he has encountered in spite of his professional training. "After eating a hearty meal," he says, "I would have an uncomfortable feeling of fullness and would raise gas. Of course if this had continued I would have been a good case for some doctor. In the morning I would have a feeling of nausea and sometimes would vomit. Seeing an advertisement of Ripans Tabules, I sent for two packages and took a Tabule after each meal. Before I had taken two boxes I was completely cured of the disagreeable feelings. I occasionally take a Tabule when I feel the need of it, and I now have as good a digestion as anybody would want. If any one doubts this refer him to me."

A new style packet containing THE RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—for FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (THE TABULE) will be sent for five cents.

CONSUMPTION CURED. Dr. W. Harrison Ballard
415½ S. Spring St.
SEND FOR COPYRIGHTED "TREATISE ON CONSUMPTION."

The Development of the Southwest.

IN THE FIELDS OF INDUSTRY AND CAPITAL, ENTERPRISE AND PRODUCTION.

Compiled for The Times.

Water Development.

THE short rainfall this season has aroused much interest throughout Southern California in the development of new water supplies. Many propositions of this description are now being discussed.

In Riverside county articles of incorporation have been filed of the Three-Hundred-and-Fifty-Inch Water Company. The company is organized to develop, maintain and control the water from lots 1, 2 and 3 in block 88, Rancho San Bernardino, so that 350 inches of water can be measured under a four-inch pressure at the west line of Rubidoux rancho, where the North Riverside and Jurupa canal intersects the west line of Rubidoux rancho.

The capital stock of the corporation is \$35,000, \$12,079 of which has been subscribed. The five directors are James W. Smith, B. R. Smith, S. C. Evans, Jr., L. Spooner and José Hensen.

Regarding further water developments in the Riverside country, the San Bernardino Sun says:

"Two Riverside water companies have recently completed arrangements by which they expect to develop a large quantity of water northeast of this city, and some of the ranchers in that vicinity are not a little perturbed over the prospects. As to what the outcome may be, only the experiment can prove, but it would seem that the fears of the people in the Warm Creek district are not groundless.

The Riverside-Highland Water Company, a new corporation, has just purchased from the Shay brothers, who own large tracts of land on the west line of Highland township, the right to develop all the water possible on their land by means of artesian wells. It is stated authoritatively that for this the company paid the sum of \$50 per acre, and there is no limit to the number of wells that may be put down. The water developed is to be carried by ditch and flume south to a point on the Cooley lands in the East Colton precinct, where it is taken across the Santa Ana and on to a point near the hills, where it will be pumped up to a sufficient height, and then taken on to East Riverside, where it is to be used for irrigation.

"The company has not bought the land, that still being the property of the present owners, who have the use and possession of it for all purposes, except that of developing water.

"But the Riverside-Highland Company is not the only one which is operating in the vicinity. The Riverside Water Company has also secured the same right in the neighborhood, and is already at work on the McQuarrie estate. Here this company, which has the right to a certain part of the flow of Warm Creek, has had wells flowing for some time, of them being estimated to produce 126 inches of water, and is one of the largest wells in the valley. The company is preparing to put down three more, and from these they hope to develop large streams of water, all of which will be turned into Warm Creek and carried to the point of diversion. Each of the new wells will be ten inches in diameter.

"The same company has also purchased from the owners of Harlem Springs, the Messrs. Kohl, the right to develop 200 inches of water on the north side of the present site of the springs. A condition of this contract is that the water, which is expected to be hot, will flow through the plunge at Harlem, and thus raise the temperature of the bath. It will then flow on to Warm Creek, and be taken out where the Riverside Water Company takes the rest of the water which it gets from that stream.

"Experts estimate that this will be the means of taking not less than 1000 inches of water out of the artesian belt in the Warm Creek neighborhood, and all of it goes across the line into Riverside county. The opinion is freely expressed that it will be the means of drying up many artesian wells farther below, and some of the land-owners have already consulted an attorney as to what might be done. But little encouragement was given, for the situation is almost a parallel for the one in the southwestern part of town last year, when immense pumps were put in to develop water for irrigation between here and Colton, and scores of wells went dry as a result of the drawing of so much water to the surface.

"In the present instance it is stated that pumps are not to be used, but the putting down of so many large wells will certainly have an effect on the smaller wells in the neighborhood, and farther down the valley."

In San Bernardino a record of a filling of water was made recently by J. P. Cuddeback, for the Rock Springs Land and Cattle Company, claiming ten inches from a spring situated twenty miles westerly from Rock

Springs and fifteen miles southerly from the Kessler ranch, also 500 yards southerly from the old Morel Spring adobes, and that water is to be used for stock-raising and domestic purposes.

The Riverside Press says in regard to recent developments made by E. H. Pierce on the east side at Perris:

He has seeded thirty acres of good land to alfalfa to furnish feed for his dairy, and in order to supply the land with water he has developed a water plant. A shaft 6x10 feet and 20 feet deep has been sunk on a favorable spot on his ranch. Then from the bottom of the shaft he has driven a 7-inch well 80 feet deep. Work is going ahead on another, that will tap a water-bearing vein at 100 feet. The two wells will furnish sufficient water to keep a 50-inch centrifugal pump running whenever water is wanted for irrigation. The water rises from the board well up to within thirteen feet of the surface, and so leaves a pool seven feet deep as a pump pit. The engine used to drive the pump will be brought over this week from Highland by W. H. Morrison, and will be eight-horse power, with a boiler of twelve-horse power."

A paper was filed recently with the County Recorder of San Bernardino county, that may mean an extensive improvement on the Mojave desert, near Barstow, it being a claim for water from the bed and underflow of the Mojave River, to the extent of 12,000 inches. This filing is made by J. W. Lansing, under date of February 3, 1898:

"The point of diversion of the water is at the place where the notice is posted, about eight miles from Barstow on the northwesterly side of the bank of the Mojave River, and one-half mile south of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

"The purposes for which the water is to be used is for irrigation, domestic use, mining and mechanical purposes and power of all kinds. The irrigation is to be on the land of the Mojave River Valley on the west, northwest and north sides of the river, particularly in townships 9 and 10, of ranges 1 and 2 west, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, and the adjoining townships at all points where the water can be used from the point of diversion through the proposed flumes and ditches.

"The means of diverting and using the water are to be a diverting dam and ditch at a point of diversion named, and through ditch and flume to the land in question. The flume for this purpose is to be ten feet wide and three feet deep, with a ditch that is fourteen feet wide and two feet deep.

"Should the full amount of the water claimed be secured, it will furnish irrigation for from 60,000 to 75,000 acres of land of the Mojave River Valley, and will build up a large settlement at that point. A similar filing to the east of Barstow near Daggett, produced water enough to found the townsite of Minneola, and a new school district at that point, and as this diversion of water is above the Minneola ditch, and dam on the river, it is probable the supply will be greater at this point."

A meeting was held in San Diego a few days ago to discuss the question of organizing an association to further the interests of Federal and State irrigation and to work for a repeal of the Wright Act. The movement will be known as the irrigation propaganda. From Pasadena it is reported that the Marengo Water Company will soon issue bonds to provide the funds for making extensive improvements in its system. A tunnel is to be run through Raymond Hill, new reservoirs built and the pipe-distributing system largely increased.

The City Attorney of Monrovia has been instructed to draft a contract with S. M. Seider, whereby the city is to pay \$52.50 per inch a year for water delivered to the city pipe lines, the contract to be for ten years, during which time the city will have the privilege of buying the water supply at \$750 per inch. The contract calls for fifty inches during July and August and as much more as can be developed from the same source.

A resolution was passed declaring that public necessity exists for the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$25,000 for the purchase of a pumping plant to force the water from the city wells, one of which has been dug. It is believed that 100 inches of water at least can be secured from this source.

According to the Monrovia Messenger:

"G. P. Fitzgerald of Duarte has torn out his old asphaltum reservoir, which never gave entire satisfaction, and has let a contract to B. R. Davission for the construction of a new cement reservoir, to have a capacity of over 800,000 gallons. It will be 90x100 feet, and 12 feet deep. Mr. Davission is also making for him a tunnel, 700 feet in length, to connect with his well. The reservoir is 400 feet above the pipe line of the D. M. I. & C. Co., and to

raise the water to this reservoir a twelve-horse-power engine has been purchased. The water will be raised by compressed air."

In the Lordsbury section, this side of Pomona, a test was recently made of wells that have been sunk there, and the results are said to have exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. The Covina Argus says:

"The test was made with a Pohle air lift. A continuous stream of twenty inches was pumped from the first well, but they were only able to lower it ten feet; in fact, continuous pumping seemed rather to increase the flow. Fifteen inches was pumped from the second well tested, the water being lowered fifteen feet. The eighth well is now being bored on this property, and it is safe to estimate that fifteen inches will be secured from each well. The well now being bored gives promise of being the best of any yet put down, considerable more water-bearing gravel having been passed through than in any of the others.

"Superintendent Elliott informs us that work will be commenced laying the pipe line Monday, and pushed with all diligence unto completion. The permanent pumping plant will be at once installed, and the company expects to deliver 100 inches into their main ditch by May 1."

Downey Cigars.

CIGAR making from tobacco grown in Downey still continues. The Downey Champion says:

"Charley Schneider, foreman of the Downey cigar factory, made a dozen or more cigars this week from the Stefan tobacco crop, raised half a mile north of Downey, which Mr. Blythe purchased two weeks ago. This crop is not yet a year old from the seed, for it was transplanted the first of last June. Mr. Schneider says he has been making and smoking cigars for thirty-three years, and he has made cigars in almost every State in the Union, but he never in all his life saw any eastern crop twice the age of this tobacco that had the flavor and the mildness this tobacco has. He says there is something in this climate that will eventually make this valley famous for fine flavored tobacco, if the people only give the time to it."

The Downey cigar factory shipped 2000 more home-production cigars this week to Sims Bros. of Fresno. Bogue Thomas of Redondo also took home with him 1500 for the dealers of his little city.

Canning and Drying.

THE active demand for dried fruits and vegetables for the Klondike trade has done much to stimulate the canning and drying industry in this section. Several dryers are working steadily, and others are being planned. The Orange County Preserving Company, with headquarters at Anaheim, was formally organized at a meeting of the deciduous-fruit growers at Anaheim recently. The capital stock is \$10,000—100 shares of the par value of \$10 per share—and a considerable amount has been already subscribed. The purpose is to establish a cannery in Anaheim for the canning of peaches and apricots the coming season, as well as strawberries and blackberries, and vegetables, such as corn, peas, beans and asparagus later on.

According to the Anaheim Gazette, much interest was shown in the enterprise, and the outlook is good for the successful launching of the company. J. J. Groom of Ontario, who has fitted up several canneries in the State, estimated the cost of starting a cannery at \$10,000. The machinery for a cannery of forty or fifty tons of fruit per day he estimated at \$2500, the balance being needed for the purchase of fruit, salaries and other expenses. Mr. Groom also stated that he had made in one year \$15,000 in the Golden Gate cannery, which he once owned. He showed that there are four canneries in Los Angeles county and none in Orange county. Another speaker said that the profits of the Whittier cannery were from \$6000 to \$12,000 per year, the profits last year being \$6000.

A farmer near Santa Ana has purchased an evaporator, and will have it fitted up to dry his sweet-potato crop, which he believes he can readily dispose of for the Alaska trade.

Shipping Plants to Arizona.

THE Santa Barbara Press states that a carload, containing about fifteen hundred plants, was shipped from that place a few days ago for Phoenix, Ariz. It was forwarded by Dr. Franceschi, who had shipped to the same destination two more carloads from Pasadena and Los Angeles a few days ago. All these plants are to be employed on the property known as Los Palmas, to be converted into a park for which Dr. Franceschi furnished the original plan. As the name implies, palms are going to be the main feature. The driveways, 130 feet wide, are uniformly lined with phoenix canariensis, placed fifty feet apart. There will be

of them, and there are going to be also separate groves, from twenty-five to forty of each, of Cocos eriopoda, Exythea edulis and Ecsarmata, Jubata spectabilis, Phoenix dactylifera, Chamaerops humilis, Sabal palmetto, Washington filifera and W. Sonorae. Dr. Franceschi has great confidence in the future of Southern California, and more particularly so of Santa Barbara, as far as raising plants for the Southern States is concerned. He believes that through persevering efforts our sphere of action in this respect ought to be extended to the Central States also, as well as to Mexico, Central America and more distant countries.

Pasadena Hotels.

PASADENA'S tourist hotels are doing a flourishing business. Both La Pintoresca and the Green have had to turn away guests. The Pasadena Star says: "It is about settled that another big addition to La Pintoresca will be built during the coming summer to accommodate next winter many more guests. Gen. Wentworth is greatly pleased with the business he has done this season and will return next winter. Next winter the fine new annex to Hotel Green will also be open and Pasadena will be able to handle several hundred more tourists through the winter."

San Gabriel Power Plant.

FOLLOWING is a description of the San Gabriel Electric Company's power plant, which will be delivering power in Los Angeles within a few weeks. It is from the Azusa Pomeroy:

"By their eight miles of tunnels and ditches the San Gabriel Electric Company obtains a fall of 400 feet. The pipe that leads this water to the plant is thirty-six inches in diameter and the incline is very steep, being about 45 deg. from the vertical. The pipe was furnished by the Lacy Manufacturing Company, and is continuous, being riveted from top to bottom. The intake or head of pipe is cemented into a reservoir so that there is very little or no friction at the head of the pipe.

"The power plant was furnished by the Oakland Iron Works, and consists of eight powerful wheels, working in pairs, on a mammoth steel shaft.

"The wheels are the well-known Tuttili wheels, and they have of late been accorded the preference by all the engineering corps of this Coast and were selected by this company after a very careful investigation into the merits of the different makes. The size of each wheel is forty-eight inches in diameter and each pair will deliver 550-horse power to a Westinghouse dynamo or generator through a special flexible coupling with a governor designed especially for this high duty.

"There are four pairs of wheels and four large generators, making a total of 2200-horse power for the present installation. These wheels are of the jet or tangential type and are supplied from nozzles having a diameter of 3 1/2 inches and each wheel is provided with a special gate valve so that each one can be used independently when desired. This plant, when installed, will be the largest jet-wheel plant on this Coast. To show the completeness of it we will mention a few of the details that go to make an up-to-date plant.

"The building is of iron and concrete, the pipes of half-inch steel anchored with concrete piers, the journal boxes are automatic self-oiling, and rest on concrete piers; the shafts are of steel, 6 1/2 inches in diameter, and will revolve 430 times a minute. Each shaft is provided with a 5000-pound flywheel and a belted tachometer—this instrument is for indicating the speed of the shaft while running. The generators are so wired that they work independently. The generator voltage is 600 and this is stepped up to a 1000-volt line pressure, and will be stepped down at Los Angeles to a commercial pressure, which is from 100 to 500 volts.

"The company has secured the services of S. J. Tuttili, the patentee and inventor of the wheel and governor, to install the plant, thus insuring its being brought to a successful issue.

"This is the same make of wheel that was put in at Ontario several years ago and the efficiency of it there was 85 per cent., being the highest yet obtained from any jet wheel.

"April the 15th, barring any accidents, will see the project consummated."

SUTARY TERRITORY.

More Power from Kern County.

A DESCRIPTION was recently given in this department of the big enterprise of the Kern River Company which proposes to bring electric power from the Kern River to Los Angeles. Kern county papers mention the organization of another power company,

on the Kaweah River, which proposes to supply power to any towns where companies may be formed to utilize it for irrigation or manufacturing purposes.

William H. Hammond, Mayor of Visalia, and A. G. Wishon, manager of the waterworks, are the organizers of the enterprise. With them is associated W. G. Henshaw of the Union National Bank of Oakland. These gentlemen propose to bring electric power, amounting to 1600-horse power, to Visalia, from a point in the mountains thirty miles east of there. They will utilize the waters of the Kaweah River for that purpose, building a plant on the river, and conducting the power to the city and neighboring towns by wire. The plant and its appurtenances will cost \$200,000, and it is expected active work will be begun in a few days. A Kern county paper says:

"For six months W. H. Hammond and A. G. Wishon have been at work trying to incorporate a company to bring electric power to Visalia and other Tulare county towns, from the Kaweah River. Everything is in shape to go to work. Mr. Hammond and Mr. Wishon are the only local people interested, the financial end of the matter being in the hands of W. G. Henshaw, vice-president of the Union National Bank of Oakland. The proposition is to take water out of the Kaweah River at Cain's Flat, on the south side of the river, and conduct it to Red Hill, to a point 400 feet higher than the place where the present county road crosses the hill, and 1400 feet above the power-house, which will be located near J. Sub Johnson's ranch at Pumpkin Hollow. About one-third of the water in the river will be used.

"From the power-house the line will come direct to Visalia, a distance of thirty miles, bringing 1600-horse power. Just north of Exeter a transformer will set off the power to be sent to Porterville and Lindsay. The new company will operate a water-works and light plant in Visalia.

"Preliminary surveys have been made, but the final surveys will begin next week. It will cost \$200,000 to build the plant, if extended to Porterville, and in addition to this, the water and light plants in Visalia will have to be paid for.

"The Kaweah Power and Water Company will not complete their power plant as originally contemplated, but will buy power from the new company. They have already contracted for 100-horse power, with the privilege of increasing the amount to 200-horse power if they so desire. It is thought that it will require 200-horse power to operate the Visalia water and light plants, together with what will be sold for other purposes, while Lindsay will take 200-horse power, and Tulare and Porterville will each take 150-horse power. This is just one-half of the power that will be developed, though, if the business justifies it, the water can be taken out of the river higher up than Cain's Flat, and the power increased to almost any desired extent."

There is no doubt that there will be a market for as much electric power as can be supplied in Southern California at a reasonable price. By such means thousands of acres of land that are now arid may be irrigated at moderate expense, without the risk that has so far attended the formation of irrigation districts.

San Diego Shipments.

THE San Diego Chamber of Commerce has compiled a statement showing the total exports by rail and water from all points in San Diego county for the years 1895, 1896 and 1897. Coal leads in exports, with citrus fruits second. Of the products of the county, the following shipments were made during 1897:

Oranges 240 cars, lemons 347, raisins 91, green fruit 33, dried fruit 30, honey 85, vegetables 4, wines and liquors 82, flour and other mill productions 36, hay 142, grain 300, wood 18, building material 597, live stock 127, wool 25, hides 24, fish 21, beeswax 1, mineral water 8, ore 2, olives 3, beans, abalone shells and meat 11; total, 2210 cars, of which 793 were fruit; an increase of 290 cars over last year and 350 cars over any previous year.

Of the products foreign to the county, which were shipped through the port, coal is far in the lead, as shown by the following figures:

Grain 614 cars, lumber 264, coal 1075, miscellaneous 83; total, 230; grand total for 1897, 4514 cars; grand total for 1896, 2878 cars; for 1895, 2575 cars.

The above figures are from the San Diego Union.

Gypsum.

ACCORDING to the Tombstone Prospector, there are large quantities of gypsum in Cochise county, convenient to the railroad, and in quantities sufficient to justify its handling on an extensive scale. The Prospector says:

"The Prospector has some samples of gypsum which is pronounced by experts to be of fine quality and good grade. The property is one of merit and worthy of investigation, and but awaits capital to open it and place the mineral on the market.

"The gypsum, when calcined, forms plaster-of-paris, and is often improperly termed so. The mineral consists of a sulphate of lime and percentage of water. The transparent varieties which are to be found here are called

selelite, and in many respects resemble mica. We hope at no distant day to see these beds of gypsum developed by parties who will avail themselves of the opportunity, and are in a position to handle the product."

Improvement Club for Orange.

CITIZENS of Orange county recently met and formed an improvement club. A committee on constitution and bylaws was appointed; also a committee to enroll members and insure subscribers.

Riverside County Dried Fruits.

ACCORDING to the Riverside Press, there were shipped during the past season from the following points in Riverside county the amounts and varieties of dried fruits mentioned, in carloads. A large percentage of the crop is still held for better prices:

Elsinore—Apricots, 4; peaches, 1.

Perris—Apricots, 3; peaches, 2.

Moreno—Apricots, 5; peaches, 4.

San Jacinto—Apricots, 6; peaches, 3; pears, 1.

Corona—Apricots, 2; peaches, 1.

Riverside and West Riverside—Apricots, 12; peaches, 4.

Banning—Almonds, 3; apricots, 8; peaches, 6; pears, 2; prunes, 4; raisins, 4; seedless raisins, 3.

Balance of county—Peaches, 5; apricots, 3.

This is a total of 89 carloads, and while it does not represent the total product of the county, it shows how diversified are the products.

Patent Wagon Dump.

TIMOTHY CARROLL of Anaheim has invented a patent wagon and car dump, which is thus described by the Chino Champion:

"The dump has been in successful operation in Anaheim, Buena Park and Alamitos. It consists of a raised tilting platform, with incline approaches. The wagon or car is run upon the platform, to which it is quickly and tightly anchored. The side of the wagon or car is hinged at the bottom and secured at the top. As soon as the vehicle is in place and fastened the platform is tilted—in the case of a wagon, with a lever; in the case of a car, with a windlass—and at the same time the side is released and swings down, dumping the load instantly. Mr. Carroll thinks he has a bonanza in the invention, and it undoubtedly is of great economic value where heavy loads must be dumped rapidly. The land company here is considering the question of its use in dumping beet pulp from the cars into the silos. If it is a success in that it will save an immense amount of labor."

Arizona Advancing.

THE Phoenix Gazette is forced to admit that Arizona is getting to the front "despite conditions enforced by the Dingley law and gold-standard rule." For "despite" many people would substitute "on account of." The Gazette says:

"Local conditions point toward an active summer in Arizona. Two railroads are building, and within thirty days another will begin to build into Globe. Mining is active, and the big copper camps are running full time with increased forces. Building in this city exceeds that of previous seasons, and many structures of considerable magnitude are in contemplation. Plenty of water and an early season have placed the valley in better condition than usual. Alfalfa is already nearly full height, and haying will begin in a few weeks. The prospect for a fruit crop is excellent, and the chances for success of the friends of silver in the coming election, were never better."

The short crop of hay in Southern California is proving a bonanza to the farmers of Arizona, where immense quantities of alfalfa are raised, especially in the Salt River Valley. The fact that alfalfa is selling at \$7.50, in Phoenix, while it is worth \$14 here, is stimulating large shipments, the Southern Pacific Company not having yet forbidden the shipment of hay from the Territory by raising its rate still higher than the present one, which is prohibitory in ordinary years. The Phoenix Republican says:

"The freight rate of \$5.30 a ton from Phoenix to Los Angeles leaves the local dealers sufficient margin to make large shipments to Southern California points with profit. A great many tons have been shipped to Los Angeles in the past two weeks, but correspondingly large shipments of cattle have gone out at the same time, which has had the effect of holding the market steady. The cattlemen are selling at good prices now, and it is fortunate that they are able to ship just as California comes in for alfalfa, as the prices would have climbed up considerably, as the shortage of feed in the valley has made it necessary for them to feed great quantities of hay."

"Manager Turney of the Phoenix Hay and Grain Company says that the price of alfalfa will not go any higher. His company has contracted for a large supply of new hay, which will be delivered not later than the 15th of April, and Mr. Turney says there is a great deal of alfalfa throughout the valley, sufficient he thinks to allow large shipments to California and at the same time leave enough for the home consumption. You will not see many large stacks of hay out in the

valley," said Mr. Turney, "but there are a great many small ones. When these are all taken into account the aggregate tonnage is very large, and I think there will be plenty to supply the home trade with the shipments to California. The price will remain about the same up to the time the new crop is ready to be delivered. I do not apprehend that it will go higher, unless the shipments to California shall be greater than I now think they will be."

"If the price of hay which now prevails in Los Angeles goes higher the shipments from the valley will no doubt be greatly increased, and the local price of \$7.50 will take a jump upward. The scarcity of feed during the winter months has compelled the cattlemen to feed alfalfa, and the supply has been considerably lessened in this way. They have had to pay a stiff price for alfalfa, but the good market they waited for has come, and they are now shipping out fast."

"The shipments of alfalfa to northern points and to southern mining camps continue, and there seems to be no fear that these shipments will have to be curtailed as in the case of barley. This has been an unusual year in the grain trade. It has been greater than ever before for the reason that California had a shortage and the Salt River Valley was left to supply almost the entire southwestern market."

Good Fishing Grounds.

SAYS the San Diegan-Sun:

"Some three years ago Louis Mendelson of this city secured a concession from the Mexican government, giving him control of the waters of the coast for fishing purposes, from the Mexican line to the twenty-sixth degree of latitude, over 400 miles down the Lower California coast. Mr. Mendelson's idea was to organize a big syndicate to dry and pack a portion of the vast schools of fine food fish which inhabit that coast, for exportation to the markets of the world. But the past three years, while they have been productive enough in the matter of receiver's sales and foreclosures, have been sadly barren in the birth of syndicates, and so a few weeks since Mr. Mendelson was reluctantly compelled to relinquish what must have been in time a most valuable concession."

"Now the Mexican government has made official announcement that those waters are open to the world, and as a result, the fishing companies, whose headquarters are in this port, are preparing to send fleets into those hitherto 'unfished' waters, which are known to be fairly swarming with barracuda, Spanish mackerel, rock cod, pompano and a dozen other varieties of the finest fish in salt water."

Turquoise.

THE Mojave Miner is authority for the statement that George Simmons, discoverer of the turquoise mine on Timber Mountain, Nevada, has just disposed of \$67,000 worth of gems to New York jewelers. He has two cutters on the ground freeing the gems from extraneous matters. Simmons is an old-time Arizona prospector.

Santa Barbara Sugar Beets.

ACCORDING to the Santa Barbara Press, Santa Maria farmers are plowing and putting in sugar beets as per contract with the new factory company. Fifty thousands tons of beets, the required quantity for 100 days' run, will give the farmers, at contract price, \$225,000.

The Retort Courteous.

[Oakland Enquirer, March 12:] A few illustrations of the motto noblesse oblige, have been given during the pending troubles. The other day Capt. Eulate of the Spanish warship *Vizcaya*, now lying in Havana Harbor, expressed his sentiments more forcibly than speech could do it, by booting one of a party of Spaniards who boarded his ship from a boat after having rowed around the United States cruise. Montgomery and yelled insults at her. On the other hand, President McKinley did the courteous thing in regard to sending a ship with the supplies intended for the starving Cubans. It was at first proposed to send a warship, but the Spanish government protested. The United States government thought there was no ground for such an objection, and undertook to reason the matter with Spain. In this instance the Spaniards were reasonable, and withdrew their protest against the use of a warship or warships for transportation of the supplies. Then President McKinley, not to be outdone in courtesy, decided that he would not, after all, send a warship, but would use the little lighthouse tender, the *Fern*. To the peace-loving, these things are pleasanter reading than the accounts of coaling war vessels and mounting guns.

Some Modern Journalistic Methods.

[Alameda Encinal:] An anecdote from Washington illustrates the method of the sensational press in connection with the Maine disaster. The publisher of a New York paper telegraphed his representative at Washington to send details of a sensational rumor then in circulation. The reporter wired back: "There is no truth in the story." In reply he received the following instructions:

Catarrh is Not Incurable

But it can not be cured by sprays, washes and inhaling mixtures which reach only the surface. The disease is in the blood, and can only be reached through the blood. S. S. S. is the only remedy which can have any effect upon Catarrh; it cures the disease permanently and forever rids the system of every trace of the vile complaint.

Miss Josie Owen, of Montpelier, Ohio, writes: "I was afflicted from infancy with Catarrh, and no one can know the suffering it produces better than I. The sprays and washes prescribed by the doctors relieved me only temporarily, and though I used them constantly for ten years, the disease had a firmer hold than ever. I tried a number of blood remedies, but their mineral ingredients settled in my bones and gave me rheumatism. I was in a lamentable condition, and after exhausting all treatment, was declared incurable. Seeing S. S. S. advertised as a cure for blood diseases, I decided to try it. As soon as my system was under the effect of the medicine, I began to improve, and after taking it for two months I was cured completely, the dreadful disease was eradicated from my system, and I have had no return of it."

Many have been taking local treatment for years, and find themselves worse now than ever. A trial of

S.S.S. For The Blood

will prove it to be the right remedy for Catarrh. It will cure the most obstinate case.

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"D—n the truth; give us something that will sell the paper."

This reminds us of a story told of a certain city editor in San Francisco. He called a young reporter into his room one day and gave him a detail. That is to say, he told him of a report that was in circulation, and directed him to go out and "dig it up," and make a column and a half of it. The reporter went out and "dug" and after two or three hours of faithful work, returned to the office and sat down at his desk. Soon along came the city editor. "Well, where is your copy?" "What copy?" "Why, the column and a half story I told you to write." "Why, I investigated that story, and found there was not a particle of foundation for it." "Foundation for it—what in the name of goodness did God give you an imagination for?" And that is about the way a great many newspaper stories are written these days. A reporter is given a detail and ordered to make a column, or two, or three columns, as the case may be, and if he has no facts upon which to build a story, then he must draw upon his imagination or lose his bread and butter. Generally he draws.

One Good Thing.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer:] "A Chicago paper suggests the hen for our national bird."

"Well, there is one good thing about the hen that mustn't be forgotten when her claims are pushed. It will not be necessary for the slushy rhymsters to write national odes about her. She can furnish her own lays."

Force of Habit.

[Puck:] "Is there no balm in Gilead?" cried the preacher.

The druggist in the front pew moved uneasily and rubbed his eyes. "All out of it at present," he murmured, gently, "but I can give you something just as good."

Afterward he slept more peacefully.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

By a Special Contributor.

A DISTINGUISHED European naval officer of high rank, whose opinions are recognized as authoritative, has said that "the naval battles of the future will be fought under water." That this is so is becoming apparent from the great attention now being bestowed by every nation upon the development of the torpedo, either as a plain cannister of explosives, or a moving, controllable machine, typified in the automobile torpedo and the submarine torpedo boat.

For a long time, and even at the present day, the idea holds no little prominence, though waning, that war vessels should be able to resist great projectiles. It was the ambition of warlike nations to construct their battleships with sides of steel and iron as thick as was possible, consistent with the buoyancy of the vessel. Modern navies contain many warships whose sides of steel exceed a thickness of twenty inches, necessary to provide defence against the projectiles fired by modern guns. This has

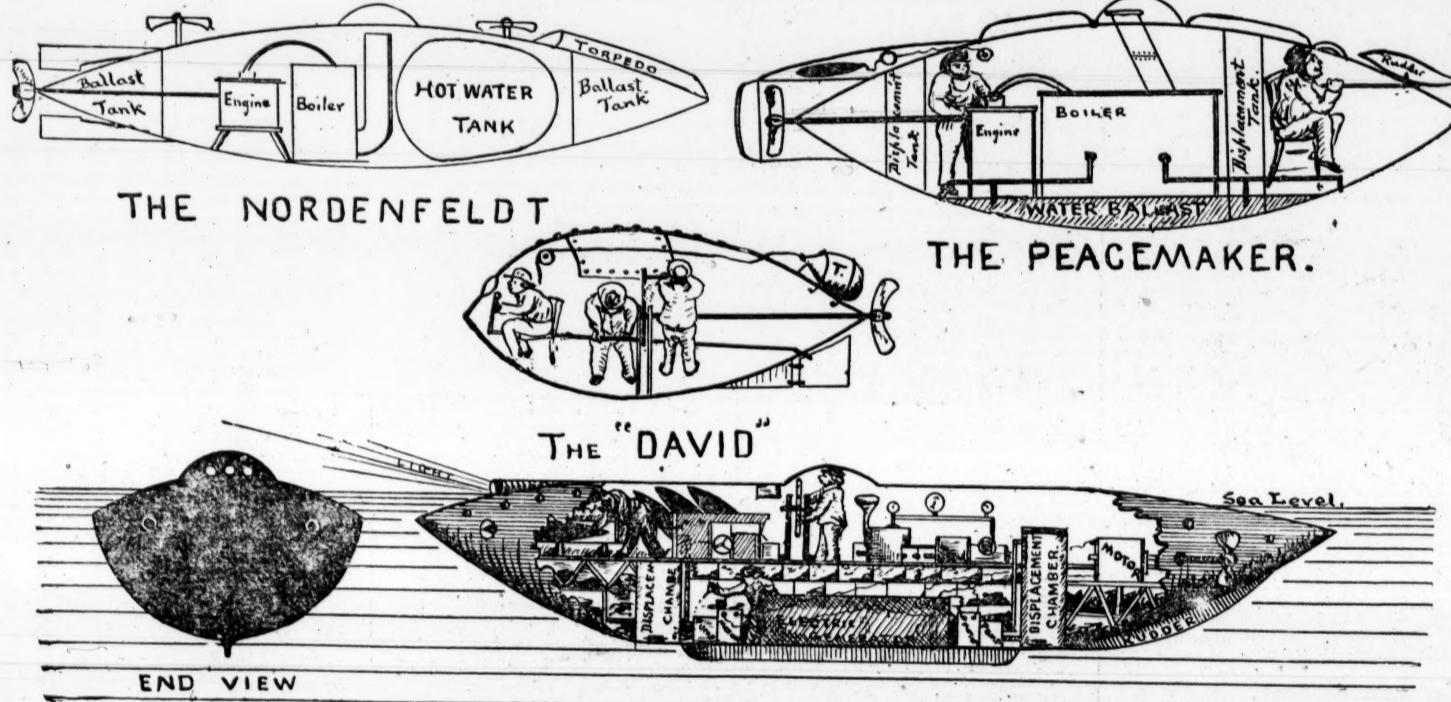
before the advent of the modern gun, and its complement, the modern armor, the sea fight was a legitimate consequence. From the days of the great Trafalgar, down to the privateers' brush, heroism and its dearly purchased glory, have afforded the painter and poet most inspiring themes. The conditions which made this possible no longer exist. No naval officer of experience is to be found at this day, but who well knows that hereafter all the fighting at sea will consist of that between some swift "commerce destroyer" and her indefensible prey. The province of the modern battleship will be to guard the entrance to harbors, bombard hostile places, attempt the maintenance of blockades, and more than all, to impress fear by their great armaments. The recent calamity in the harbor of Havana proves that every one of the huge Leviathans of naval warfare has its weak point. A point against which the attack of an insignificant enemy may at any time prove the annihilation of the great ship. The thick armor of the warship surrounds her sides above water and to a small depth below the water-line. It cannot

confine his attempts to the application of submarine navigation to purposes of commerce. To David Bushnell of Connecticut, is justly attributed the idea of attacking a vessel by applying to its unprotected sides a magazine of gunpowder, which, when exploded by devices contrived for the purpose, should disable or destroy her. In 1787, Bushnell furnished

Thomas Jefferson, then United States Minister to France, with written descriptions of his devices for submarine boats, and also, presented similar descriptions to the American Philosophical Association. Mr. Bushnell's boat carried but one man, with sufficient air to support him for ten minutes.

The war of the rebellion brought out numerous devices for submarine warfare. The best of these were what were called "Davids," built by the Confederacy and employed by it with some success. The United States warship Housatonic and several other vessels were wrecked by "Davids." These submarine boats were made of boiler iron, shaped like a sun-fish, and were about twelve feet long. They carried each three men, two of whom furnished the motive power by turning a crank, the other man acting as steersman. Too frequently they proved the coffins of their crews.

Of later date is the Nordenfelt, of foreign construction. One hundred feet in length, carrying a crew of seven men. This vessel is designed to be used both as a surface boat and as a submerged one. When running on



THE NEW SUBMARINE TORPEDO-BOAT. [FROM DRAWINGS FURNISHED BY THE AUTHOR.]

proved to be a serious drawback against the efficiency of the vessel; the enormous weight of armor making it an almost impossible problem for the naval architect to solve, when he is called upon to design a modern battleship. The combined weight of armor and engines leave but a very small margin of buoyancy for coal and stores. To such extremes has the demand for heavy armor led, that numbers of European ships have, after their construction, had to be altered to provide room for the accommodation of their crews. The abnormal weight of the armor makes the vessel top-heavy, and numerous vessels, besides the Camperdown, have turned bottom up and sank, with all their crews, the result of the too great weight of their defensive armor.

Modern guns are constructed to throw the largest projectiles to the greatest distance. The navies of Europe today contain more than one hundred guns, each capable of throwing an enormous shot ten miles. But with such extreme development in size and range, comes defects in other particulars. These great guns are cumbersome to handle, they can only be fired slowly, and the certainty of hitting an object situated at the extreme range of the gun is very problematical. Besides, the explosion of the enormous charges of powder necessary to fire the gun, produces a shock of such intensity as to often wreck the weaker parts of the vessel carrying the gun. The cost of operating is excessive, and the life of the gun a short one. A very few discharges from a modern colossal gun breaks the continuity of the fibres of the metal of which the gun is made, and soon renders the huge engine of warfare unsafe and unserviceable.

be extended to completely enclose the vessel below the water-line, because that would take more weight than the vessel could carry. The bottoms of the vessels are therefore "unprotected." The water in which she floats is itself a protection to the submerged portion of the vessel as against a shot directed horizontally at her; but there is no defense whatever against the attack of a shot aimed at the vessel's bottom from below. It is extremely doubtful if any means could be devised, to a degree necessary, that would be adequate to afford reliable protection to the complete hull of a vessel.

It is the irremediable persistency of this weak point which makes valuable the modern torpedo in naval warfare, both as an offensive and a defensive weapon. Were it possible, by lack of watchfulness on the part of her crew, to explode a can of 100 pounds of gun cotton under the bottom of the splendid Oregon, that massive structure would be shivered and wrecked, to sink ignobly without resistance.

Harbors are defended by the use of the torpedo in many ways.

While it is agreed upon between nations that their harbors shall be "safe, open ports" to friendly powers, and consequently nothing shall be allowed to exist in a harbor that would menace the safety of a friendly vessel,

yet it is undoubtedly the fact that but few important harbors are free from the presence of so-called "mines." (The term "mine" as here applied, is a little misleading. The "mine" is not an excavation in the bottom of the harbor, but is a huge cylinder, or sphere of metal, containing a charge of from 100 to 300 pounds of high explosive material, anchored to the bot-

gines, operated by electricity or compressed air contained in the torpedo, which is controlled and guided by electric currents sent through an insulated cable that is paid out from the moving torpedo. Some marvellous things are possible with the use of the automobile torpedo, but it has the fatal defect of uncertainty as to the exact moment of its contact with the hull of the vessel it is intended to destroy, and the success of its operation is largely dominated by chance. They are valuable adjuncts of naval warfare, but they suffer in worth because there is no known means of applying the factor of human intelligence precisely at the proper moment.

To supply this deficiency; to remedy this grave defect, the submarine boat has come into being. If it is possible to construct a boat that can be navigated beneath the surface of the water at a depth sufficient to hide it from observation of the enemy, and it can be easily handled, and contain, or maintain, sufficient air for the support of its crew during the period of submersion, then it will be possible with the use of such a vessel, to destroy any other vessel that floats, be the latter small or great.

The problem embraces, as its principle factors, a sufficiency of pure air, reliable motive power, and facility of vision for its operatives.

The submarine boat is by no means a new thing. The Dutch established the practicability of submarine navigation over 250 years ago. In 1625 Cornelius van Drebbel, a Hollander, made some curious experiments upon the River Thames, in England. He constructed a diving boat which carried a dozen persons, and on one of his under-water trips, King James I was a passenger. Van Drebbel, however,

the surface, an ordinary boiler and engine are used. When it is desired to use the boat below the surface, the fire under the boiler is extinguished, the smoke stack lowered within the hull of the boat, and an air-tight cap is fastened over the hole. Then two vertical screws above the body of the boat are set in motion forcing her below the surface. The bulk of the interior of the boat is occupied by a large tank, used as a reservoir for hot water, which is heated during the time the boat is at the surface, from the fire of the ordinary boiler. The heat thus stored up in the hot water tank is used for power to propel and work the boat while she is submerged. Air necessary for the crew is supplied from tanks of compressed air. The experiments had with this boat are very promising. In 1886 Yankee ingenuity came to the front, exhibiting itself in a submarine boat called the Peacemaker, which was tried on the Hudson River. This boat was 50 feet long, 8 feet wide and 8 feet in depth. It carried two men, and was intended to run either on the surface of the water or below it. It was equipped with a specially constructed boiler that used caustic soda to produce heat. The air necessary for the crew was obtained by passing the vitiated air through potash to eliminate the carbonic acid gas and reinforcing the loss of oxygen from tanks of compressed air. Under these conditions the crew was able to keep submerged for six hours. The sinking of the Peacemaker was controlled by two tanks into which water was admitted and expelled at the will of the operator.

Lately there has been constructed a

(CONTINUED ON SIXTEENTH PAGE.)

THE MONITOR TERROR.

By a Special Contributor.

THE United States double-turreted monitor Terror, which has been assigned to duty in connection with the defense of New York Harbor, is one of the most powerful fighting ships in the world.

There is nothing just like her in any foreign navy. She is essentially an American product, and as such is a development of the original monitor of the civil war. The Terror embraces all that modern skill and ingenuity can devise. While the original monitor carried a couple of old-style muzzle-loading, smooth-bore cannon, the Terror is provided with four formidable great guns, each one weighing twenty-five tons.

Harvey process. This thickness of armor is found on the turrets. The side, or belt, armor, which protects that portion of the hull showing above the water-line, is seven inches thick.

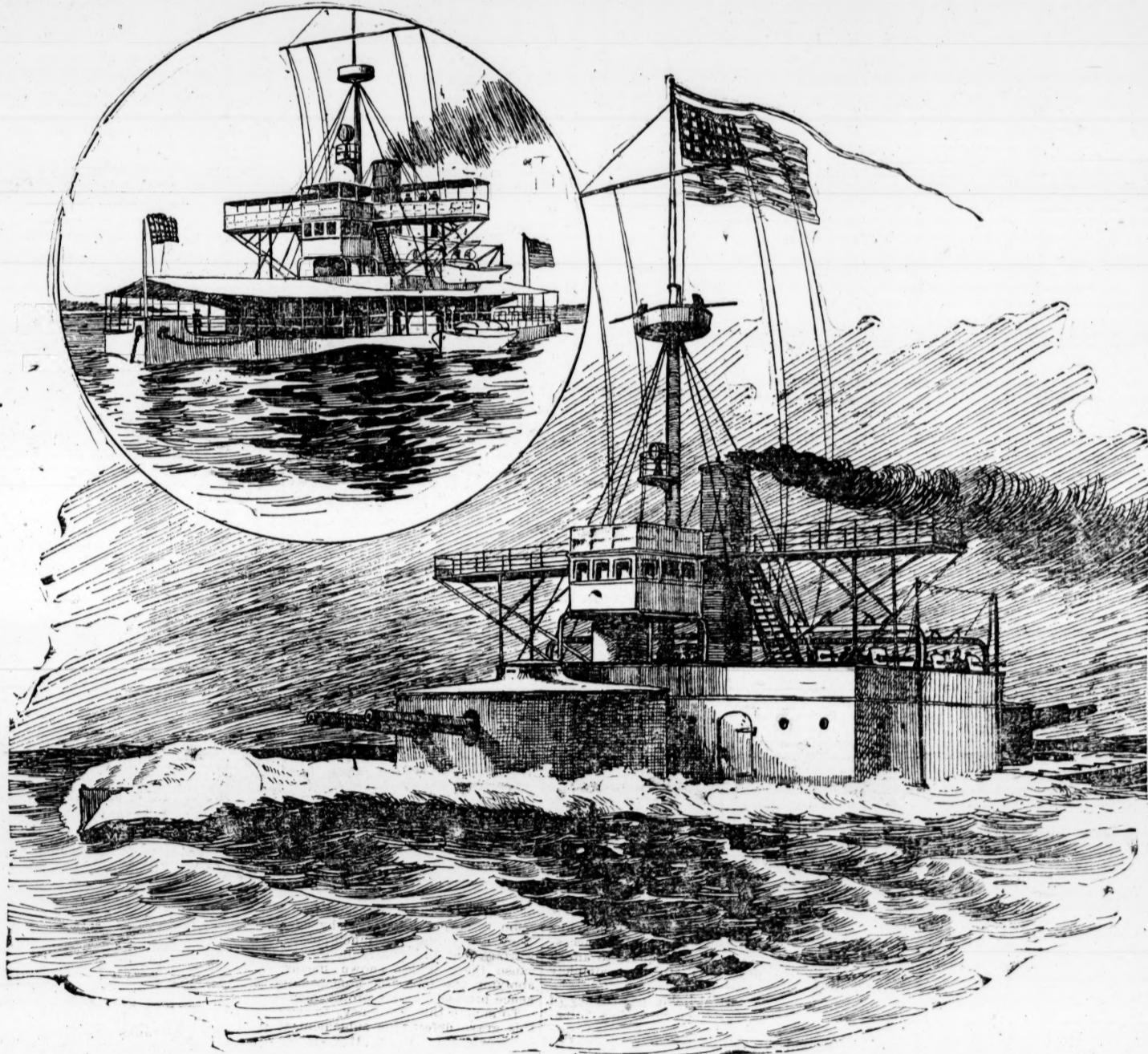
Steel armor is the most formidable resisting medium known today to artillerists, and notwithstanding the results obtained on the proving grounds, ordinance men are generally of the opinion that in time of action the armor will be proved to bear test of the gun. This was conclusively shown in the action of the Yalu between the Chinese and Japanese fleets. The armor of the Chinese battleship Chen Tuen was struck by shells from the heavy Japanese rifles which, under all conditions of proving-ground rules, should easily have pierced the metal.

Terror are: Length, 249 feet 4 inches; beam, 55 feet 9 inches; and draft of water, 14 feet 3 inches. The latter figure is based on the assumption that all stores, coal, and munitions of war are on board. When in fighting trim the Terror displaces 3815 tons. The measure of displacement is the weight of water displaced by the ship. All vessels-of-war are measured after this manner. Merchant ships are rated according to the interior capacity for carrying cargo.

The Terror is provided with two engines, working twin screws. The collective horse-power of the engines is put down at 1600. This is not much horse-power for a vessel of the Terror's size, and in point of fact the machinery is the weak feature of the ship. Instead of being able to move about at a speed of at least fifteen knots per hour, the Terror is doing well when she makes eleven knots. Her engines are of the old horizontal-compound type. They were fitted into the vessel early in the seventies, at a time when steam-engineering was in a very backward state in this country. Doubtless if the Terror were to be built over, she would be provided with high-powered triple-expansion engines, but the cost to re-equip and

ried in the turrets. There are two of these guns to a turret, and in naval parlance they are referred to as "turret-mates." The Terror guns have a caliber of 10 inches, and a length of 35 calibers. By the latter expression is meant a length of gun 35 times the caliber of the piece. As the caliber is 10 inches, the length of gun would be 350 inches, or 29.1 feet. This length of a gun is expressed by ordinance men by the symbol L-35. Quite a number of guns in the United States navy, and in fact all of the new 4-inch rifles, are L-40.

The 6-pounder, rapid-fire guns of the Driggs-Schroeder type run up to L-50, and the French have fabricated guns as high as L-80. The longer the barrel the better the opportunity to burn all the powder of the charge and the higher is the resultant velocity. With slow-burning powder, the impetus imparted to a shell in the gun is an accelerated one. The projectile has its greatest speed at the instant it leaves the muzzle. There is a limit, however, to lengths of barrel, and this limit is imposed by the structure of the ship. As the main object striven for is to obtain as great an impact energy as is possible, it will be found, often, that by using a gun with a shorter barrel



THE MONITOR TERROR.

These rifles throw projectiles weighing 450 pounds, and which are supposed to be capable of piercing, at point-blank range, the thickest armor carried by any ship afloat. The shells from the original monitor, although weighing about one hundred and fifty pounds each, and having a diameter of nearly fifteen inches, were unable to pierce the 4-inch armor carried by the Merrimac. At the same time, it should be remembered, the shells of the Merrimac were unable to pierce the armor of the Monitor. The Merrimac's armor consisted of railroad iron laid on in a diagonal fashion. The armor of the old Monitor consisted of twelve 1-inch iron plates bolted through and through.

The armor of the Terror consists of 11½-inch steel plates, treated by the

As a matter of fact, the Japanese shells only entered the armor to a depth of from three to four inches.

The trouble is, artillerists say, that the powder used in service is not always up to the high-standard grade of that used in armor tests, and that is very seldom in action that a shot is able to make a direct hit, such as is possible in armor trials.

It is pretty safe to say that under the ordinary conditions of battle the armor on the Terror will be able to keep out all but the very heaviest projectiles fired at her. Like all fighting ships, the Terror cannot hope to escape hard knocks when she enters battle. The most she may hope to do is to cause greater injury to her opponent than the latter can inflict.

The principal dimensions of the

re-engine her would be very great, and for that reason the authorities have never asked for an appropriation.

The Terror, in common with the Puritan, Amphitrite, and Miantonomoh, all monitors, was commenced early in the seventies at the yards of John Roach, on the Delaware. For lack of money from Congress all work ceased after the hull and engines were finished. In 1884, when it was decided to rehabilitate the navy, money was obtained to continue the construction on these monitors. The money was mostly expended in providing armor and heavy guns for the vessels, with the result that despite their slow speed, the double-turreted monitors are today as formidable vessels-of-war as the United States possesses.

The destructive powers of the Terror center in the four great guns ear-

and larger caliber, a greater impact can be secured than with a lower caliber gun using higher velocities; and that greater impact can be brought about with less wear and strain, and on a less weight of gun. The energy of impact referred to is a resultant which has to do with the facial diameter of the projectile and the velocity of travel at the time of striking.

A rule of thumb, familiar to all ordnance men, is a mile range for every inch of caliber. According to this rule the guns of the Terror should have a range of ten miles. As a matter of fact, the rule underestimates if anything, the firing powers of a modern high-powered rifle. A gun of 9.2-inch caliber has attained a range of twelve miles, but in doing so it

was mounted on a specially-constructed carriage.

It is doubtful if the guns of the Terror could throw a projectile, mounted as they are, to a distance of more than five miles. The necessary angle of elevation cannot be obtained before the guns are turned to bear against the upper edges of the gun ports. It is a mistake to imagine that guns on board ship can fire to great distances. In the first place, the decks will not permit of high-angle fire of any great extent. The shock on the decks is something terrific. Then, again, except when firing at a city, or some fortress presenting a very wide target, no commander of a ship in going to throw away his shots at something he cannot be reasonably sure of hitting.

It is doubtful if engaging-ships will open fire beyond 4500 yards. In the battle of the Yalu the Japanese, who by the way, have the reputation of being first-class gunners, did the major portion of the fighting at ranges of 2500 yards. At times Japanese ships closed on the enemy to 1000 yards.

Modern projectiles are too expensive items to be thrown away, and the fact that a gun can hurl a shell to a distance of twelve miles does not by any means indicate that gunners can hit an object at that range. Among artillerists, generally, it is held that in opening up a naval action, 5000 yards should be the outside limit of range.

In ordering the Terror to New York it appears to be the policy of have a vessel of her type maintained permanently at that port to assist in its defense. As a harbor defender, the Terror will shine conspicuously. Owing to her low free-board, smooth water is rather essential to the fighting of her turret-guns. To open up the turret ports in a seaway, and to throw the turrets into action, is to invite a flood of water down in the hold of the ship.

On her fourteen-feet draft, the Terror can move about among the New York channelways and go into spots where heavy-draught vessels would not dare to follow. From shallow water positions she can bring her powerful battery to bear on an attacking force, and thus add materially to the fire of the fort's guns.

Should by any chance a ship of the enemy succeed in forcing a passage in and by Sandy Hook, the Terror will be found ready to plant herself squarely across the path of the invader and, at close range, try conclusions with him in heavy gun fire. Slow as the Terror may be in getting about, she will have the advantage of moving in the inside of the line of communications, and that feature may be the equivalent of some three or four knots additional speed.

Besides her heavy 10-inch guns, the Terror is provided with four six-pounder, rapid-fire pieces, and several Gatling guns; and also with two one-pounders. These light rapid-fire rifles are designed to beat off the attacks of the enemy's torpedo boats, which may be expected to make night dashes in the hope of successfully delivering a torpedo. In action against ships the men at the Terror's light guns will be instructed to fire upon the decks and upper works of the enemy. The rapid-fire guns will, in this respect, do sharpshooter's duty.

The crew of the Terror numbers nearly 175 men. This force is divided up to consist of machinists, firemen, coal-passers, seamen, marines, and boys. The engineers' force numbers about ninety men. The marine guard numbers nearly twenty, and the remainder of the force constitutes the seamen element.

In the allotting of fighting-stations the captain, and navigating officer take positions in the armored conning tower, which protects the wheel. The executive officer has charge of the fighting of the guns, under the direction of the commander, and goes wherever he deems it advisable. In each turret is a Lieutenant in charge of the guns. The force of blue jackets in each turret is eighteen.

On the upper or superstructure deck is another officer, to whom is entrusted the fighting of the light, rapid-fire guns and the machine guns.

On the berth deck is the Lieutenant in charge of the powder division. This is one of the most important duties in the ship. The powder division officer must see to it that no gun is lacking in ammunition, and that when a demand is made for a particular kind of shells, that the proper sort is passed along. A blunder or delay in delivery during action may imperil the result of the fight, and the consequences of defeat may be of a nature too great even to contemplate.

On every officer and man in the ship devolves a share of responsibility, and the manner in which his duty will be performed is best made sure of by constant and rigorous drills. Now that the Terror has been commissioned in view of a possible contingency with

Spain, those who know by experience what constitutes naval drill, declare that it will be night and day work on the monitor, getting her crew shaken down and all ready for a fight.

G. L. CARDEN,
Lieutenant, U.S.N.

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SUBMARINE WARFARE.

(CONTINUED FROM FOURTEENTH PAGE.)

submarine boat known as the Holland. It is a modification of the Nordenfeldt, with such added features as experience has proven desirable.

These boats are all good as far as they go, but none of them satisfactorily solve the problem of air supply and motive power. They are all deficient in the application of these essential factors.

Quite recently another boat of this kind has been devised, in which the supply of pure air is practically unlimited, and the motive power equally so. A good many readers of this article will naturally ask: Why is not electricity employed in boats of this class?

Under heretofore known conditions the production of electrical energy has required appliances too cumbersome and weighty to permit their use in boats of this kind. Were the electricity to be produced by the use of a dynamo then nothing would be gained, for it would be better to employ the engine direct, and so dispense with the weight of the dynamo.

Electricity created by galvanic action demands the presence of acids and plates of metal, and to produce a sufficiency adequate to the demands of

operating a large boat must necessitate too great weight and space. The storage battery requires a weight of 1800 pounds for ten-horse power for one hour, and consequently it is too heavy. Besides, all these modes provide only a modicum of electricity for a brief and always limited time. Yet the new boat employs electricity for its motive power.

A very recent discovery has been made that if the X ray be projected upon a jet of superheated steam, the body of the jet is polarized, separating the component constituents of the steam into their individual elements of hydrogen and oxygen, and each gas, so separated, being intensely electrified. By means of a specially devised but extremely simple "collector" these opposite electricities are combined to form a current of great strength. The heat necessary to produce the jet of superheated steam may be obtained in one of two ways in this system. It may be had in great thermal intensity by burning the hydrogen in the presence of the oxygen; or by equal force in the employment of a suitable resistance heated by the electric current. The oxygen thus formed—or liberated—unites with great avidity with the carbonic acid gas in the surrounding atmosphere, and the added presence of sodium vapor in the steam jet (which is always present in steam produced from sea water,) causes the production of carbonate of soda in crystal form. Thus, in two important features the new discovery makes possible the unlimited use of the submarine boat. It provides power with which to operate the mechanism, and it also provides pure air abundantly oxygenated and ozonated.

With the possession of the knowledge herein outlined, the United States may laugh to scorn any and all encounters at sea. The new submarine boat may be built of any size, small enough to be carried on any cruiser, or of sufficient magnitude to cross the ocean. In either case it can be occupied without limit of time, as a completely submerged vessel, and as such can act with absolute immunity in attacking the enemy.

The day of the colossal battleship is drawing to a close. Hereafter the battle will be mostly to the swift, rather than to the strong.

It is almost needless to remark that the new discovery was made by an American. It is not patented, for that procedure would disclose its principle, which is valuable by the measure of its secrecy.

EX-NAVAL OFFICER.

His Impression.

[Chicago News:] The little five-year-old son of a politician was looking out of the window one morning when a procession of Sunday-school children marched past on their way to attend a picnic. On being told who they were, he exclaimed:

"Oh, I bet God is elected, an' they're goin' to jollify."

For Example.

[Chicago News:] Willie. Say, pa, what is a self-made man?

Pa. Well, there's Dr. Mary Walker, for example.



SUNSET SKETCHES.

Across the Colorado Desert.

[Descanso Correspondence San Diego Sun:] Dr. Meyer and Guy Hawley returned from their trip across the desert last Saturday. They were gone twenty-eight days and drove 499 miles. Dr. Meyer says: "We aimed to strike the Yuma road at Jacumba Springs. We went via Buckman's Springs, La Posta, and Clover Flat, arrived at Beeker's, within ten miles of Jacumba, at 6:30 p.m., thirty miles for the first day. After leaving Jacumba the Yuma road is sandy and heavy. We only made seventeen miles. Between Mountain Springs and Coyote Wells we struck a rocky cañon, that one must drive through to appreciate. We broke the pole of our wagon and spliced it with our tent pole. One of our horses sprained an ankle. I was thrown out of the wagon by a tremendous lurch, but escaped with only a bruised knee. On the guide post some unlucky traveler has written: 'This cañon is h-l,' and others as they pass through respond, aye, aye. We found plenty of water all the way across the desert; though not very palatable to one accustomed to good mountain water.

"We Sundayed at Dry Lake, which

was full of water. There are seven lakes within a radius of ten miles. Also plenty of ducks and fish. Hay for our horses was our greatest trouble. We met Dick Ayers at Blue Lake. He told us we would have to stop and cut some of the gyott grass, as that was our only chance. This grows in clumps or bunches something like turk-heads. We had nothing but an ax to cut with, but we managed to supply our horses' needs. The desert was warm. We soon discarded all superfluous garments and were comfortable in overalls and jumper. Monday day we passed Cameron Lake, and reached Alamo, eighteen miles over heavy sand, a hard day's drive. There is a nice little lake seven miles from Alamo. Indian Wells were dry, but there was water at seven wells at Gardner, Cook's Wells and an Indian village which we reached at 6 p.m., thirty-six miles. It was very windy and dusty all day. We stopped over one day, and hired an Indian pony and buckboard, to go back for a gripsack that was missing. We drove thirty-four miles and found the grip in the road within two miles of our camp the night before. Between Indian village and Yuma we encountered the customs officer, who looked over our wagon, and said 'O. K.' A good many Indians live along this part of the road, and we saw several nice patches of alfalfa.

"Yuma has changed very little in the last fourteen years. Business is conducted in the old style. Saloons are plentiful; beer 15 cents per glass; bath and shave, 75 cents; sugar, 10 cents per pound. Indians constitute the greater part of the population, and differ from our California Indians by being more cheerful and sociable. Men and women wear their hair long and dress in bright colors. We met Diamond Joe' (Mr. Simmons) and Mr. Andrade, who soon arranged for a pleasant trip to the Baise, eighty-five miles down the Colorado River and within ten miles of the Gulf of California. Friday we drove from Yuma, twenty-seven miles down the Mexican line and stopped at the St. Louis ranch—14,000 acres of rich bottom lands—in charge of I. S. Freeborn, an interesting old gentleman, 72 years of age, who not many years ago was a millionaire. The water is not good all along this road, which is also rocky where it is not sandy, and there is considerable alkali, wind and dust.

"Monday afternoon we arrived at the Baise, 15,000 acres of level land near the mouth of the Colorado River. Twice a month the tide rises thirty feet at the gulf and backs the water up the river, thirty-five or forty miles. Salt grass and other grasses grow from six inches to two feet high. Hemp from ten feet to twenty feet, as large as a man's arm, and strong enough to hold a horse when tied to it. Geese and ducks are plentiful and mosquitoes will be later in the season. Not far away are the Cocopah Mountains. Climate is warm and pleasant and the gulf breeze balmy.

"We saw one of the Gaskell boys on the other side of the river, and sent an Indian across to borrow a boat. Then we learned why those Indians wore their hair so long. Divesting himself of his clothes he rolled them into a tight bundle and tied it on the top of his head with his hair, before swimming across. We rowed up the Hardy River about one and a half miles, and made a pleasant call on Capt. Polhemus, on board the Mojave. On our return to Yuma we camped one night in the bush. The next morning our clothes were wet with the dew, but we had to get into them. Thereafter we took the precaution to cover our clothes with a gunny sack, but there was no more dew.

"Near Yuma we saw the convicts working. The Arizona Irrigation Company employs the convicts to pump water out of the Colorado River into the irrigation ditch. They charge \$20

per acre for water right and \$2.50 per acre per year for water. The Arizona convicts haven't a bad time. One fellow who was sentenced to the penitentiary for a year, said he had not been in one day as yet, and had worked out nearly all of his time. Some are out herding cattle. They have to report for meals and at night. On our return trip, about eleven miles out of Yuma, we met a man driving a little mule with a poor horse and a rickety wagon. One front wheel was wired together with a couple of sticks. He had come through h-l cañon. Another man had broken both front wheels and his wagon pole. Another had broken a hub; another an axle; so we concluded to take the Julian road from Dry Lake. This road is fair in places, sandy and heavy in others. There is no water between Dry Lake and Cariso Creek, a distance of twenty-seven miles. There is water at Viecita and Palma Springs. At Upper Viecita we found about five acres of salt grass fenced in, where we pastured our horses over night. We arrived in Julian next day. We met a four-horse wagon on the Banner grade, and had to back down about one hundred and fifty yards to where we could pass, but not an inch to spare.

"There is no danger of death on the desert if a man will keep his head and the road. There is plenty of water, such as it is. The greatest danger is from the sandstorms. When the wind begins to start the sand one should stop right where he is and wait until the wind ceases. From Julian to Descanso we found the best road and the best water we had for a month."

FIGHTING THE RAILROADS.

Dewey Describes How Prejudice Was Stirred Up.

[Gunton's Magazine for March:] The speakers, who were the young lawyers in the villages, endeavored to outbid each other with the voters and the voters' wives and families in these gatherings, in denouncing the extortions of the railroads. They finally preached that all railway rates were taxation, and that the tax went to a grasping millionaire and bloated monopolist who was feeding on the life-blood of the farmers of the country. They succeeded in creating a belief that these rates were exorbitant, tyrannical and unjustifiable. They ignored in the argument the investment made in the construction of the property, the benefits which the railroads had conferred upon the farmers in raising the value of their land from a dollar and a quarter to fifty and one hundred dollars an acre in the markets which the railroads had made for them near at home, and in the low rates by which their products were able to reach the seaboard and be exported to Europe. The orators also failed to remember the cost of maintenance of way, repairs, keeping up and care of equipment, taxes and the wages of employees. The gross income grew into a monumental exaction which their eyes, blinded with prejudice, looked upon with horror and regarded as the victim does the car of Juggernaut. Public sentiment so inflamed must soon find expression in legislation. Then came that era of granger legislation which was to bring about the millennium. It was the first lesson taught on a large scale to statesmen in this country that no legislation can change the laws of trade or alter the conditions of supply and demand. The legislation, while disastrous to the railroads, was equally disastrous to the farmers, the manufacturers and the merchants. The crisis, however, was not an unmixed evil. It compelled on the part of the railroads a reconstruction of their systems and a reorganization of their managements. It forced the railway autocrat to become the head of a great business enterprise and recognize that, if he would retain his position, he must be on good terms with the public. It educated the public on the railway problem so that the Legislatures repealed the bad laws and substituted for them railway commission with supervisory powers.

A PLEA FOR CUBA.

Behold a sea-girt isle, where nature's hand
With lavish bounty has endowed the land;
But now its golden fruit and wealth of cane
Lie plucked and trodden; burning homes and
stain
Of blood and frightened fugitives afar
Mark the red path of fierce, relentless war.
Each breeze that bears the scent of tropic
bloom
Comes laden with the cry of those whose
doom
Makes nature shudder and sweet mercy weep,
While starving mothers lull their babes to
sleep.
Nor babes nor mothers wake again to hear
The groans of anguish and the cries of fear.
Proud nation of the free, home of the brave,
Whose boast it is that no man bows a slave,
Shall galling chains still bind that Spartan
band
Within the shadow of Columbia's hand?
May the glad nation soon applauding see
'Neath thy protecting flag, torn CUBA FREE.
—[H. H. H. in Riverside Press.



AT THE THEATERS.

AN ENGAGEMENT which promises to be particularly interesting to Los Angeles theatergoers will be offered by Managers Brady and Ziegfeld at the Los Angeles Theater on Tuesday and Wednesday next. The attraction will be a triple one, and will include the much-discussed Chinese play, "The Cat and the Cherub," a three-act farce entitled "Gay Deceiver," and the widely-heralded Parisian beauty, Anna Held.

Miss Held, through the ingenuity of her manager, has succeeded in keeping herself before the public to even a greater extent than has the redoubtable Sara Bernhardt. Newspapers have made Miss Held, for she was absolutely unknown before she burst upon New York not so long ago, with a stock of French songs and a more than ordinarily clever manager and enough ability to "make good" the preliminary announcement of her coming. Great stress is laid upon Miss Held's beauty. It is claimed for her that she is so physically perfect that her charms not only appeal to the masculine gender, but excite the subtle and critical admiration of women. It is said that the average woman looks upon the fair Parisienne as the epitome of all those charms most coveted by women. The uncomfortable element of her beauty, from all accounts, is that it leaves no room for self-compunction in the minds of the women admirers.

During her engagement, Miss Held will introduce a number of her French and English songs. She still clings to her own tongue when she may, but she will sing in English (a little broken, perhaps) her big hit, "Come Play with Me," the almost equally fetching number, "The Contra Bass," and her latest coon song, "I Want Dem Presents Back." Miss Held's company, which is a large and clever one, judging from the names of the people in the cast, will appear first in Chester Bailey Fernald's Chinese tragedy in one act, entitled "The Cat and the Cherub." Mr. Fernald's play was first introduced to the public as a short story of life in Chinatown, published in the Century magazine. It was produced under the title of "The First Born," in San Francisco, where it made an immediate success. Subsequently Mr. Fernald made a dramatization of it, and called it "The Cat and the Cherub," and this is the play that will be given, and which is now running in its third month at the Royalty Theater, London. Following "The Cat and the Cherub," the three-act farce by Paul Wilstach, entitled "A Gay Deceiver," will be presented. This is described as an exceedingly bright and funny comedy.

Prominent in the company are such clever performers as M. A. Kennedy, Edwin Holland, W. G. Beach, Harry Mills, Lizzie Evans, Marie Valjeau, Charlotte Deane, Dolores Lettani and others.

"Art for truth's sake" is the shibboleth of the new school in the drama, and it finds a counterpart in the naturalistic movements that are disturbing the other realms of art expression. Art should give pleasure, because it is true, not because it is art—that is the principle to which the new school pins its faith, and of which James A. Herne's "Shore Acres" is perhaps the best dramatic demonstration. This is not to say that all truth is artistic—for that would very palpably be a logical fallacy. The selective principle is in no wise curtailed or annulled by the adoption of art for truth's sake as a guide in dramatic construction, but on the contrary becomes more necessary than ever. "Shore Acres" is true from beginning to end, but it is truth artistically selected and welded into one harmonious whole. It is the highest and best expression of Mr. Herne's two-score years of experience on the stage, but, as he confesses in a recent magazine article, it was preceded by a number of failures, which, though on similar principles, were either too far in advance of public taste or were perhaps faulty in construction. "Margaret Fleming," for instance, was so radical and plain-spoken an expression of a social truth that Mr. Herne could find no theater willing to permit its performance, and was compelled to hire a hall in Boston for a series of representations. He believes that one day public taste will approve and even demand "Margaret Fleming." Meanwhile the public seems not to weary of "Shore Acres," that idyllic expression of the beauty of the commonplace. Mr. Herne is announced to appear at the Los Angeles Theater on next Thursday, Friday and Saturday matinee and evening, March 21, 22, 23, as Nathaniel Berry in his remarkably successful play of American home life, "Shore Acres." His characterization is universally commended, and promises to become as famous as Jefferson's Rip Van Winkle. This is the sixth season of "Shore Acres," and no native work has ever called forth heartier commendation. It is a pure, clean play, and you can hardly fail to find pleasure in its representation. Mr. Herne will be supported by a thoroughly competent company. There will be entire new

scenery and other necessary accessories.

There will be music, minstrels, monologists and mirth galore at the Orpheum this week. Five new features, each with all the earmarks of merit, added to three of the best acts from last week's bill, make up the list of attractions.

The Whitney brothers introduce a number of striking novelties in their turn. They were formerly band-masters. Failing eyesight forced them to relinquish their work, and induced their entrance into the field they now occupy. They invented and performed on a musical staircase, an electric metronome, a musical "presto" and other novelties, in addition to the use of more common, but not less melodious instruments. A clever "coon" buck and wing dancer accompanies them.

A new thing in the way of acrobatic work is to be offered by Mandola, who performs on a shifting, slippery glass globe, the difficult feats attempted on immovable surfaces by the ordinary equilibrist and contortionist.

A team of colored comedians—Smart and Williams—are among the new people billed to appear. They appear in fin-de-siecle costumes and complete the illusion with some new jokes and clever dancing.

Will H. Fox, whose impersonations at the piano-forte have given him the title of the vaudeville Paderewski, will be prominent among the new attractions.

Last but not least of the fresh features is the Biograph, brought now from San Francisco, where it has been on exhibition at the Orpheum for sixteen weeks. Entirely new views are to be presented, among which will be a representation of the battleship Maine, wrecked in Havana Harbor.

Lina Pantzer, high-wire performer; Drawee, the juggler, and George W. Day, monologue artist, complete the bill.

The usual Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday matinees are announced to be given during the week.

The Belasco-Thell Stock Company will open the remodeled Burbank Theater next Monday evening in a promised capital presentation of Belasco & Franklin Fyles's highly-praised drama of Indian warfare, "The Girl I Left Behind Me." This play has been presented in this city on other occasions, and is well known as one of the strongest and most graphic of modern-day dramas.

It is promised that the piece will be given with fidelity to detail and appropriate investiture, and with scenery and effects from original models. To lend realism to many of the situations a number of soldiers will be used on the stage.

Wright Huntington will play Lieut. Hawksworth; George Osborne, Gen. Kennion; Frank Bacon, Maj. Burleigh, and Ed Crane, a character bit in *Orderly McGlynn*; Essie Tittell will give her conception of Kate Kennion, Miss Crosby of Lucy Hawksworth, and Florida Kingsley as Wilber's Ann, while Gertrude Tidball will play the Indian girl, one of the best small character parts ever written.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Jane Hading is to act in Russia.

Playwright Pinero used to be a member of Irving's company.

"Shore Acres" cost H. C. Miner \$1000. It has thus far yielded \$100,000.

Olga Nethersole has secured two new plays for her next American tour.

Clement Scott has resumed work as dramatic critic of the Daily Telegraph.

Jennie Winston, a comic opera veteran, has been engaged by E. W. Rice for "Monte Carlo."

An English theatrical combination has started on a provincial tour by horseless carriages.

The revival of "The Lady of Lyons" in London, with Kyrie Bellew and Mrs. Potter in the principal parts, has met with a frigid reception.

The Society of American Dramatists awarded James A. Herne the palm for having written the play of native life known to the American stage, "Shore Acres."

The latest of Sir Arthur Sullivan's works to see the light is "The Martyr of Antioch," a religious music drama, and it is not called a success, although it was given a flattering reception in Edinburgh when first presented.

Not to be outdone by Lawrence Irving, who wrote play for his father, Maurice Bernhardt has written one for his mother and she will present it as soon as she recovers her health. Bernhardt's play is a stage version of George Sand's novel, "Gabriel."

Arthur E. Moulton, a comedian who once promised to reach success in farce comedy, was last week committed to the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital in New York. Moulton was probably at his best when with Charlie Ross and Willie Collier in "Hoss and Hoss."

It is said that Mme. Melba lives in constant dread of suddenly losing her voice, and that the nervous excitement

which a slight cold always causes her may some time result in such a mishap. This, it will be remembered, is very similar to Mme. Gerster's fate.

The "Fortune Teller" is the name of the opera which Herbert and Smith are writing for Alice Neilson. The scene is laid in Hungary, and the plot deals with the Hungarian war of independence. Miss Neilson is to play the part of the Gypsy fortune teller.

George H. Broadhurst announces that he has finished his California comedy, and that it will be called "The Last Chapter." It will be noted that this author has reformed in the matter, since "The Wrong Mr. Wright," "What Happened to Jones" and "The Last Chapter" are really good names for plays.

For next season Madeline Lucette Ryley is to furnish Roland Reed with a comedy. If Mrs. Ryley has not a good stock of plays on hand she will have difficulty in fulfilling all of the announcements now being made of plays from her pen, but possibly some of them were written in the thirteen years she was writing before she could get a play produced.

When Miss Ethel Barrymore's engagement to Laurence Irving was announced her father, Maurice Barrymore, cabled: "Have just heard of your engagement. Heartiest congratulations." Scarcely a fortnight later came the news that the engagement was broken off. Whereupon Mr. Barrymore again cabled: "Have just heard that your engagement is off. Still congratulate you."

A New York writer on things theatrical predicts a great future for a pretty little chorus girl now playing at Weber & Field's music hall. Her name is Bonnie McGinn. Think of making a name like that famous! There is probably a law against such an outrage, but Miss McGinn need not mind. She can easily change her name to something which would look more gorgeous in red, yellow and blue letters.

For the Great Northern Theater in Chicago David Henderson has organized a stock company, consisting largely of the players recently constituting Mr. Frawley's company. Mr. Henderson has Blanch Bates for his leading lady, and, after failing to secure Frank Worthing as leading man, he did just as well by securing Robert Drouet. Drouet was last here with Effie Ellsler, when she was playing his play, "Doris."

Springfield, Mass., has a hotel landlord who lives up to his opportunities. During the recent engagement of Robert Hilliard in Springfield this landlord invited his 160 guests to accompany him to the theater and gave each one a souvenir of the occasion. Reports of the incident, probably out of consideration for rival hotel-keepers, do not include the name of the hotel or its landlord. Hilliard has had his comedy, "Lost Twenty-four Hours," rewritten, and it is now called "A New Yorker."

Marie Wainright's father was Commander Wainright, of the navy, who was killed in action at Galveston, Tex.

Her brother, Lieut. J. M. Wainright,

was killed by pirates off the coast of Mazatlan, eighteen years ago, and her only remaining brother, R. P. P. Wainright, is at present stationed at Fort Sheridan with the First Cavalry, of which he is senior captain. A first cousin, Lieutenant Commander Wainright, was executive officer of the Maine.

There can be no doubt that Edwin F. Mayo intends to make the character of David Wilson, in "Pudd'n-head Wilson," exclusively his own. The company in which Theodore Hamilton was playing the part has been disbanded and Mr. Hamilton, generally considered the finest-looking old man on the stage today, is to go with Joseph Jefferson on his spring tour, which soon opens in Buffalo (where the man in the song so much desired to be put off).

Joseph Arthur's "Blue Jeans," a melodrama with an Indiana heroine and a sawmill to supply the most thrilling climax, was last year secured by Louis Nethersole, Olga's brother, and Robert Pateman, one of her company, for presentation in England. They have just found a place for the play in London, and St. James's Gazette calls it a great success. Laura Burt in the title role is hailed as the greatest American soubrette to invade England since Minnie Palmer went over.

Johnstone Bennett has written a play—a one-act affair for use in the variety houses—and last week, in Chicago, she placed her manuscript in a large envelope, which happened to bear the printed address of a New York theatrical agent, and sent it by a bell boy in the hotel to be typeset. The boy forgot his instructions and handed the envelope to the telegraph operator, who amassed quite a sum for his employers by promptly wiring the whole thing to New York. The hotel paid the bill.

With due apology for again disturbing the skeleton in the De Wolf Hopper family closet, let it be known that little Edna Wallace Hopper has finally filed the papers in her suit for a legal separation from the somewhat taller comedian. This suit is for a separation only and the allegation upon which it is based is simply and most prosaically that he has failed to contribute to her support. If her prayer is granted neither of the parties can marry again, and this looks like Mrs. Hopper had worked a scheme to cause her husband considerable future anxiety, as he is predominantly a marrying man. As before announced, Perdita Hudspeth is to take Mrs. Hopper's place in the Hopper company, while Mrs. Hopper, it is announced, is to join the forces at the New York Casino. She is not to be starred, but Hugh Morton is writing a play for her in the next review.

Of late years Augustin Edix has been going in largely for musical comedies, such as originate at the Casino. Mr. Daly has heretofore imported all of his comedies or music and foolishness, such as "The Gaiety Girl," "The Geisha" and "The Circus Girl," from London, but it is now announced that, with John C. Duff, once connected with comic opera, he has secured the right to present professionally the latest success of the Boston Cadets, "Queen of the Ballet." This is the latest of the series which R. A. Barnet began with "1492."

Bronson Howard, whose fame as a dramatic author requires no corroborative list of his plays, and Charles Klein, who wrote "Dr. Belgraf" for Lackaye, the book of "El Capitan" for Hopper and several other stage works equally diverse in character, are collaborating in the construction of a comedy of Washington society life, which is to be ready for production at the beginning of next season. In action the new piece is said to be almost melodramatic, which means that the incidents are intended to be stirring.

"There has been a great how-do-do," said De Wolf Hopper, "over the fact that my wife, Edna Wallace Hopper, and I are separated. I have been accused of making the tour as uncomfortable as I possibly could for her, and she has been accused of making things generally red hot for me. As a matter of calm and collected fact, there has been no friction of any kind. We have simply come to the conclusion that we made a mistake when we married each other, and we are now leading our lives independently of each other."

On the stage Marie Dressler, besides being an exceedingly clever and entertaining actress with a wide range of expression and endless adaptability, is the picture of health and wholesomeness, yet the reason given for ending the season of the company playing "Courted Into Court" with this engagement is Miss Dressler's ill health. It will also be recalled that it was this same actress who failed to appear here in "The Lady Slavey" last season, and that the reason given was the same. Miss Dressler is far too clever and unique in her particular line to remain long in retirement without being missed, but the serious disappointment of her audiences may endanger her present popularity unless she soon recovers strength enough to match her appearance.

One of the standard favorites of the London music halls is one Chirgwin, called "The White-eyed Kaffir," because he varies the regular black-face make-up by leaving a white patch around one of his eyes. He is a great success over there, and his appearance is considered exquisitely funny by the English. His act is musical with a string of patter, which is also considered funny—in England. A short time ago Chirgwin came to this country, and last Monday made his first appearance at Koster & Bial's New York Music Hall. His failure was so complete that it was apparent even to himself and he has had the good sense, unusual in his profession, to ask that his engagement be cancelled.

The chorus girls and the press agents in New York are running a kind of competitive game to determine which chorus girl shall be endowed with the greatest fortune—on paper. It started with Jane English, a young woman who contributes her share to the statuette beauty of "The Telephone Girl." She awoke one morning after what must have been a restless night and announced that a relative had died and left her \$15,000. Grace Wallace Belasco was next with a bequest of \$100,000, which had the merit of a little more detail, but the next contestant to enter the lists was one Helen Marlborough, who, after several seasons of carrying the spear and the other appurtenances of a chorus girl, calmly announced that she owned property in California worth \$450,000. Miss Marlborough "stands pat" on this statement, regardless of the fact that she still retains her position in the chorus at \$20 per week and costumes furnished.

The costume plates of E. E. Rice's newest production, "Monte Carlo," have been placed on view, and are thus described: Long skirts prevail, but these embody the essentials of lace and lingerie, and the artful Mr. Rice has hit upon some interpolations that will permit of tights. There is, for example, a hornpipe of his own composition performed by seductive and shapely sailors of the type peculiar to his productions. Such sailors as Rice's Jack Tars are nowhere else to be found, on land or sea. They are invariably feminine, opulent of hip, and prodigal of silk-embroidered calf, and their gorgeous attire of many hues in satin would be wholly impracticable when it came to sluicing down the main deck or lying out on the yardarm to reef sail. If American men-of-war were manned by Rice's sailor maidens, the whole Spanish navy would desert in a body to enlist under our flag. Mr. Rice's idea is that the beautiful lady visitors to Monte Carlo go about in short white satin skirts, profusely embellished with aces, spades, hearts and diamonds, and that one of their favorite diversions is to whirl through the mazes of his bewildering "bazaar" dance. He also firmly believes that gambling-house croupiers are shapely young women, in red waistcoats and black satin coats and knee breeches.



FRESH LITERATURE.

Reviews by The Times Reviewer.

A Golfing Guide.

HOW TO PLAY GOLF. By H. J. Whigham. [Chicago and New York: Herbert Stone & Co.]

A COMPLETE and very admirable treatise on the sport which has taken such a hold upon pleasure lovers in America is to be found in H. J. Whigham's "How to Play Golf." The rules of each play, the best positions, the etiquette of the game and the methods of prominent amateurs find a place in the volume, while some interesting chromonatograph pictures enable a novice to follow the various moves better than the text alone could do.

A Polish Translation.

MEIR EZOFOVITCH. By Eliza Orzeszko. [New York: W. L. Allison Company.]

An absence of clear-cut impressions and of thoroughly vitalized characters makes unsatisfactory reading of this story of Jewish fanaticism. The scene of the story is an obscure little Polish town in a remote corner of Volhynia. Its people are devout and unquestioning followers of the Talmud, the Cabala and the book of Zohar; they are dominated by a learned and fanatical rabbi whose religion knows no mercy to those outside the circle of true Israelites, and in whose eyes the smallest infraction of the multitudinous rules of the faith is an almost unforgivable sin. The rebellion of a young Jew against the spirit of the rabbi's teachings and his struggle to put before his dearly-loved people the conceptions of charity and forbearance toward unfortunate or alien ones is the hinge of the narrative. Long years of blind faith in the mere letter of the inspired writings and in their rabbinical interpreter, oppose a resistance too great to be moved by one man, unaided, and the young Ezofovitch is thrust forth into the world and denied his home and people.

The questions involved are too obscure and the people too lacking in universal traits to make the story a strong one, while the difficulty of translating from the Polish, and the oddness of the drawings, makes the book still further alien.

A Tale of Adventure.

ACROSS THE SALT SEAS. By John Bloundelle-Burton. [Chicago and New York: Herbert Stone & Co.]

The novel of romance and adventure has had rather long day, but the end of this literary revival is fast approaching, though it is doubtless true that the publishers will yet turn off a good many swashbuckling tales before the public demands that the obsequies of romantic literature be properly performed and its place be taken by some younger and lustier fad.

A good story of its kind is "Across the Salt Seas," tale of the war of secession, plentifully supplied with the novel situations and the quick succession of events which go to the making of a successful romance. The author has made his hero the narrator of his own story, and, while adopting, in a measure, the speech of the period, Mr. Burton has escaped the rocks of affectation, and has employed a style that is not obtrusively unfamiliar, while at the same time its correctness is not to be caviled at. To those who have not tired of this form of story-telling, the book is to be commended.

Magazines of the Month.

THE search after happiness, though so old a quest to the race, is to the individual ever new. Very few ever reach the end of the rainbow, but those who do are the wise ones, who, as Irene Langridge, in the Humanitarian says, fashion for themselves an inner life—a fit dwelling-place for the soul, to be carefully advened. Miss Langridge's "New View of Happiness" is that the perception of the idea of beauty, in its physical and spiritual manifestations, is the key which will unlock the door of that fair, strange country. Dr. Remondino of San Diego has in this number of the Humanitarian an article on "Famous Springs of Southern California," comparing them favorably with the world-renowned springs of Europe, and with the magic fountains of old, presided over by protecting deities. Priscilla E. Moulder, who writes as a working woman upon the question of "Child Labor in Factories," defends the practice and protests against the proposed English act to raise the age from 11 to 15 years. The writer's defense is, of course, based upon the sad necessity of the thing, for there is no other argument in its favor, but she asserts that the condition of children employed in English factories is not so deplorable as is popularly supposed, and that they still have time and spirit for occasional snatches of happiness in their lives.

Several capital stories, some good outdoor articles and a paper on the

tain much good reading along the line of policy laid out by this magazine.

Literary Comment.

"Subterranean Literature."

R. STEVENSON always had a feeling of the liveliest curiosity, of which we find many expressions in his essays, in regard to that mysterious, yet pervasive nether world of books, which is never criticised, seldom reviewed, not often advertised, and which, nevertheless, seems to be read by the million. It is natural that to an author, struggling for the ear of the great, hydra-headed public, this mysterious and ever-recurring phenomenon should have a peculiar fascination—if one could but master the secret of it and apply it to real books, his fortune would be made. Yet this is a new phenomenon, the birth of our own day of cheap reading matter, Augusta, Me., sends out magazines by the million, dwarfing by comparison the circulation of the *Century*, Harper's, even *Munsey's* and the *Ladies' Home Journal*. Yet who ever heard of the *Augusta periodicals*? What is the mysterious chemical or spiritual affinity by which these subterranean magazines find their congenial bit of brain matter, whether in Maine or New Mexico, without advertising, without the knowledge of the rest of the world? It is a mystery which the literary reader can never solve. He never sees the periodicals in question, never hears of them, never sees them mentioned, is not even aware of their names, and his acquaintances are no wiser. If he takes the trouble to hunt up a specimen copy, the mystery only grows the deeper, for he can find absolutely nothing in the contents which seems to him capable of interesting any human mind, and yet these popular magazines are constantly being sent out by the ton, addressing an audience compared with which the readers of Stevenson, Kipling, or Hall Caine are a mere coterie, as select as Artemus Ward's family circle, 'which I am principally it myself.'

"In the field of fiction the mystery is equally profound. It is likely that there are many readers who rather pride themselves on keeping up with contemporary letters, who have never heard of the 'Albatross' novels, or of the author who signed himself Albert Ross. Yet these novels have already sold over a million copies, and before his death the author had accumulated so large a fortune that he was able to engage in charity on a magnificent scale. Deep is the veil of mystery wrapped about the 'Bertha M. Clay.' Was there ever such a person? At all events, of late years, the name has been merely a trade-mark for goods manufactured on the sweat-shop principle, by mediocre penny-a-liner. Yet the popularity of the novels seems unabated. Who can solve the riddle?

Another name that is reputed to carry with it fabulous popularity is that of Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, who numbers her novels by the score and her readers by the legion. Yet why so many thousands of people should care to read her books in a conundrum to which those who do not read them cannot hope to find the answer. Take, for instance, her last novel, 'Paul Ralston,' published by the G. W. Dillingham Company. Why do people read it? For style? It has none. For character or its portrayal of life? It is as accurate a picture as the sketch which the schoolboy draws with a staggering slate pencil, appending the legend: 'This is a house,' to make sure of its identification. For plot, then? The plot is mediocre as the rest of the book—perfectly obvious, perfectly banal, with no such ingenuity as made 'The Leavenworth Case' a masterpiece of its kind. It is not especially exciting, it contains absolutely nothing that is improper or capable of appealing to a depraved taste, it is even rather dull and colorless reading. Indeed, it would seem that mediocrity is the golden rule of successful authorship. To hit the taste of the million it is necessary to adopt the taste of the million. . . ."

After a résumé of the plot the writer comes at the reason for the popularity of the novel in question, and makes a guess at the cause of the popularity of the whole "subterranean" class of fiction:

"Now this story is not in itself of thrilling interest, and the manner in which it is told is in nowise remarkable, unless it may be for such singular English as 'Here he had lain Paul.' The characters are as unreal as comic opera peasants, and those who indulge in dialect speak the most eccentric patois that was ever evolved from the inner consciousness of a writer imurred in a study. The one thing that could possibly be expected to awaken interest is the love story, the winning of the heart of a rich and fashionable young man by a virtuous and amiable young woman far removed from his social sphere. And perhaps an analysis of underground fiction would show that this is the most popular of all themes. It is the old Cinderella fairy-story over again, the poor girl who breaks her chrysalis of ashes and marries the Prince. It looks like a secure receipt for riches, but we cannot recommend authors to attempt it for the sake of increased circulation unless they are called. They would be likely to spoil the recipe by an infusion of ideas, or to miss the mark by a mistaken effort at simplicity, which is not appreciated in the subterranean world of letters. Finery is required, but it must not be the real thing, but a sham. And above all, anything like realism must

be shunned in addressing this particular audience, which likes in its reading to get as far as possible from the realities of existence. But these are only conjectures. The secret of the popularity of these books can never be comprehended by those to whom it is not revealed."—[Springfield Republican.]

How We Are Rated in England.

[R. M. F., in *Chicago Tribune*:] An admirer of contemporaneous American literature has this to say in the *London Critic* concerning British ignorance of much that is interesting and ennobling in our world of letters:

"The novels belonging to permanent literature, too—those of Orie Read and of Stanley Waterloo, Miss Wilkins and Mr. Saltus, the amazing short stories of Ambrose Bierce, Mr. Morrow and Miss Frances Dawson, the poems of Frank Saltus, and the melodic trifles of Frank Stockton and Whitcomb Riley are practically inaccessible to a public to whom these would still be but mere names were it not for the 'pious' investigations of an altruistic anti-Philistine Columbus. Is research resulted in the English publication of such notable novels as 'A Kentucky Colonel,' 'A Man and a Woman,' 'An Odd Situation,' 'The Judds' and 'Rose of Dutcher's Cooley.'"

It would be impossible to conceal our pride and gratification at the discovery that this capable critic has placed two Chicago writers, Mr. Read and Mr. Waterloo, at the very front of living American men of letters, and we warmly congratulate another Chicago gentleman, Mr. Garland, that his stirring picture of Wisconsin life, "Rose of Dutcher's Cooley," is so justly included among the "notable novels."

It is true that we regret that our brilliant fellow-citizen and friend,

Henry Blake Fuller, has not been deemed worthy to occupy a position among the American immortals, but we hope Mr. Fuller will not be dis-

couraged, and that he will peg along in his sturdy, industrious way, remem-

bering that insular severity is not

overcome in a day or a year, and that

with a little more attention to the ex-

actions of the British taste he may in

time reach the distinction of at least

favorable mention. We confess with

considerable shame that we are to a

greater or less extent unfamiliar with

such "permanent literature" as has been

contributed by Mr. Morrow and Miss

Frances Dawson. To be severely honest we frankly admit that we are hav-

ing some difficulty in placing Mr. Mor-

row, though we sincerely hope that he

lives in Chicago. As for Miss Dawson, our mind is blank, but it does

not follow that her work is not "per-

manent," and that she is not here to

stay. It rejoices us greatly that

"Frank Saltus" and "Bailey Aldrich"

are recognized ever obscurely, and we

trust that the day is not far distant

when Ned Hale, Charlie Warner and

Clarence Stedman will get a hearing.

We are told that the "melodious

trifles of Frank Stockton" are really

excellent, but we are wholly unable to

recall them, although we are quite well

acquainted with the companion trifles

of Mr. Riley, and desire to convey to

our British friends our assurance of

their agreeable merit. Really, we are

under considerable obligations to the

writer in the Critic for his discrimi-

nating plea for American literature,

and we consider it delightfully signif-

icant that the five books named as

now within easy reach of the reading

British population are the products of

Chicago minds.

And before dismissing this subject, we say that it has come to our hearing that a carefully-expurgated edition of Eugene Field's poems is to be offered to the British public. When John Lane was in America two years ago he said that he would like to publish Mr. Field's poems, but he feared that they contained too much "slang" to be intelligible to his countrymen. Mr. Read and Mr. Garland appear to have overcome this difficulty, as did Mr. Harte many years ago, and there is, therefore, a chance that Mr. Field's writings, with reasonable expurgation, may find a market in the neighborhood of London. It has always seemed a little strange, to us, that it has not been found necessary to expurgate the English books that wander over to this side, as, for example, Mr. Kipling's clever stories, with their East Indian words and phrases and British army jargon, but we are a strange people and take things as we find them. For our part, we suggest that perhaps it would suit the purpose as well in the English publication of Mr. Field's verses to let them stand and to add a glossary, as is done in Percy's "Reliques," "Early English Poetry," the works of Chaucer and Spenser. *Morte d'Athor* and other comparatively unintelligible writings. Of course we merely offer this as a suggestion, in order to get a foothold in England it is becoming that we shall make every sacrifice and every concession.

Literary Notes.

A LIFE of the late Sir Frank Lockwood was, of course, expected, the only question being who should undertake it. General satisfaction will be felt at the announcement that the work will be written by Augustine Birrell, who is admirably fitted for the task, both as a particularly able and pleasant writer, and as an intimate friend of the late solicitor-general. The biography will be copiously illustrated from Sir Frank Lockwood's own sketches.—[Chicago Tribune.]

The American subscription to the Robert Stevenson memorial fund will be closed on March 31, and all subscriptions should be sent prior to that date to Charles Fairchild, chairman of the

American committee, No. 38 Union Square, New York.

The following poem from St Nicholas will find an echo in many hearts:

Stephen Phillips, the new English poet, with the \$500 prize, is a descendant of Wordsworth.

The London Macmillan Company will soon publish "Songs of England," a collection of the national poems of the present poet laureate, which are now found only in separate volumes of his works.

Every specialist reviewer in the country, says the Chicago Times-Herald, is having a shy at George Gissing's "Whirlpool," which seems to have made large eddies in the literary sea.

Francis Wilson has written a sprightly book about Eugene Field, from his own particular point of view. And as Eugene Field appeared from a different point to each one of his friends, the book is entirely new.

Rider Haggard has resigned the position of chairman of the managing committee of the British Society of Authors, after holding the place for two years, and Sir Martin Conway has been chosen in his stead.

A new book by Henry M. Stanley entitled "Through South Africa," has just been published in London. From what is said of it the main purpose of the great explorer would seem to be to promote friendly co-operation in developing Africa between Great Britain and the Boers.

Frank Stockton's new novel, to come out in the spring, will be called "The Girl at Cobhurst," and it is to be issued in bulk by Scribner's, and not serially. A new volume of poetry by George Meredith and Quiller Couch's works in "uniform" are also announced by the same firm.

Zola has carved over the mantel in his room: "Nulla dies sine linea," meaning substantially, no day without achievement, and claims to have made it "the rule of his life." It is probable that he will carry the rule into his prison life, and if he has to do so, somebody will suffer.

The Scribners are soon to issue an edition of Lord Byron's works in twelve volumes, to be the only authorized and copyrighted edition of this poet. It will contain all of his poetical and prose works hitherto published, and several letters and papers which have not before appeared.

One of the things said by Richard Le Gallienne when he landed on American shores the other day was that he considered Stephen Phillips the most promising of the younger English poets at present. Whatever may be thought of Mr. Le Gallienne as a whole, his taste in this respect is rather good.—[Washington Times.]

A new bibliographical society has been formed in Paris, called "Les Vingt." Only twenty members are permitted—twenty copies of special works are issued for these members; they supervise the printing and the books are delivered unstitched, folded neatly in a box, and, most wonderful of all, they have not yet printed any of their own works.

The Macmillan Company, New York, has recently issued a dainty little volume called "The Miniature of Oxford Horace," edited by the dean of Lincoln. It contains all the Roman poet's works, it is small enough to be carried in the pocket, and has margins wide enough and paper of proper quality for the student to make his notes thereon.

The Messrs. Methuen, London, will publish in April next Lieut. Peary's complete narrative of his seven expeditions into Arctic regions. Besides this they will publish E. A. Fitzgerald's book on his expedition into Aconagua, "Journeys in Central Asia," by Dr. Sven Hedin, and Savage Landor's story of his strange adventures in Tibet.

"The Highlands of Scotland in 1750" is a book soon to be published by the Messrs. Blackwood, London. It is a work the manuscript of which was found in the British Museum. Its authorship is not known—though, of course, there are guesses as to his identity—but this first printed edition has been edited by Andrew Lang. It is said to throw some vivid light on the last struggle, practically, of the Stuarts in 1745.

[Chicago Chronicle:] Maarten Maartens, the Dutch novelist, has recently been in London on a visit to Mr. Barrie. He is en route to the Holy Land and Egypt for a holiday. He may at the same time come upon material for a future story. Before leaving Holland he finished a novel, "Her Memory," and it will shortly begin to appear in an English magazine. It may not be known that Maarten Maartens always writes in English.

"A Japanese writer," says the Academy, "has been complaining with some reason, it will be admitted, of the poor pay of Japanese authors. The rate for the work of the best native novelists is between the maximum of 1 yen (equal to about 1s. 1d.) and 40 to 50 sen (a hundredth part of a yen,) per page of 400 characters. We do not know what the merits of Japanese novelists are, but however poor their stories may be, they seem to need a Sir Walter Bessant to fight for them."

Marie Corelli's "Mighty Atom" has received the distinction of being translated into Russian, under the somewhat ponderous title of "The Story of a Child's Soul, a Tale Not for Children." The translation is the work of Mme. Pobedonostzeff, the wife of the procurator of the Holy Synod,

who is said to be known for her interest in questions concerning the education and welfare of children. The book has attracted much attention from the office of the Holy Synod, contrary to its custom of not publishing works of fiction.

A benevolent lady in England has started a fund for the support of indigent and infirm authors, and it is announced that any author who has a physician's certificate to the effect that his health requires a mild climate will be received for five or six months at a home on the Riviera, provided he will pay his own fares to the Riviera and back, and a pound a week for his board and lodging. The bloom is rather rubbed off this scheme, however, by the fact that almost anybody can board at almost any place in the vicinity of the Riviera for less than a pound a week.

"LEWIS CARROLL."

This was that brave adventurer Upon an unknown sea,
Who found the far, fair Wonderland—
His galloos by an eager hand—
Of little children feathly manned,
All laughing out in glee.

Par, far away his vessel sailed,
Throughout a single night,
Until it reached that magic shore
No man had ever seen before;
The children's land forevermore—
He gave them as their right.

And since that voyage venturesome,
On every night and day,
That pilot with a shipful new
Of happy children for his crew—
Of grown-up folk a favored few—
Has sailed the Wonder-Way.

And if upon tomorrow's ship
No pilot should appear,
So many children everywhere
Have learned from him the thoroughfare
To Wonderland, they still will dare
To sail without a fear.

But, oh! their little hearts will ache,
And oh! their eyes will dim;
And, as the ship sails mile by mile,
Each child will sit a little while,
And, thinking, will forget to smile—
For sailing without him.

ABIE FARWELL BROWN.

ART NOTES.

its smoky surface. There is more fun for them in digging for hidden treasures in this way than in viewing a perfect masterpiece in perfect condition."

M. Gervex, who was present at the coronation of Nicholas II, is to paint a picture of the scene for the Paris Exposition of 1900. He is now in St. Petersburg collecting portraits for the composition.

Bouguereau, one of the most famous of living French painters, has in his studio nothing of the unconventional and luxury of the successful artist. There is nothing in his workshop but the materials for work.

Instruction in art is given to 2,445,785 persons a year in England and Wales through the Department of Science and Art.

This, however, includes drawing in the elementary schools with their 2,250,000 pupils, at a cost of \$880,000 a year.

Word comes from Europe that a Van

dyke has been discovered in the old part of the city of Trieste. The painting has had a curious history. It represents a youthful princess of the ducal house of Gonzague, of Mantua, and formed part of the pillage taken by the German troops which captured

Mantua in September, 1628.

A painting by Peter Paul Rubens has just been bought by the British Museum of Fine Arts and placed on exhibition in the Dutch section. It is a study for the altar-piece in the Church of the Augustines at Antwerp, and the subject is the "Nuptials of St. Catherine." Many portraits are included in the composition, including one of Rubens himself, and the whole is in an excellent state of preservation.

An interesting sale of pictures will take place toward the middle of next month, at Antwerp, when the famous Krums collection will be dispersed under the hammer. It is especially rich in pictures of the Dutch, Flemish and French schools. The Rembrandt in the collection, which represents an Armenian in a rich velvet gown with many jewels, has been frequently engraved, and the splendid Menling, the "Crucifixion," is also a well-known picture. Among the modern French works are rare examples of Corot, Meissonier, Troyon, Decamps and Millet.

"A London man," says Mr. Downes, the art critic of the Boston Transcript, "who owns a collection of alleged old masters, has made up his mind that he has at least one old master, a Velasquez, in his collection, because several critics have been bold enough to accept it as such." What a curious reason! But it is added that the person who sold it to him for £14 does not admit that it is a Velasquez. This shows an abnormal sensitiveness in the dealer. There is a stage in the development of every picture-buyer when he thinks it is possible to pick up bargains like a fourteen-pound Velasquez. Many people will buy a black, old painting at auction, if it is far enough gone, on the chances of finding something valuable under

The first picture exhibition of the "group of American artists," whose ten members recently seceded from the Society of American Artists, will take place at the Durand-Ruel galleries, beginning about April 1 and lasting three weeks. The members of the group are Frank W. Benson, Salem,

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Mass.; Joseph de Camp and Edmund C. Tarbell, Boston; Thomas W. Dewing, Childe Hassam, Willard L. Metcalfe, Robert Reid, Edward Simmons, J. H. Twachtman and J. Alden Weir, New York. No formal organization has been framed, nor has any new members been admitted to the group. The number of pictures to be shown is not yet determined. Some of the men may send six or seven apiece, while others may contribute only one or two.

The snug little gallery of the Salmagundi Club in New York is filled with what the catalogue, on its cleverly-designed title page, calls "some portraits and other things," by Henry K. Bush-Brown, sculptor, and his wife, Margaret Lesley Bush-Brown, artist. The sculptor has contributed a score of busts, statuettes and models and the artist about twenty-five portraits, sketches for mural decorations and miscellaneous works. Mr. Bush-Brown has been a busy man for many years and his productions occupy many prominent positions. At Gettysburg there will soon be erected his colossal statue of Gen. Reynolds, which is now being cast in a Philadelphia bronze foundry, and of which the small model is shown in the present exhibition. At the World's Fair the sculptor was represented by the colossal "Indian Buffalo Hunt," of which the model is also shown. Mr. Bush-Brown was one of the members of the first competition for the Sherman monument at Washington, receiving \$1000 for his model, but not entering the second competition, in which the award of the commission to Carl Rohl-Smith created a good deal of discussion at the time.

Some of the artistic results of a winter spent by William T. Richards, on the Island of Guernsey, in the English Channel, as well as of journeys about the coasts of Ireland, Scotland, the Orkneys, and other picturesque parts of Great Britain, are now to be seen at the Avery galleries, in New York. The thirty-three water-colors tell the story of all conditions of wind and sun and tide on rocky shores. The ocean still has for Mr. Richards a charm that enables him to paint with real feeling and emotional force. The many years during which this veteran artist has devoted himself to marine painting have passed lightly over his head, and his pictures show the same vigor, the same sincerity and spontaneity that distinguished them when Mr. Richards first set about learning the old ocean's secrets. In the technique of his chosen branch of art, Mr. Richards has long been proficient. He paints water so that it has substance and depth and illusion. His cliffs are often massive and noble. His skies are moderate in color and in excellent taste. The atmosphere in his pictures is wet with spray. He has considerable power of suggesting movement, the rise and fall of waves, the hurling of heavy masses of water against resisting rock.

RAILROADS AND POLITICS.

Depew Tells How War on the Corporations Cuts Both Ways.

[Gunton's Magazine for March:] The bosses cannot be dispossessed of their leadership by any legislative enactment. If they are to be displaced at all it must be by substituting superior leadership, by bringing to the front men of larger views, more popular personality and more patriotic impulses. In other words, the present bosses can be deprived of the power they now exercise only by substituting better and stronger leaders. If stronger leaders cannot be found, or will not come to the front, if men with loftier ideas of pure politics and public policy insist that they are too good to participate in the primaries, then the leadership that can lead on the plane of those who do attend the primaries will remain in control, and will continue to dictate the candidates and policies of the great political parties in State and nation; and no amount of periodic denunciation or legal enactments can prevent them from so doing.

THE BOSSSES.

The Only Way to Dethrone Them in Politics.

[Gunton's Magazine for March:] The bosses cannot be dispossessed of their leadership by any legislative enactment. If they are to be displaced at all it must be by substituting superior leadership, by bringing to the front men of larger views, more popular personality and more patriotic impulses. In other words, the present bosses can be deprived of the power they now exercise only by substituting better and stronger leaders. If stronger leaders cannot be found, or will not come to the front, if men with loftier ideas of pure politics and public policy insist that they are too good to participate in the primaries, then the leadership that can lead on the plane of those who do attend the primaries will remain in control, and will continue to dictate the candidates and policies of the great political parties in State and nation; and no amount of periodic denunciation or legal enactments can prevent them from so doing.

WOMAN AND HOME.

SUMMER SHOPPING.

THE BIGGER THE BOW THE BETTER PLEASED IS THE WEARER.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, March 14.—Looking the shops over and interviewing the dressmakers will only serve to strengthen the conviction that this season is to become famous for its laces. Hats as well as gowns, parasols and petticoats have not escaped the contagion, and it is a cheering assurance to give that never have the imitation weaves been as beautiful and successful as this year. Ecru guipures, imitation heavy bruges, and the costly Russian lace had the way in trimming summer wool and silk fabrics, while a clear linen point, mehlin and all the grades of lierre have assumed the duty of garnishing our muslin gowns. Point de Paris, point d'esprit and antique valenciennes are considered the trimmings par excellence for under wear, and yellow cherry and creamy maltese, are certainly not lacking in purchasers. This revival of interest in lace is shown by the unlimited numbers of net dresses we are invited to wear, everyone, whether black or white elaborately treated with lace effects.

DRESSES OF NET.

There is nothing that will so clearly demonstrate your claims to up-to-dateness in matters of dress as the owning this spring of at least one net dress over a colored silk. The net ought to be black of the coarsest silk mesh and rather wirey, but elaborately interwoven with a heavy black silk thread in elaborate lace designs. As the net, all shaped and decorated in a perfect skirt pattern, is made up for sale, the composition of the dress itself is not difficult. One needs only to buy, and have the dressmaker prepare, the under silk slip of taffeta, the color of which preferably should be strong and clear. Upon this the already shaped and seamless net overdress is placed and

the result is an admirable gown for all dressy occasions. It is possible to buy wool net skirts similarly arranged for combination with colored silk foundations, or complete-shaped skirts of black guipure in wool or silk, treated with chenille or black sequins.

With every skirt of this type is sold enough figured net, in the piece, to form the body necessary, and if one wishes to touch the crest of fashion, there are purchasable the most lovely-shaped overdresses of black chiffon or stout black tulle, exquisitely decorated with designs in black spangles. Such a skirt can be applied to an underdress of any color, and the effect is a gown of

are usually laid down on a foundation of delicate net or stiffened chiffon, and with great artistic taste the shining scales are arranged in the chromatic range of colors, and in patterns that fairly caress the eye.

Thrifty women need not fear that all this loveliness is beyond their grasp, for with the larger output of spangled goods the prices have altered agreeably



WHITE PIQUE FROCKS.

wonderful magnificence, for we seem only just beginning to learn the true uses of spangles. Since the spring stock has everywhere been opened, spangled trimmings have come promptly to the fore as the most prominent feature of the season. The black or colored sequins

and it is possible to have a lovely evening dress, glittering with black sequins over a petticoat of cerise and silver taffeta, and have done no violence to one's purse at the same time. It is true, moreover, that numbers of women do their own spangling. That is, the shrewd ones buy and make up a black chiffon skirt, and taking this to an art shop, have it stamped about the bottom in an upstanding decoration of flowers, with a trail of birds across the fullness of the petticoat. Buying their own spangles, they then rapidly and deftly apply them by hand and the consequence is a flashing costume that has not been costly, and is rather more likely to stand long wear than an expensive shop-bought copy.

FINERY FOR THE NECK.

Equipped for every occasion and armed for any conquest is she who, no matter how simply-gowned, wears an abundance of orthodox décoration at her throat. As time goes on the scarfs and collars, ruffs and jabots have multiplied beyond all reckoning, and lend themselves to such amazing variations that they deserve serious consideration.

With a few exceptions, their materials are chiffon and lace, the chiffon prettily colored in some pale tint, and the lace applied on the ends is apt to be yellow cherry, or, quite as pretty and fashionable, the faint yellow maltese. Now, it is a matter of remark that no self-respecting woman wears a scarf, or decorative collar, or a bow, without nestling somewhere among its folds a bright, jeweled pin. Those whose caskets are supplied by rich husbands wear big, bright brooches, sapphires, turquoises, or emeralds, set about with diamonds or pearls, while less fortunate sisters make as fine a show with small scarfs, set in all imaginable patterns and colors.

The neck scarf proper, when made of net, chiffon or liberty silk, is measured long enough to wind twice about the throat and tie in a big front bow.

The larger the bow the better pleased is its wearer, and now, in order to make the best show of the expensive lace ends, they are wired delicately and stand out, like misplaced wings, bright and high. In place of the wired bow a great many adopt the crisp taffeta czarita bow. It is a stock of gay thin silk, with two accordion-pleated fans of the same stuff unfurled to either side usually of a jeweled clasp or pin. Some of these plaited fans are made of colored satin, speckled with spangles, or white satin, treated with wee puffings of black chiffon.

SMART RUFFS.

A variation on the above is the most recent creation in ruffs, which, by the way, any woman can inexpensively make for herself. On a wide ribbon a deep shell ruche of silk, muslin or taffeta is gathered, and in between the scallops of the ruche are set clusters of the fragile tinted silk rose petals one can buy by the yard at any shop. But whatever the device used, our object now is to frame the lower half of the face in full flutings, and no turn of fashion is so advantageous and becoming to women of all ages. Yet, in addition to the fluffy odds and ends applied to the throat, the dressmakers, for lack of some newer notion, continue to finish off the necks of gowns with Toby frills and wired Medicis collars at the back.

The latest spring importations from Paris have two broad lace leaves, flar-



APRIL GOWNS.

ing far out back of the ears, and held stiff with wire, or, to vary this, the neckband is shaped into points that run up close to the skin, and as high as the lobe of the ear. Independent individuals wear very pretty silk and velvet collars, fitting the neck close and decorated with tiny tucks, circling the throat. These free souls let such collars plainly lap and hook behind, with no finishing bow or lace frill, and at the back, on top of the collar, gather a small ribbon comb, merely to protect the delicately colored neckband from contact with the hair.

AN IDEALIZED FABRIC.

Fleur de velours is the name of the newest fabric all womankind is admiring. Brown, blue, green and red, we have it in all colors and the weight and quality of the goods are exactly that of moire velours. *Fleur de velours*, however, is not watered, but shows instead a surface so full of rich, light and shade that at a little distance it is easily mistaken for mirror velvet. Striped foulards is another interest of the moment, and united femininity agrees that it is pure extravagance to buy any but the printed dimities at a price not above 10 cents a yard. There is also considerable emotion displayed over the tucked parasols lately placed on view. Undeniably, they are taking with purchasers who want something durable, and yet distinctly springlike, while equally favored are the parasols trimmed with frills of narrow satin ribbon.

COQUETTISH MILLINERY.

A new hat brim must be quoted. It turns down on the hair at the back with a graceful little quirk that goes right to the susceptible feminine heart, and the milliners are showing us how the flat of this brim is meant to be thickly plastered with flowers—mixed white and blue violets, for instance, since that is a combination seen everywhere of late, or a mat of variegated sweet peas. The milliners, without exception, are going in for picturesqueness of effect and oddity in color combination, as follows: Pale-green and sky-blue ribbon adorn a rich green straw hat, turned down at the back with clear yellow cowslips.

A pale-blue hat receives a trying decoration of flaming wild poppies, and silver-gray silk, or a mauve straw submits to a garniture of deep orange taffeta and palest pink carnations. This tale in the telling sounds positively bloodthirsty, but in demonstration the colors flow together with delicious harmony. Every wide hat has a Louis XV wreath on it of small rosebuds, or sweet peas, or variegated daisies, the wreath not larger than the circumference of a dessert plate, and placed to fall half on the crown and down upon the drooping feather-weighted brim. In accordance with this Arcadian tendency the decorated pins, which fasten on the trimmings, are small gilt crooks.

Fuchsias, wall flowers, and with their deep-green polished foliage, periwinkles are among the blossoms that have come into flowering since last week, and a noticeable arrival in the milliner's stock is the hat with two distinct brims. One is set on the crown a half inch above the first, or brim proper, and it measures a good deal less in circumference. Just what is the mission of this double decker it is a little hard to find out, save that there is no notion more taking this spring than trimming straw with straw, and torturing the edges of a hat with shapes beyond the range of the most unprincipled nightmare.

There is a positive fashion, grown up in the last few weeks, for chicken wings, regular barnyard pinions, with which to set off alpine and turban traveling shapes. The humble dominieker and guinea hen, the flaunting red gamecock and modest brown-clad spring broiler wave long and triumphantly from many fine head ornaments, and honor is due to the women who have made the genuine chicken wings more fashionable than aigrettes.

THE EMPRESS SKIRT.

Which way is the skirt tending? Toward expansion, if we are to take seriously the new foundation petticoats made and sold to wear under our spring suits. This petticoat is called an empress skirt, is not very full, composed of colored sateen, ruffled scantily around the foot and literally boned from hem to waist. The bones are really a pliable composition, running diagonally along the sateen and meant to distend the folds of the skirt, which it supports. One or two spring costumes have come over to us with three reeds encased in the back breadth, and every second woman wears a tuft of haircloth inside her placket hole. If all these details are straws, then the wind is setting in an ominous quarter.

Tomorrow, however, can take care of itself, and today we are all chiefly enthralled with the best suggestions for making up ginghams and muslins, etc. An attractive new flounce for a cotton gown is made knee-deep, and then, at intervals of two inches on the flounce, are set narrow folds of solid blue cotton, stitched down in lines running back from points described on the front width. It is a popular practice that, trimming a figured cotton with tight, flat folds of solid color, and the same idea is adapted to white muslin frocks.

White muslin is a goods to conjure with this season, especially if it is made up of black lace or baby ribbon in silk, satin or velvet. A very chaste little costume noticed was made of white lawn, with a bell skirt, having a narrow-quilted ruffle along the foot, and another running from the right hip diagonally across the front width down to

the foot, and so out on the back breadth. The edges of these two frills were finished with narrow, black ribbon, and the waist partaking also of the decoration. A chic, cool and absurdly inexpensive little habit was the result.

ILLUSTRATION.

What can be accomplished with black velvet ribbon as a trimming is shown in the sketch of the plaid foulard gown given this week. In the original white foulard, barred with broad blue stripes, and freely punctuated with tiny black dots, was the material; the skirt made with a gored bottom edged with one row of inch-wide black velvet ribbon, accompanied by rows of baby width. At the head of the gored half of the skirt velvet ribbon, of baby width, is applied in an irregular, graceful pattern, and slightly gathered to convey the proper effect. A gamp of white silk fills in the top of the pretty basque. A gamp that is plissé, as the French say, or, in plain English, shirred. Over every line of shirring a ribbon runs, and a full toby ruffle bounces out about the wearer's ears. The front of the basque is shirred and trimmed as the gamp, but the back, with its ribbon-edged tails, and the tiny frill of ribbon-bordered foulard, converging to the waist from the back, is the distinctive feature of this study in spring fashions. Attention must be called to the sleeves with their clusters of narrow ribbon-edged frills. They are almost the last novelty to be reported, and are highly becoming to a large or small arm.

The figure that accompanies this displaying the foulard costume shows one of the ways of decorating an organdie. In this case the organdie is a brave, bright blue, meant for spring garden parties and summer luncheons. Its whole claim to charm and beauty lies in the garnishment of black valenciennes lace, and a more effective, feasible, not to say unextravagant, trimming could scarcely be imagined.

It will interest the mothers of families, in which there are toddlers, to hear something of those practical summer garments, pique coats. This season the pique has come to market in the prettiest shades of mauve, blue and rose, that harmonize rarely with three-year-old complexions. The colors specified are represented in the three baby wraps given in the picture. The rose-colored coat is trimmed with heavy maltese lace falling over pinked frills of rose-colored taffeta silk, and the mauve and blue coats are embellished with the rough ecrú German embroidery that washes excellently and wears as long as the pique. Notable points in these childish wraps are the white leather belts and big silver-plated buttons.

M. DAVIS.

THE ZIACS.

ROWING CLUB OF CALIFORNIA GIRLS WHO ARE VOWED TO CELIBACY.

[FROM A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.]

One of the most enterprising boat clubs in the country is the Ziac, composed of splendid specimens of healthy, handsome California girls.

Although an organization recently formed, it has a magnificent record as a rescuer of human life from watery graves. No less than eighteen people have been saved from death through the heroic efforts of different members of the club; for it is one of the iron-bound rules of the constitution that no one can be a member of the Ziac club who is not an expert swimmer, a rule which it would be well to incorporate

The curious name was chosen only after long deliberation; many names were proposed, but each in turn, for various reasons, met with objection, until finally, in despair, the captain, Miss Lena Polhemus, made the novel proposition that a name be formed from the initials of the four members who had been instrumental in forming the club. After experimenting with the various combinations possible with the first letters of Zoreda, Anna, Caroline and Lena, "Ziac" was at last evolved. Ziac, painted in yellow and black, and the club pennant adorn the stern of the canoe-like boat, and the American flag flies proudly from the prow, while within sit the members, each with an oar in hand.

They were on dress parade the day the accompanying photograph was taken. Their colors are yellow and black, which are displayed in their boating costumes, usually white flannel suits, with belts and caps showing the club colors.

One of the clauses of the constitution prohibits matrimony, and it is predicted, on this account, that frequent reconstruction of the membership roll will be in order.

When a candidate is proposed for membership, before she is accepted, a severe physical examination is necessary, a swimming contest being a conspicuous feature. If the candidate's skill in this direction does not come up to the mark, she is allowed a month for practice, when she may again present herself.

The captain of the Ziacs has a splendid record as a swimmer, being accomplished in the side stroke, diving, floating and fancy swimming.

DIANA CROSSWAYS.

READING ALOUD.

RULES THAT MUST BE OBSERVED IN ORDER TO READ AGREEABLY.

[FROM A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.]

Few persons doubt their ability to read aloud acceptably, but were their audiences induced to speak frankly, the illusion might be dispelled. The first qualification of a good reader is absence of affectation and self-consciousness. Self must be forgotten utterly, merged into the author, whose spokesman and representative one is. Next, it is important, in order to be pleasing, to read in the natural voice, in precisely the same tone in which one would relate the matter.

Nearly every one raises the voice, in reading aloud, to a higher pitch than is habitual in speaking, and the effect of strain is fatiguing to both reader and hearer.

The eyes must move a little in advance of the spoken words, seizing at a glance the author's thought, in order to give it the right expression. A practiced reader will find that his lips and voice will work automatically with perfect correctness, while his mind occupies itself with the sentence following that which is being uttered.

One should endeavor to dismiss the thought that there is anything difficult in reading to others—it is but to tell the story, with the same interest, animation and freshness that one would naturally use in relating anything familiar to oneself, but new to one's hearers. This bars out a too rapid utterance and careless manner, lest the sense be obscured, and the point lost, of wit or argument.

One of the essentials of a good reader is a clear enunciation. No word should be slurred, but clear, cut and distinct—

tion, the voice is exercised, and cannot fail to grow more melodious.

Nearly all authors read their own works with effectiveness, because their pride and interest being involved, they endeavor to excite the pleasure and admiration of their audience. The reader should so identify himself with the audience, that for the time being he is his advocate, and should seek to interpret him as pleasingly as possible.

Some readers are mechanical; they have no magnetism, but the lack of proceeds from indifference and want of interest, which an audience is always quick to feel. It is a fact worth realization that the effort to do anything well awakens an interest in its performance.

Finally, it must be remembered that in reading to others one assumes the responsibility of giving pleasure.

MRS. BURTON KINGSLAND.

NOVEL MUSIC BOXES.

[FROM A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.]

It is to the Swiss that we owe our thanks for the musical box, a medley of sweet sounds that came into fashion long years ago.

At that time it was a long, narrow, ugly-looking affair in walnut, without a vestige of ornamentation, with but a limited number of tunes, and of a price exorbitantly high.

Now, like everything else, this delightful instrument has fallen into line with decoration, so that a new creation has superseded the old, with a variety of surprising effects as cases, improvements made in its machinery, such as the harp zither and safety check, giving as tunes all the popular music of the day, selections from the principal operas, ballads, hymns, all ideal in their way.

Among the peculiar attractions offered to the public there is a small reception chair in gilt, furnished in a pretty scheme of rose satin. You sit down, as presently are entertained by soft, low music, which seems to be near, yet you cannot tell where. Finally, the discovery is made, for underneath your seat is a good-sized music box, which plays some two or three tunes, requiring a winding up only once every half hour.

Another pretty affair is a rosewood work box in table form, with all the sewing paraphernalia so comfortable to women. At one side is a delicately carved square receptacle, for the holding of linens and silks. By reaching your hand under this small top the key is turned and the popular air of the season bursts forth in all its touch and go charm.

As a gift for father, brother or husband there is a smoker—a smoker in polished oak, which is undeniably a find. It is a round stand with spindle-shaped legs. At one side is a call bell, an inch away a cigar cutter, beside it a convenient match safe, and for a center attraction a generous-sized cigar box for the holding of pipes, and the weed. By dexterous handling on your part, the key is fitted, and an air from "Carmen" charms your ear. And you wonder how from these "horrid old pipes and vile cigars," such a melody should come.

In your wanderings at this artistic headquarters, you are shown another wonderful affair. A snuffbox of exquisite workmanship, of heavily-embossed gold on sterling silver, which is some four or five inches long, and in width accordingly. As the cover is raised there appears in the center of this find in gold, a bird just one good inch in length, in a brilliant shading of rich green. This small piece of composition warbles delightfully several airs. This costly and effective showing is valued at \$125, and well worth it, being an entirely new idea in this line of musical gems.

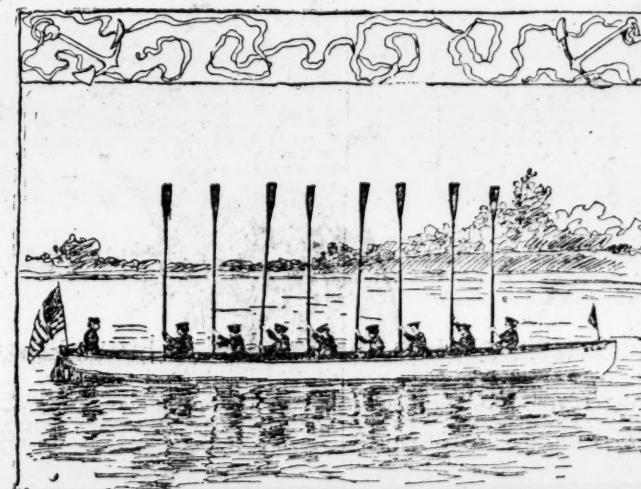
You wish for a table decoration, something that will add to your floral adornment. So a fruit dish is shown. A delicate treatment in China, not over pretty, but quite big enough for a corbeille of fruit and flowers, which is tastefully equipped, would act as a center ornamentation. The hostess, knowing the trick, when helping herself, winds secretly up the musical box, and a tune peals forth in full force, so if the function is a dull one, by this novelty the conversation is helped along, and the affair after all proves a success.

Another clever bit for the formal luncheon is the musical plate. As a plate, it really amounts to very little, so that a generous decoration should be a thick vine or smilax and a grouping of roses, while heaped in the center are bonbons in every tint of color. The maid, well-instructed in passing these confections, will start the crank and the sweetest of waltzes astonishes your ear. You inquire and find that this delightful entertainment can be yours for \$5 a plate.

For pictures of your pretty girl friends, there is a musical album, a decorative affair in an extra fine red plush, with a patent extension clasp, and metal shield for the name—really an elegant trifle, with a concealed musical movement, which, when wound, plays two charming tunes. This pretty novelty holds at least thirty-two openings for cabinet-size photographs, and can really be purchased at the low sum from \$7 to \$10 each.

Among these gems of art, for so they should be called, there is a mechanical singing bird. A pure yellow canary—one of nature's songsters—whose home is in a beautiful octagon gilt cage. Every accessory is there as if for the living bird. By the aid of a key, this feathered singer warbles forth, turning his head right and left, the eye alone showing the "counterfeited presentment." A bird perfectly alive.

MRS. OLIVER BELL BUNCE.



THE CLUB'S DRESS PARADE.

in the constitution of every rowing and boating club, especially those with which women are connected.

Strong, brave and courageous are these young women, and one of the adornments of their clubhouse is a framed testimonial from the residents of San Diego, Cal., the headquarters of the club, for the heroic rescues made by the girls, and it has been proposed that they be presented with a pennant for their boat, which shall bear eighteen stars, each one representing a fellow being saved from drowning.

One might almost say that saving life is the Ziac club's hobby, and that their own amusement and recreation is but a secondary consideration.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

PATTY'S PERCESSION.

THE BIG CIRCUS THAT DID NOT FAIL TO COME.

[FROM A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.]

"I SEE IT COMIN'!" shouted Patty.

I excitedly.

"No you don't," contradicted Jim, with despairing calm, "cause that makes a thousand million times you've seen it comin' ready, and it ain't come yet."

There was a disappointed silence after this, which proved Jim right; and the rain continued its aggravating drizzle down on two eager little faces and restless forms which bestrode the "paling" fence of a corner lot in a deserted village street.

"I don't care," cried the irrepressible Patty again, in a moment; "I don't care if the ole circus don't never come! But if I was a grown-upper I'd be ashamed to promise lions an' tagers and barebacks, an' a whole perceSSION of clow-ow-owns (with a tragic howl) an' then tell a lie an' keep them away for a little bit of nasty ole rain that wouldn't hurt a cat."

This was too much for even Jim's calmer nature; he, too, collapsed, and mingling his stubby brown hairs with Patty's two little yellow pigtails, likewise lifted up his voice and wept.

Suddenly the very abandonment of their grief brought its own consequences, for, crash! the rotten old palings gave way, landing the two mourners in the very muddiest of mud puddles.

"Ow!" yelled Patty, but catching sight of Jim she burst out laughing and cried: "You ought to see youself, Jim; you look erzackley like a yaller-buff nigger! There ain't goin' to be no bigger show you roun' today."**"That's so, Pat,"** said a lazy looking man, crossing over from the oyster shop opposite, "cause the washout on the railroad jus' b'low have turned the circus clean offun our track fur this year. I reckon, an' it'll give us the go by an' shone on ter New 'Leans."**"Oh!"** wailed Patty, "ain't it comin' for sure, not for a nother whole year? Not till I'm nine and an' Jim's most 'leven?"

THE BAND WAS SEATED IN THE FAMILY CARRIAGE.

"Reckon not, sissy," answered the man; "you an' Jim better run home ter yer maw an' git the mud scraped off un yer, so there won't be nothin' to hinder yer growin' up ter where yer kin see the show nex' year without climbin' no rickety fences."

Too much disgusted with fate to have much resentment left over, Patty dragged Jim after her through the convenient gap they had just made in the fence.

"Po' little things," said the soft-hearted townsmen, looking after them sympathetically; "it's special hard lines on that young raskill, Pat."

As they walked slowly homeward, Patty and Jim were inexpressibly cheered to find most of their small chums along the route still ignorantly awaiting the procession.

"Yonder's Maisy, an' Johnny, and that smarty, Torm Jeff Rogers, an' Caline 'Elizabeth Hopkins, an' Agnes Belle, an'-all of 'em," whispered Patty, with a sardonic grin, and she pinched Jim to keep him quiet as Torm Jeff Rogers called out excitedly: "Say, Jim, Patty: Where you goin'? Don't you know the circus'll be along in a minit?"

"Oh, me and Jim have fell into a mud puddle, an' we beon't to go on home an' change our cloes," responded Patty

easily, "but I guess we'll be in time for the show, all the same."

And she waved her hand airily to the astonished "Torm Jeff Rogers," who had never before known mud or anything else stand in "Pat's" way when she wished to see or do."

"Spose'n we sneak into the chickun yard, so's mammy won't catch onto the mud?" suggested Jim prudently as they neared home.

"Mammy won't see us," said Patty, with a chuckle. "I saw her down there in the crowd, a-waitin'."

This was delicious to think of "mammy," sharp, "always-find-you-out" mammy, waiting and watchin' all this time for "nothin'."

"Look a-here, Jim," said Patty, struck by a sudden brilliant idea, "what's the matter with our havin' a perceSSION an' makin' mammy an' those poor chillen that's a-waitin' an' a-waitin', believe we're the sure-nough show?"

Jim was used to Pat's general unexpectedness, but this proposition was a shock even to him.

"Wh-ere yer goin' to get the lions an' tagers, an' barebackers?" he stammered breathlessly.

"Oh, nemmin' where I'm goin' to get things," replied Patty, with suspicious sharpness; "all you got to do is to sneak into the house an' bring me all the shawls an' tidies an' crochet things you can fin' hangin' round."

Jim sped away to do her bidding, and Pat walked thoughtfully toward the "chickun yard," a great populous weed-grown, limitless lot, the camping ground of innumerable poultry, pigeons, dogs, cats, kids and little darkeys.

"Da's Pat," cried a chorus of pickaninnies rapturously, and at sight of her all the other creatures about seemed to take up the joyous welcome and cackle, neigh or bark, "Da's Pat!"

"Yes, it's me," said Patty, generally; then she demanded innocently, "How come all you chillen got back from the show so quick?"

"Mammy sent us," the chorus explained indignantly, "she say, 'G'long home, niggers, they ain't goin' ter be no show terday, an' if they is it'll be after you all's bedtime,' she say."

"Hurrah!" shouted Patty, "she's the one'll get left, 'cause I'm goin' to have a perceSSION right away an' fool her an' you all can be in it an' get even, if

Then came the Jersey—or "Josey," margin, attached to a blear-eyed mule, profusely decorated with fig leaves, and containing a mewling and yelping menagerie, which, whatever its other deficiencies, was certainly "wild" enough.

Pat had prudently pinned white paper labels upon the black oiled cloth flaps of the wagon, telling the names of the animals therein contained.

For if some of the small spectators had not read that the white poodle was a "polar bear," the striped cats "crool tagers," and the tiny kittens "thera kubs," they might have mistaken these fierce and foreign beasts for old familiar playfellows.

After the wagon, and directly behind a small boy with a long pole bearing the device "tame elefants," came the two meek cows, with garlands around their necks.

Next came Jim, as clown, with his face very imperfectly chalked over the mud stains. A pointed red cap, a

short red "waist" of mammy's, and a pair of baggy white trousers made up for his costume, and as he drove a very uncertain pair of "Billies" in his little goat wagon, he made a most interesting and complicated "living group" of himself.

Then came Pat's triumph—the six "barebackers," in calico skirts and Turkish trousers of most brilliant hue, with shawls draped gracefully in front, but leaving their shiny, mahogany colored backs entirely bare.

Last and most remarkable of all came Pat, upon her little donkey, with a real India cashmere shawl of her mother's draped over her saddle and trailing the ground superbly.

The train of her low-necked, sleeveless white muslin dress, also her mother's, was pulled around and hung over the side in a riding-habity sort of way, the effect of which was slightly marred by the short dark skirt and little bare legs showing distinctly underneath.

She had untwisted her two tiny pigtails, and her yellow hair touched her chubby shoulders, and framed her rosy face and great wicked eyes, as she bowed and smiled and kissed her hands to the petrified spectators.

"It's Pat! it's nothin' but Pat!" yelled the children on the sidewalk, not knowing whether to laugh or cry at the spectacle she had foisted them with.

"Course it's Pat," cried Torm Jeff Rogers, thrilled with generous enthusiasm for his "dearest fo'e;" "there ain't a nuther feller in this town could have thought of such a show, much less got her up."

But mammy was outraged. She'd been fooled by Pat, guyed by Torm Jeff Rogers, flouted and jeered at by "a lot er no count little niggers, grinnin' derisively lak so many chessy-cats."

With a bound she was in their midst and flattening both broad hands, was preparing to chastise the start'd "barebackers," as they stood temptingly in pairs, when suddenly up pranced Patty on her donkey, and throwing both arms around her mammy's neck, bent her fair little face to the furious black one, whispering coaxingly as only Pat could; "Mammy, don't be mean to your baby and spoil her perceSSION. Go an' sit in the Josey waggin' if you're tired, an' play fat lady, an' we'll carry you on home."

"Now g'long," cried Pat, closing up ranks triumphantly as mammy turned and walked quietly to the Josey waggin, and, with her fat sides shaking, climbed fearlessly in, between two wild animals that seemed singularly calmed by her presence.

"Hurrah!" cried Torm Jeff Rogers, carried quite off his feet by this final exhibition of Pat's pluck and diplomacy, "I'm blessed if I ever did see such a feller! Rah! all of yer, rah fur Pat!"

"Rah for Pat," echoed the crowd, enthusiastically, "Rah rah! rah!"

ROSLIE JONAS.

NEARLY HALF RATES EAST.

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EARTHQUAKES.

HOW TO MAKE AND SELL THEM

[FROM A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.]

I got these recipes for earthquakes and volcanoes from a real professor of earthquakes (professor of seismology is the learned way of saying it,) and will set them down here for the benefit of boys who like to make scientific experiments with something of excitement in them. Perhaps I should say, by way of warning, that this professor himself, no less a person than John Milne, the great authority on seismic disturbances, on one occasion when he was performing the volcano experiment he managed to set the house afire simply from proceedinging without sufficient caution.

Nothing could be simpler than the apparatus required to give a very perfect representation of volcanic activity as it was in the earth's surface, perhaps a million years ago, when the planet was not comparatively rigid as it is today, but in almost constant disturbance from its internal fires.

With a quart of powdered sulphur, a pint of water and a kettle with a lid that will screw down, the young experimenter may see, not one but a score of volcanic eruptions with boiling craters, rocks hurled into the air, lava streams overwhelming mountain sides and filling up valleys, violent explosions with columns of steam and smoke, in short, the whole tremendous spectacle that nature gives us—only on a small scale.

Twenty minutes will suffice for the whole operation, since it is only necessary to boil the sulphur and water together in the kettle for that length of time, (twenty minutes after the boiling is begun,) and all is ready.

Different results may be obtained by varying the proportions of sulphur and water in the mixture, but a quart to a pint will make an excellent beginning. Let it be seen to well that the lid of the kettle is securely screwed down, and that the kettle itself is a strong one, for an explosion of boiling sulphur might result seriously.

A kettle such as Alpine tourists use for boiling water at high altitudes will answer best.

When all this has been done, including the specified amount of boiling,

the mixture should be poured into a large, flat tray with sides, a pan for baking large cakes or gingerbread will do, and in the pouring it is well to protect the hands with gloves and the face with a mask against sputtering sulphur. And both boiling and pouring had best take place in a cellar or open field, so that there will be no danger of setting things on fire.

Now we have spread out a thin yellow layer, round or oblong, according to the shape of the tray, a certain quantity of molten sulphur, with a certain quantity of boiling water in its mass, simply mixed with it, not united chemically. The sulphur will cool more rapidly than the water, and will cool most rapidly at the surface, where a crust will begin to form almost immediately, exactly as the crust formed on the earth's surface in the immeasurably distant past. This crust will tend to prevent the steam of the boiling water from escaping.

Whereupon the steam will do what it always does in such cases, force its way out by more or less violent explosions. For every bubble of escaping steam there will be a little volcano formed with a perfect ring for the crater, a wreck of sulphur debris hurled away, and as much roaring of eruption and piling up of pumice clouds as there was at Vesuvius, if you compare the size of the two volcanoes. In some parts of the surface cones of sulphur will be lifted up slowly, and finally blown to pieces by a single effort of the steam, which is precisely what happens to real volcanoes, only with them the process requires centuries for its completion.

And when the sulphur mass has grown still and cold, we shall find its rigid surface almost exactly like that of the cold moon, as we see it in photographs. We shall have before us the model of a dead world with all the force and fire gone out of it. There will be great fissures and rugged mountain ranges and smooth hollows where the oceans were, and hundreds of craters, big and little, and other interesting features that will make the little model a valuable addition to the school museum. Or perhaps some scientist will hear of it and buy it at a good price, for these sulphur representations of a planet's birth and death are not so easy to make as might be imagined. But the result is well worth the trouble.

The second experiment is in making imitation or artificial earthquakes, and must be undertaken on rather a larger scale than the one just described, although it is considerably easier of execution. About the only trouble here comes in digging a hole in the ground three or four feet deep in which the materials of the earthquake may be buried. These materials are twenty pounds of ordinary sulphur and twenty pounds of iron filings or drillings. It is only necessary to mix these well together and place them at the bottom of the hole, which is then filled in hard with earth.

To get the best result, and give a shock of surprise to neighbors or members of the family not in the secret, these preparations should be made about midnight, or somewhat later in the night before, say, on July 3. As six

or seven hours are required for the chemical action that produces the phenomena, that will make the earthquake due early the following morning, when, to the astonishment, perhaps the alarm, of those who pass that way, rumblings will be heard in the earth, and smoke will be seen coming from fissures in the ground, while at intervals there will be a decided shaking under foot, with new fissures forming in all directions. And there will be upheavals of the soil and landslides—quite a terrifying spectacle, in short, for those who are not expecting a miniature earthquake in their turnip patch or among their rose bushes.

CLEVELAND MOFFETT.

SHIP CADETS.

UNCLE SAM'S TRAINING FOR MASTER OF MERCHANT MARINE.

[FROM A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.]

When Congress passed the postal subsidy act for the encouragement of American shipping, it included as one of the provisions a measure intended for the encouragement of American sailors. This provided that on all the ships benefiting by the government subsidy, one cadet should be carried for each thousand tons of the vessel's burden. This cadet must be an

by careful study under the direction of officers themselves.

The mail steamers that receive money from the government under the terms of the subsidy act number about thirty, and carry altogether over one hundred cadets. Forty of these are on the four big passenger steamers of the American line, the New York, Paris, St. Louis and St. Paul, which are the pride of American travelers. The positions on these boats are most coveted by the boys, because the experience gained on them is of the best, and makes it easy for the young officers to obtain places when their terms of apprenticeship expire.

THE APPRENTICESHIP.

The cadets are appointed by the marine superintendent. Most of them are selected from the boys on one of the schoolships, though occasionally one is selected who has not had any previous training. The schoolship boys receive their appointments at the age of 15 or 16, and spend two years on board the St. Mary's, or one of her sister ships of the old navy.

There they are instructed in the rudiments of seamanship. They are taught to man the boats, to set sails, and to work in the rigging. Although the sailor on a modern ocean liner is not called upon for much work aloft, it is a good thing for the boy who goes

of the exacting work of sailing a modern steamship.

The boys who join the deck squad are placed under the charge of the quartermaster. At first they are little more than errand boys, but gradually, from the talk and instruction of their elders, they gain a good deal of information about sailing courses, fogs, storms, and similar topics, besides the more exact knowledge obtained from their studies. After a time they are promoted to become quartermasters, and at the end of three years, if they pass their examinations, they are ready to become lieutenants or mates of the lowest rank on any American steamship line.

THE REWARD OF SUCCESS.

All the cadets wear uniforms of blue, with sailor trousers, round caps, with the name of their ship lettered on the front, and blue guernseys with the word "cadet" in red letters across the front. They receive pay of \$12 per month at the beginning. When they rise to the rank of quartermaster, the pay is increased to \$27 per month. Of course, this includes their keeping, so that before the end of his term of apprenticeship, the cadet is earning very fair wages.

He also has various privileges in the way of port leave, and, altogether, his life is not a hard or unpleasant one. At the end of three years, when he is likely to be about 21 years of age, the cadet comes before the marine board for his examination. He is asked all sorts of questions, involving both theoretical and practical knowledge of the art of navigation as it exists today. If he passes the ordeal safely, he receives the rank of quartermaster until he obtains a place as third officer on some liner, when he becomes a full-fledged navigator.

Although the postal subsidy law has been in force only a few years, there are two third officers and nearly a dozen quartermasters among the officials of the American line, who have been trained up from cadets. Third Officer Lyon of the Paris, who has just left the employ of the International Navigation Company to accept a higher position with the Pacific Mail line, is one of them.

"I think that the cadet system is giving the highest satisfaction, both to the government and the steamship companies," said Officer Lyon recently.

"From my own experience I believe that this system of training up officers for merchant vessels is the most efficient that can be devised. Two things that the cadets learn thoroughly, and that are of the highest importance in modern steamship sailing, are navigation in all its scientific principles, and the rules of the road. A knowledge of the latter is not the least important part of a commander's qualifications, and it can be learned nowhere else so well as on shipboard."

E. W. MAYO.

A PENNY SAVED.

HOW SCHOOL CHILDREN OF GRAND RAPIDS BUILD UP BANK ACCOUNTS.

[FROM A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.]

It may not be generally known that Grand Rapids, Mich., leads the world in the scope and efficiency of its savings banks for the children of the public schools. Since the inauguration of the system, some four years ago, not less than 6365 accounts have been opened, and today over \$14,000 are credited to the little folks who have been educated in the ways of *thrift*. So ingenious have been the methods employed, so ably has the work been conducted, and so incalculable the educational results, that a brief résumé of the plan followed is here given for the benefit of other cities and towns looking toward the same end.

It is now more than ten years since the idea of establishing such institutions for the better education of the young in economics originated. An official in a Grand Rapids savings bank—a man of great public spirit—was among the first to recognize the importance of such a movement, and he proceeded to lay the matters before the school board of that city for consideration. He, however, received little encouragement.

It was not, however, until 1894 that the bank succeeded in interesting the board sufficiently to obtain from them the privilege of making a trial of the system. They were allowed to introduce it into four schools. If it proved successful they might increase its scope.

The plan adopted by the bank was different from any that had ever been tried, inasmuch as it combined the French system of giving instruction upon methods of saving, with the practical illustration of savings so recommended, by means of what is now known as the stamp system. All advertising matter, blanks, cards of instruction, etc., were furnished by the bank.

The first step in the work was to explain to the teachers in the four schools the purpose of the undertaking, and the methods to be used. Each pupil was then given a card setting forth the details of the scheme, in the simplest language possible; this card could, of course, be taken home, and its contents discussed. The teachers of the several departments were also provided with a sufficient number of "folders" so that each pupil could have one. These folders, of a convenient size, are made of strong manilla paper, and bear upon the outside simple directions in an attractive form.

The inside is ruled off into fifty

squares for the reception of the 1-cent stamps which the bank have printed for their special use. The teacher is given 500 of these stamps at a time in a little pocketbook made for the purpose. All that she has to do is to sell the stamps at whatever time or times she may specify to the pupils, and put the pennies into a little bag, also furnished for the purpose.

There are no accounts whatever to be kept; she has merely to put into the bag a slip of paper stating the number of pennies it contains. The clerk of the bank calls later, and the bag is turned over to him. He counts the money, verifies the statement of the slip, and gives to the teacher the same number of stamps that there are pennies, so that she begins every week with 500 stamps. It would be impossible to simplify the work of a teacher beyond this point.

The children may buy 1 cent, 5 cents, or even a dollar's worth of stamps at a time, but they must themselves perform the mechanical part of pasting them into the folders. As the squares are the exact size of the stamps, they can hardly make mistakes, and the process is calculated to teach method, order and neatness. When a folder is filled, its proud possessor must take it to the bank on Saturday. It is, of course, good for 50 cents. If a child wants his money he can have it; if, on the contrary, he wishes to open a bank account for his folder, in which he is credited with his entry, and is to all intents and purposes a banker.

At the end of six months he brings back his book, and the interest upon his savings is put down in red ink. To every new depositor is carefully explained the processes of depositing and drawing. The children are not limited to their folders. If they have amounts that come to them in gifts or otherwise, above \$1, this may also go on to their bank books and draw interest.

With so many depositors, the room set apart for their convenience on Saturday gets very crowded, so much so that a temporary railing has to be set up. It is, therefore, necessary that the children should be very orderly, take their places in line and await their turns. Sometimes an impatient little fellow rushes ahead, but this only makes him lose his place in the line, and delays him so much the longer. In this way they learn the habits of grown people under similar conditions, and become little business men and women.

Some rather pathetic circumstances connected with this work of the school children occasionally come to light. The little account fostered with such tender care has to go for taxes—but it carries the family through a crisis. In several instances the little fund saved has helped to make up the interest due on a mortgage, and thus prevented foreclosure; and the bank personally knows of two cases where the wage-earners have been thrown out of employment and the premium of a father's life insurance fell due at a time when there was no money with which to meet it. Except that the children had been able to come forward with their bank accounts and pay the premium, the savings of years would have had to go by the board. DELIA T. DAVIS.



ENGINEER CADETS.

American subject, and serve an apprenticeship of three years on shipboard.

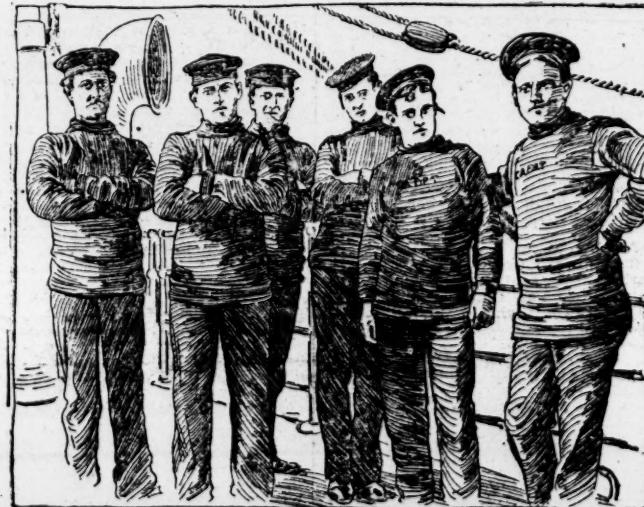
The intention of the law is to provide a steady supply of officers to take charge of vessels sailing under the American flag.

It has frequently been said that the American tar is disappearing from the seas, and that if the number of vessels carrying the United States flag were increased they would, in the course of a few years, have to be manned and officered by men of foreign birth, because no Americans would be fitted for the work. It is true that the number of native American sailors on the ships that enter our ports is growing smaller every year. The law referred to above is intended to prevent such a depletion in the ranks of the officers, and to make sure that however many ships we have sailing under the Stars and Stripes, they will be commanded by Americans.

to sea to be able to walk a yard-arm or to run up and down the long rope ladders that lead to the lofty spars. On the training ships the boys also study mathematics and navigation, the sciences on which all modern seafaring is based.

After two years of this work, at the age of 18, he receives his cadetship, let us say on the big liner New York. The squad of ten cadets is divided into two equal sections, one of which is known as the "cadet engineers," and the other as the "deck cadets." In deciding between the maindeck and the engineers' room, the boy has a chance to follow his bent, which may be for the exact mechanical knowledge required to drive a modern racing engine, such as is used on the ocean flyers or for the more general work of a commanding officer.

If the young sailor becomes a cadet engineer, he is set to work below decks, where he is under the direction of the chief engineer. He grad-



DECK CADETS.

What the law has really done is to open a new and attractive profession to young Americans. To become a ship's officer, to tread the deck of some ocean liner, resplendent in brass buttons and gold trimming, and to have the men all touch their caps and call him "Sir," has been the dream of many a lad. In the old days, it could be realized only by a long and severe service before the mast. But seamanship has changed since those days. The sailing of a big steamship has become an exact science, which the sailor never gets a chance to learn, and which can be acquired only

usually becomes familiar with the management of the finely-balanced machines, which are more delicate than any other mechanical contrivance of equal power. He reads engine tests, studies coal supply, and picks up from the engineers all the lore calculated to be of value in obtaining high speed from the great craft. If he is ambitious to become a chief engineer in time, he continues his study of mathematics and navigation, and by the time his three years' term is over, goes before the board of examiners, fully equipped to become an assistant engineer in charge of a part

When a baby is sent from Heaven, to gladden a mother's heart, her welcome is incomplete unless she bestows upon the little visitor an abundance of health and courage to meet life's varying vicissitudes.

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OUR MORNING SERMON.

"PERFORMANCE, NOT EMOTION."

By Rev. Dan F. Bradley, D.D.,

Pastor of the Park Congregational Church, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Go, and do thou likewise.—[Luke x, 37.]

THIS quotation brings to mind the scene where an intelligent, upright, conscientious man is asking how he may attain eternal life. He had been a keeper of the commandments, punctilious in his regard for the conventional duties of the society in which he lived, but he was not satisfied with himself, and desired something better. And when our Lord told him that he must love God and love his neighbor he asked: "Who is my neighbor?" Then follows the wonderful story of the Good Samaritan, which not only reveals to the man the fact that every human being is his neighbor, but also that the performance of any self-denying service to another is the method by which men attain to real, enduring, permanent life.

There is a question commonly asked, "How much emotion is required in a sincere Christian; how much feeling?" Jesus practically answers it when He says, Go and do as the Good Samaritan did. Emotion is not required here, but performance of duty.

Many people are troubled because they have not "the right feeling." They conceive it necessary to have some marked enthusiasm, some intense emotion, some strong wave of feeling that will lift them up out of the ordinary, routine of life and sentiment, sweep them along and land them fully and finally within the charmed circle.

Far be it from me to underestimate the value of such emotions when properly controlled and directed. The great wise evangelists have rendered distinct service to human life. Their work has been of far-reaching influence not only in the Christianization, but in the civilization of the American people. There are times and occasions where religious sentiment may be aroused for good, but they should be carefully contrasted with the merely mechanical effort of stirring up religious emotion, resulting in a forced, unnatural and values arousing of such sentiments as must necessarily be ephemeral because they are unnatural. There is an important place for evangelization of the sensible sort, and we would only guard against the thought that comes as a hindrance to many souls—that only under the stress of such occasions, only under the influence of the emotions so aroused can there be any true earnest Christian life.

Nature gives us an illustration of the difference. Like springtime in the temperate zones, a genuine revival comes after a winter of cold, dead life; but where the life moves on steadily and strongly, doing its duty the year round, like vegetation in the tropics, no such revival is necessary or natural, but always the bloom and fruitage of Christian service and devotion is present and apparent.

In no case did Jesus require of anybody who was trying to find the way of life that he should develop a full set of Christian emotions and feelings—not once. Every time it is some objective thing they are to do, some service to render, some neglected command to obey. That was the recipe for eternal life, that was true religion, according to the author of religion, to go and do the duty next to you; for our Lord, who knew the hearts of men through and through and understood psychology better than any metaphysician since His time, knew that the sentiments ought to follow and not to lead the will, and that the truest feeling is not that which appears upon the surface in temporary excitement, but that which lies deep in the heart, to back up a purpose which is reasonably formed. Sentiment might enable Peter to swear undying fealty one hour, yet it did not keep him from cowardly denial an hour later. But a purpose formed after experience and trial did enable that same Peter to stand up heroically and face the world for the Master's sake.

The fact is, religion has been weakened in these later times because it has been made a matter of sentiment and not of obedience to God and his moral law; because it has not rested upon the unquestioned character and authority of Christ, but upon the emotions aroused by things collateral and incidental to these. The strength of the old Reformers, the Puritans and the Pilgrims and their spiritual posterity was not in feeling, but in loyalty to duty and obedience to the divine law. Latterly we have reacted from their stern position—which was, perhaps, much too stern and unemotional—but we have reacted too far and we must go back; and I believe we are going back to the recognition of the fact that the embracing of religion is not an experience of joy or ecstasy so much as a change of will and purpose and life, resting upon rational grounds, and that he who fears God and tries to do His will is accepted of Him, no matter how he feels about it.

A good Christian is made just as a

good scholar is made—by daily performance of the task set before him, as a matter of habit and routine. You seldom see our boys and girls swinging their hats and cheering in enthusiasm over algebra and history and grammar. It sometimes happens that the scholar will so learn to enjoy his study by and by that he becomes an enthusiast in it, but the plodding and the digging and the patient continuance in well-doing usually precede such feelings of enthusiasm.

Men and women do not wait to be stirred by intense emotions before they undertake the ordinary duties and obligations of life. For the most part they do their work without much manifest feeling. The world's best work, the most of its heroic work, is done by habit, almost automatically. Men and women train themselves for service until that service becomes a matter of course. Just so one enters upon his life of noblest service and self-denial, not upon the high tides of emotion, but because it is right to follow the Master, to make all the life count in the blessing and the helping of other men.

The firemen in a great city do deeds of heroism almost daily that makes you thrill with admiration; but their work is done with nerves that are as steady as if made of machinery. A fireman will risk his own life in the most gallant manner possible, without giving a moment to the thought of his gallantry in saving another. It has come to be the regular order for him. Is he then an unworthy life-saver because he has no special feeling? The locomotive engineer sacrifices himself to save the trainload of passengers behind him simply because it is his duty as he conceives it, and he has not time to feel the significance of it.

The physician who comes to your bedside at night is not consulting his feelings. The trained and skillful nurse who watches the patient's every change does not take much note of her own feelings, though she has them. The people who rose early to bring you your meat and milk, and other necessities of your life, upon the day not long ago when the thermometer dropped below zero, did not consult their feelings; if they did you would have suffered. These all performed their duty that had come to be habitual with them, and the world's business goes on in that way, with a practical, steady performance of duty in spite of the feelings.

The mariner of old relied upon his feelings and instincts to guide his vessel, and he dared not go far into the deep when the stars had hid their light. The mariner of our time guides his craft by the infallible compass, which storm and darkness cannot swerve from its eternal magnet, and he launches boldly into the limitless deep.

I believe in enthusiasm, but I am learning to discount enthusiasm that is not the result of well considered and deliberately chosen principles of conduct. I am a believer in feeling, but I am cautious about those feelings that do not rest down upon the solid foundations of good sense. There are those who never do anything until they feel like it. These are not the successful people of the earth.

Another thing. It is no proof that you are not doing good because you cannot feel that you are doing good. The lighthouse keeper trimming his lamp by day and keeping it burning by night has no feeling of success. No body ever comes to tell him that they have been saved from wreck through his fidelity. Ships that pass in the night do not stop at the nearest port and send him flowers or a handsome note of recognition. But he keeps on making that light shine in storm and tempest; in starlight and in darkness, not a night fails, because his service is not based upon feeling, but upon duty.

You, my friend, if you keep your light trimmed and burning, making it to shine forth clear and fearless into the troubled sea where so many are liable to be wrecked, need not worry about your feelings or your knowledge whether you are doing any good or not; just shine on—shine on with flawless honesty, with genuine charity, with prompt performance of duty, and God will take care that your light will not shine in vain.

The deep emotions of life are the ripe, full experiences of self-denying service. They are the fruits of obedience, the rich measure of reward for service well performed. Do not wait for them, do not delay obedience because they have not come. Go and do the duty that is at hand, perform the plain, every-day task, place yourself in full union with Christ and your neighbor, and the patient continuance in well-doing will bring all the emotions and feelings that the heart is able to sustain.

Alarming Shrinkage.

[Indianapolis Journal:] "Miss Plumper, the ingenue, is such a shrinking little creature," said Johnnie.

"I should twitter," replied Dollie Footlites. "She shrinks nearly 40 percent after the show is over."

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

AN EPITOME OF THE SERMONS OF A WEEK.

ST. PAUL. St. Paul was a man with a great history, three great civilizations centered in him. He was by birth a Hebrew, by education a Greek, and by citizenship a Roman.—[Rev. Father Crapsy, Catholic, Rochester, N. Y.]

PROGRESS. Intellectually, almost unconsciously, the mind has advanced out of the old narrow world into the vast world of modern intelligence; into new thoughts, wider purposes, vaster enterprises.—[Rev. C. W. Burns, Methodist, Boston.]

SELF-SACRIFICE. The only way to save or help man is by self-sacrifice. In Christ God sets us example.—[Rev. Frank Crane, Methodist, Chicago.]

A PERSONAL CREED. Upon no stronger foundation can the church of Christ rest than upon Jesus Christ. It is not a doctrinal creed, but a personal creed. It is founded upon the personality of Christ.—[Rev. B. B. Tyler, Disciple, New York City.]

THE SISTER OF CHARITY. The divinest thing in the Catholic Church is the convent, the nun, the sister of charity. She is the thought of the tender, the lowly, the compassionate, the sacred heart of Jesus.—[Rev. William O'Ryan, Catholic, Denver, Colo.]

HOLY UNREST. The church must never be satisfied with what it has already accomplished. There is such a thing as holy unrest that should pervade the church.—[Rev. J. W. Conley, Baptist, Chicago.]

SELF-IMPROVEMENT. There will be no self-improvement until we are conscious that we need improvement. If all were satisfied with our present attainments, this would be a dead world.—[Rev. U. S. Milburn, Universalist, Cincinnati.]

THE TOUCH OF CHRIST. Since Christianity is of and for Christ, then the touch of Christianity should be as the touch of Christ—one of nearness, offering sympathy to the sorrowing; help to the fallen; courage to the weak; light to the blind, and life to the dying.—[Rev. A. E. Higgin, Presbyterian, Milville, N. J.]

THE PROFESSION OF FAITH. No public profession of faith, no baptism, no church membership, is essential to good character, but I believe a man injures his character by not publicly professing his faith, if he has it.—[Rev. Lyman Abbott, Congregationalist, Brooklyn, N. Y.]

THE CHURCH AND SOCIETY. God forbid that any one should say that Jesus was the best man that ever lived. I pity the man or woman who has not known souls as pure and beautiful as those of Nazareth.—[Rev. W. B. Geoghegan, Unitarian, Berkeley, Calif.]

PREJUDICE. No matter what your prejudices may be against another form of worship than one which you have chosen, you will find, if you search carefully, that according to God's ideas, one creed and church, no matter which, has just as much license to live as your own.—[Rev. C. H. Eaton, Episcopalian, New York City.]

THE GOOD MAN. In this our everyday life on this world the good man is the saved man. He has the respect of the community, and the love of his friends.—[Rev. W. S. Crowe, Universalist, New York City.]

PERSONAL SERVICE. Let us seek to accomplish something for the good of others, which will be of service in building up the Master's kingdom, even if it is done without the applause of the world.—[Bishop Leighton Cole, Episcopal, Philadelphia.]

THE VALUE OF MONEY. We often undervalue the patriotic, philanthropic and religious value of dollars. They do not go to war in defense of our country, but they do furnish the sinews of war.—[Rev. J. T. Brushingham, Methodist, Chicago.]

TRUTH. The genius of preaching is truth in personality. Truth in the book is crippled; truth in the intellectual system is a skeleton; truth in the personality is life and power. Always the printed philosophy is less than the speaking philosophy.—[Dr. N. D. Hillis, Independent, Chicago.]

AS THE STARS. A double star is two stars giving the appearance of one star. The consecrated Christian lives so close to Christ that when the world looks upon him it sees Christ shining in him.—[Rev. W. E. Dugan, San Francisco.]

LIKE MEDICINE. A good many Christians dedicate their service to their pastor, and when he goes they go. When medicine stands in a bottle, the good qualities go to the bottom, leaving worthless water at the top. To be useful it must be mixed.—[Rev. E. Dugan, Methodist, San Francisco.]

THE LIGHT OF LIFE. Few men may be able to comprehend the abstruse questions concerning the relation of Christ to His Father, but every man can see the difference between the Christ-life and his own, and as the new light falls upon his sins and passions and appetites, he can follow the divine radiance and walk "in the light of life."—[Rev. W. F. Belder, Presbyterian, Jeffersonville, Pa.]

THE SOURCE OF BEAUTY. Beauty comes from within. The finest complexion is the result of health, not

cosmetics. So one ought to seek God's way of living—breathe His pure air and drink in His sunshine; eat pure food and have a care what we drink.—[Rev. A. M. Harvud, Disciple, Cincinnati.]

THE CHILDREN. The loveliest relationship known to mortals is that between a parent and a child. See that you are faithful to parenthood and do not farm out your children to the day school and the Sunday school.—[Rev. P. Peter MacQueen, Congregationalist, Somerville, Pa.]

THE WALK OF LIFE. The religious life is progressive life. In these days of rapid transit, of steam and electricity, walking may seem to be a slow method of advancement, and yet the triumphs of walking are almost as great as those of steam or electricity. Think of the moral achievements to be gained not by flying, but by walking with God. God has given wings to angels, but feet to men.—[Rev. Richard Turner, Methodist, Summerville, Pa.]

OUR HEAVENLY VISIONS. Whatever awakens the conscience, strengthens it and enthrones it is a heavenly vision, to which we can not wisely be disobedient. Whatever strengthens the soul against the alluring power of evil is such a heavenly vision.—[Rev. F. B. Cherrington, Congregationalist, San Francisco.]

THE UNSEEN. It is on the mind side, the being side, that man comes into relation with the unseen; finds his vaster correlations with the qualifications as well as the limitations; finds that he can live the life of Christ.—[Rev. H. W. Thomas, Independent, Chicago.]

IMMORTALITY. The soul, immortal in its source, shall never die. Possessed of immortality man shall see the consummation of all things and live when the fashions of this world have passed away, so that we may say, when time ends, our being has only begun. We enter upon an existence compared with which time is as a grain of sand to a globe.—[Rev. L. Y. Graham, Presbyterian, Philadelphia.]

THE LORD'S PRAYER. The appeal of the Lord's Prayer is to the soul—it can never in its real character be made a part of any ritual. It lives in the character and disposition of the man, marks his transformation from selfishness to submergence in the divine nature. It is the spiritual door by which we find acceptance with God.—[Rev. B. D. Hahn, Baptist, Springfield, Mass.]

COURAGE. What we need is courage—courage in the pulpit and courage in the pews, courage for the woman in the household and courage for the man of brawn, courage for the whole army of men and women who know not how to meet the difficulties with which their lives are beset.—[Rev. J. G. Butler, Lutheran, Washington.]

THE NEW GOD. The newer conception of God is making us trust Him as men in the past never did. In nature we see that God is active and unswerving to his promise. We see that the power working on through events of human life is making for righteousness. We know that God is a moral being.—[Rev. Thomas Van Vess, Unitarian, Boston.]

THE SABBATH. Man is the final cause of the Sabbath day—that is to say, no man, no Sabbath. Nature knows none. Nature is an inveterate Sabbath-breaker. Wild animals have no Sabbath, but the very moment they are domesticated and set at work for man, thus becoming identified with his life and work, that very moment his Sabbath passes over to them, and they have divinely recognized rights in it. And strange it is that nature, which before had no Sabbath law for them, now enacts one, and makes it evident that the man who violates the Sabbath law of his faithful animal soon pays the penalty in its loss.—[Rev. F. A. Horton, Presbyterian, Philadelphia.]

THEN AND NOW. Modern science has taught us the essential unchangeableness of life. Larkspur and mimosa, taken from the casket of a Pharaoh of the Exodus, had form and color like their descendants of today. Our ilies "toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of them." God's care over life in its humblest form is as constant and minute today as when Christ said: "Not a sparrow falls to the ground without my Father." Human nature has not changed during the centuries.—[Rev. J. W. Ford, Baptist, Troy, N. Y.]

THE WORLD'S DEBT. The world owes no man a living, it owes no man a competence, it owes no man wealth, it owes no man life, liberty, nor the chance to pursue happiness. It owes man more than the sum of all of them, it owes man only justice. And the civilization or government that blindly ignores that solemn obligation plots its destruction. A man owes the world just what the world owes him, justice.—[Rev. J. E. Roberts, Independent, Kansas City, Mo.]

Rose in His Profession.

[Yonkers Statesman:] "Yes," said the professional pugilist, "I began at the foot, and have gradually risen to where I am now."

"I understand from that," replied a by-stander, "that you began by blacking men's boots, and have now gotten up to blacking their eyes."

One of the most remarkable gifts that ornament the home of the Rev. Dr. Talmage since his return from his recent wedding trip is a Russian tea service of gold and enamel, a personal token from the Czar of Russia.



EVENTS IN SOCIETY.

IF LOCAL society is not worthy of a straight translation to the abodes of the blessed this year, then it will not be because of any violations of lenten solemnity, for as the forty days creep along, the ripples on the surface of the social pond grow ever less and less and a placid calm, unbroken even by a dinner or luncheon bids fair to prevail. The Monday Musical Club and a number of other friends were entertained by Mrs. Macneil last Monday afternoon at the residence of her mother, Mrs. J. S. Slauason, and on Tuesday Mrs. O. C. Whitney and Mrs. F. J. Hart gave an informal afternoon. On Wednesday, which was quite the liveliest day of the week, Mrs. George Wilshire gave a luncheon at the Redondo Hotel, Mrs. E. A. Forrester entertained Las Amigas Club, dinners were given by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin T. Earl, Mr. and Mrs. H. Newmark, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Gibbon and Mr. and Mrs. Morris Jacoby, and a small luncheon was given by Mrs. Dwight Whiting at the California Club. On Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Bundrem entertained the Winter Card Club and Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Janes of West Twenty-second street entertained at high five.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hollenbeck entertained at luncheon Friday at her residence on Boyle Heights. The table was decorated with a profusion of bridlewreath and about the dining-room were arranged white fleur-de-lis, potted snowdrops and palms. Those who were there were Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Fife and Miss Fife of Pasadena, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson of Sterling, Ill.; Dr. Anna Nixon, Miss Wisewell, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Hanna and Miss Wilson.

If you happen to observe about the left wrist of any of the jeunesse dorée something resembling a linen bandage, don't let your heart begin to bump with sympathy or allow visions of wounds and sprains to rise before your eyes—he is merely conforming to the latest demand of the god who rules the masculine fashions and is carrying his handkerchief in his sleeve. What wonder it must arouse in the feminine soul to think that the proud possessor of anywhere from sixteen to twenty real pockets would go to the inconvenience of stuffing his mousoir up his cuff, just because fashion had set its seal upon the fad—and a resurrected fad, too, that had its day and was cast off several years ago by the women whose mournful lack in the pocket line forced them to invent some resting place for their bits of lawn and lace.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Ewing entertained a few friends with music followed by a Dutch supper at Hotel Lincoln last Monday evening. Mrs. Stolp, who has a special gift for singing baby songs, gave several fetching numbers and solos were also sung by Mrs. Schallert, Mrs. Rowley, Mr. Steckel and Mr. Burns. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. George Steckel, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Stolp of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Rowley, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Parker, Mrs. J. J. Schallert, Mrs. S. A. Ewing, Miss Kinney and James Burns.

Several ladies of the Los Angeles Whist Club gave a whist party at the rooms in the Currier Block on the afternoon of Saturday, March 12. The first prize a bon bon spoon, was won by Mrs. F. G. Teer; the second, a cut-glass bud vase, by Mrs. M. P. King, and the consolation, violet holder, by Mrs. Watkins. The games were followed by refreshments served by Christopher. Those who were there were Mmes. F. J. Osborne, L. W. Blinn, Joseph Spires, M. P. King, George Dickson, F. G. Teer, Morton Scott, F. Rader, Moore, Raze, Weller, Watkins, Chipman, Huntley; the Misses Caroline Williams, Anna Shields, Matilda Shields and Jane Humphreys.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Silverwood entertained a few friends with cards and music Friday evening at their residence on West Ninth street. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Newberry, Mr. and Mrs. Wuerker, Mrs. Hunt, Miss Hunt, Dr. Bayless, Messrs. McCutcheon and Burnett.

Miss Leila Daniel entertained informally at luncheon, at her home on West Seventh street, Saturday. The table decorations were roses. The guests were the Misses Helen Carhart, Alice Groff, Helen Davenport, Evelyn Gwynne, Alma Foy, Genevieve Deming, Annette Gibson and Bertha Pollard.

A charming dinner was given Thursday evening at the Hotel Van Nuys by Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Youmans, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Boothe and their daughter Helen of

this city, and Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Wilson of Eau Claire, Wis. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Horton and their daughter Harriet of Winona, Minn., and Dr. and Mrs. Youmans of New York. The table was beautifully decorated with roses and carnations.

Miss McQueen and Miss Howell were the guests of honor at a Spanish dinner given at Gutierrez's last evening by several young men. The others who were there were Mr. and Mrs. Mark B. Lewis, the Misses Alyce Keenan, Christine Kurtz, Milner and Hettie Milner, Messrs. S. J. Ballard, Charles Ducommun, Fred Clegg, E. H. Clark, Phil Lyon and McKeigan.

A luncheon was given at the California Club Thursday by C. B. Boothe, in honor of Dr. W. J. Youmans, editor of the Popular Science Monthly, New York. The other guests were Dr. Norman Bridge, Judge M. L. Graff, C. D. Willard, Judge Enoch Knight, Dr. C. A. Rogers, Hon. A. B. Youmans of Minnesota, Judge J. M. Miller and J. J. Boothe of Derby, Ct. The table was decorated with a profusion of red carnations.

Miss Marble entertained informally at lotto yesterday afternoon at her home on Figueroa street, in honor of Miss Dysert of Ohio. The rooms were prettily decorated with wild flowers and ferns. The first prize, a draw-work handkerchief, was won by Miss Brotherton, and the consolation, a Mexican carved leather photograph frame, by Miss Ellis. Besides the guest of honor there were present Mrs. Ernest Bradley and the Misses Lizzie Lewis, Clute, Wetheren, Maude Ross, Clara Ellis, Minerva Frazier, Barbara Hitt, Katherine Nash of Pasadena, Le Roy, Lora Hubbard, Marie Crow, Florence Crow and Clara Bosbyshell.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Colyer of Pasadena entertained at whist Friday evening. The gentleman's first prize, a handsome silver paper knife, was won by Mr. Chase, and the second, a silver pen, by Mr. Burchill. The lady's first, a silver pickle fork, was won by Mrs. Filmore, and the second, a silver salve box, by Mrs. Burchill. The rooms were elaborately decorated in pink and green. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. Prior, Mr. and Mrs. Dunsmoor, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Burchill, Mrs. Arms, Miss Burchill, Miss Chase and Mr. Dunsmoor.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Neuer entertained a party from Wilkesbarre, Pa., Friday at Whittier. A luncheon was served in the new derrick at the No. 11 well. The guests were: Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Lacey, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Long, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Tonkins, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. John Schmidt; the Misses Long, Lacey and Schmidt.

The usual monthly meeting of the Philosophian Literary Society was held Friday evening at the home of Mrs. H. May on Twenty-fourth and Vermont avenues. The programme was as follows: Paper on the life of Mrs. Browning, Ira McGarvin; vocal duet, Miss B. Warren and S. Lindsey; contest essay, the Misses S. Beach and E. McMullin and Jesse Marlin; recitation, "Soliiloquies of a Bachelor," A. Derkum; solo, Mrs. H. May; selection by H. May, and instrumental duet by the Misses Bailey.

Rex W. Laws gave a card party in celebration of his birthday Saturday evening, at his home on West Sixteenth street. The rooms were prettily decorated with roses, ferns and smilax. Progressive whist was played, and after the games, a supper was served. Dancing and music followed. Those present were the Misses Edna A. House, Bessie E. Files, Ethel C. Johnson, Gladys J. House, Messrs. Charles N. Hasson, Clem Cribb, Frank Garing, Clarence Hasson, Mmes. L. House, J. A. Hupe and W. H. Laws.

A delightful party was given by Mrs. W. W. Phelps last Tuesday evening in honor of the thirteenth birthday of her son, Robert. The evening was devoted to games and a supper served in the dining-room, which was gaily decorated with flowers, Chinese lanterns and colored candles. Those present were Arly Tottenham, Blanche le Doux, Artie and Leslie Stose, Bessie Ackerman, Edith Long, Helen Grant, Clemens Stose, Valentine Cary, Frank Tatman, Seward Long, Charles Humphreys, David Brown, and Robert and Theodore Phelps.

Mrs. Wickersham of the Bancroft gave a musical Friday evening. The rooms had been decorated under the direction of Mrs. Dow, assisted by Mrs. Fleming and Mrs. Nay. Mrs. Burnell presided over the refreshments, assisted by Mrs. Falkiner and Mrs. Warner. Miss Fleming and Miss Noble presided at the punch bowl, and the Misses

Helen Dow, Book, Winter and Martin assisted. The programme was followed by dancing.

The Columbia Thimble Club, the old society of Columbia Circle, No. 24, Ladies of the G.A.R., was entertained by Mrs. Nellie Baldwin, at her home on Crocker street last night. The dining-room and table were decorated with smilax and carnations. Among those present were Mmes. Ingram, Roler, Hough, Davis, Thompson, Hill, Bell, Riggs, Savage, Fernald, Marble, Spence, Miller, Rimpau, Calvin, Baldwin, Andrus, Auble, the Misses Andrus, Ethel Ingram, Blanche Goil, Messrs. Robert Ingram and Baldwin.

The Bonnie Brae Card Club was entertained Friday evening by Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Boothe at their residence on Bonnie Brae street. The club prizes, a group of Fra Angelico's Angels, and a silver-mounted seal card case, were won by Mrs. J. M. Miller and Dr. M. L. Moore. The guests' prizes, a book of poems and a volume of French ballads, were won by Mrs. I. J. Boothe and Dr. C. A. Rogers. The next meeting of the club will be held Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Gibbon.

The Harmonious Whist Club was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Strange of Maple avenue, Wednesday evening. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. William Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Zucker, Mr. and Mrs. Kious, Mr. and Mrs. K. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. William Budinger, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Theobald, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Strange. The ladies of the club are organizing a ladies' club for the summer, to be called the Violet Club.

The Shakespeare Class held a very interesting session last Monday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Galpin. The subject for discussion was the first two acts of Henry the Sixth, and naturally enough the time of the class was mainly devoted to the great central figure of the play—the Maid of Orleans, whose character and probable personal aspect were discussed by Mmes. J. L. Murphy, C. W. Owen, E. C. L. Brown, M. E. Robertson, R. A. Jones, M. M. Johnson, Miss Scott and others. A fine character sketch of Katherine, the wife of Henry the Fifth, was read by Mrs. A. E. Baker.

The home of Mrs. E. Busch of Orange street was the scene of a pretty wedding Monday at high noon, when her son, Reinard J. Busch, and May E. Borstleman of Bridgeport, Ct., only daughter of J. H. Borstleman, were married. Only the relatives were present, on account of the death of the bride's mother a few months ago. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Day of the Congregational Church. The bridal party stood beneath an arch of smilax and palms. George H. Busch and Elizabeth O. Busch, brother and sister of the groom, acted as best man and bridesmaid, and little Tressa and Marcella Woods as flower girls. The house was decorated with a profusion of flowers, smilax forming a canopy in the parlor, and callas and bridal wreath being arranged in every nook and corner. The bride wore a handsome tailor-made gown and carried white carnations and maidenhair ferns. After the ceremony the guests assembled in the dining-room, which was decorated in pink and green. The bride and groom left amid showers of rice for a short wedding trip, and will, after June 1, reside at No. 1647 Winfield street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ryder entertained on Monday evening in honor of the twentieth anniversary of their marriage. The parlors were decorated with smilax and bridal wreath and beneath an arch of white and green was suspended a wedding bell of smilax. In the dining-room, where refreshments were served, ropes of smilax were caught here and there and in the center, on the table, the dates "78" and "98" were formed in white and purple. Ropes of smilax and violets were swung from the chandelier to the four corners of the table. Mrs. J. B. Smith, the Misses Lula Lohrer and Gertrude Lawrence assisted in receiving and the Misses Virginia Irish and Carrie Austin assisted in the dining-room. The Misses Bernice Powell and Pearl Ryder served punch on the front piazza, which was inclosed with canvas, decorated with palms, and lighted with gaily-colored lanterns. Many handsome gifts, including a china set, were bestowed upon the host and hostess. During the evening music was rendered by Prof. Gardner, Mrs. Browning, the Misses Virginia Irish, Bernice Powell, Pearl Ryder, and Master Lynn Ryder. Miss Fern Palmer also gave a recitation. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Neil, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Irish, Mr. and Mrs. John Greer, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Pfeifer, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. John Powell, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Herzog, Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Parmeter, Mr. and Mrs. James Mullany, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Browning, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Adcock, Mr. and Mrs. James Brayton, Mr. and Mrs. T. Laughton, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. White, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Burr, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dobson, Mr. and Mrs. William G. McGaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Huntley, and Dr. and Mrs. Swearingen of Pasadena. Dr. and Mrs. Fasig, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Palmer, Dr. and Mrs. Bullard, Mmes. R. M. Wood, A. D. Bosworth, Isabella M. Hans, Roena Hollenbeck, Fred W. Quince, F. K. Austin, Mary Thompson,

Ellen Miller, Ida Ruggles, Rena Aims, Nancy Gilbert, Caroline Rhomberg, C. M. Ford, Mary McDowell, Fred W. Stevens, Misses Matilda Saunders, Ellen Dodd, Ida Lawrence, Gertrude Lawrence, Virginia Irish, Lula Lohrer, Bernice Powell, Carrie Austin, Fern Palmer, Edna Adcock, Lillian Stevens, Lottie Norcross, Pearl Ryder, Mabel Ryder, Carrie Parmeter, Lynn, Mass.; Lena Pierce, Oakland; Messrs. Gardner, J. C. Norcross, Will Crawford, Harvey Lynn, C. W. Wilson, James Stead, Earl Pfeifer, Arthur Pfeifer and Lynn Ryder.

Yesterday afternoon Miss Helga Schmidt entertained several of her High School friends at hearts at her home in the suburbs, in celebration of her birthday. The guests were met at Westlake Park by tally-hos and conveyed to Miss Schmidt's home, where the rooms were handsomely decorated with hearts and flowers. The prizes were awarded to Miss Grace Deering and Miss May Robson. After the game refreshments were served and music and games enjoyed. The Misses May and Lily Robson assisted in receiving. Those present were Mmes. Kardell, Fred Schmidt, G. L. Schmidt, the Misses Opal McClary, Pearl Kardell, Jessie Osgood, Harriet Schmidt, Stella Schmidt, Merriam Leake, Minnie Montague, Lily Robson, May Robson, C. Grant, Genevieve Hamlin, P. Grant, Maud Deering, Grace Deering, Claire Matlock, Bessie Littleboy, Agnes Littleboy, Maud Davis, Lillian Whittan, Louise Pelleiser, Clara Schmidt, Helga Schmidt.

The Evening Card Club was entertained Friday evening by Miss Irene Stephens at her home on South Hill street. The front drawing-room was decorated with scarlet carnations, and the rear one with yellow marguerites. The club prizes, a round, enameled picture frame and a leather bill-case, were won by Miss Genevieve Smith and Fred Henderson. Miss Pauly of San Diego and Lewis Gray carried off the guests' prizes, a lace handkerchief and a Stein. The games were followed by a supper served by Reynolds. The guests in addition to the club members, were the Misses Gertrude Johnson, Sada Johnson, Jette Thom, McQueen, Howell, Christine Kurtz, Rie Anderson, Pauly of San Diego, Marie Burnett and the Misses Norman of St. Joseph; Messrs. Dick Catesby Thom, Frick, C. N. Wright Cloud, Le Grand Howell, W. L. Adams, Vance Anderson and Dr. Ralph Williams.

Mrs. A. F. Stevens of West Thirty-fifth street entertained at luncheon on Thursday. The house was artistically decorated. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mather, Mr. and Mrs. K. T. Ives of Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Stevens, Mrs. H. G. Norton, Miss Marye Allison of Pontiac, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. Statenburg and Miss Statenburg of Pasadena.

Miss Lillie Smith of Redondo and Edmund Abbott of San Pedro were married Thursday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Lindley on West Jefferson street. Rev. Mr. Coulter performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by only a few relatives and friends. Vincent Smith assisted as best man, and Miss Ella Leon Lawrence as maid of honor. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott will be at home to their friends after April 1 at San Pedro.

The wedding of Miss Nellie Junod and Frank Hennion took place Wednesday noon, at the residence of the bride's parents on South Olive street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Rees. The parlors were decorated with roses and smilax and above the bridal party was suspended a bell of pink and white roses. After a breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Hennion left for a visit in San Diego. They will make their home in Ventura. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Junod, Mr. and Mrs. Reese, Mr. and Mrs. Newkirk, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Majonier, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ludwig, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rees, Mr. and Mrs. Prigge; Messrs. Lyman Stewart and J. G. Mackey, the Misses M. E. Wilson, Rees, Golding, James, Shumway, Harriet Shumway, Mary and Myra Newkirk, Stella Majonier.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

The Misses Cole of Ashland, Ky., are staying at the Hotel Rowland on Hill street.

Miss Lida O'Brien of San Diego is the guest of Miss Works of Orchard avenue for a fortnight.

Miss Rose Marian Dunkley and Samuel Cooper were married Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's mother on West Fourth street. The Rev. Joseph Small officiated.

Mrs. H. C. Healy and daughters, the Misses Estelle and Alice, have gone to San Francisco for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard B. Harrington of San Francisco are at the Van Nuys for a week's stay.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Marygold (formerly Miss Augustine Berger) are receiving congratulations on the advent of a son in their family.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Meier of St. Louis, Mo., who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hinckleiff of South Hope street, have left for the East.

Miss Nettie Beall, only daughter of Mrs. Olive Beall, was married at the residence of her mother on East Fifth street, March 12, to Clarence O. Wass.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. B. W. R. Tayler.

Miss Schmitt and Miss Long of Wilkesbarre, Pa., are guests of Mrs. W. W. Neuer, at No. 933 Burlington avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Boothe of Derby, Vt., and Mrs. Harriette Boothe of Orange, N. J., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Boothe of Bonnie Brae street.

O. A. Vickrey has gone to Chicago and New York on a month's business trip.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Call, who have been spending the winter in Washington, D. C., have returned home, and are at present staying at No. 1125 West Twenty-eighth street.

Mrs. I. N. Van Nuys entertained a few ladies informally at luncheon yesterday, at her residence on South Spring street.

Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Sterry entertained Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Bancroft and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cray at dinner last evening at their elegant new residence on the Wilshire boulevard.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Varcoe, née d'Artois, have returned from their wedding trip and are staying at the Westminster Hotel.

Mrs. John L. Jerome of Denver, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. William Niles at their home on Washington street, left Thursday for the East.

The music section of the Ebell will give a very interesting programme on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mrs. W. R. Patterson of Daly street returned Tuesday from Arizona, where she has been sojourning for the last four weeks.

Ethel Chapin, the oldest daughter of Will E. Chapin of The Times, who was given up to die as the result of an operation performed for appendicitis, has passed the crisis and is slowly convalescing.

Mrs. Holmes and her niece, Miss Kittridge entertained at dinner Saturday. Covers were laid for ten.

Mr. and Mrs. V. O. Hickman and son of Pittsburgh are in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Sage and Miss Genie Sage of Elkhart, Ind., are stopping at the Aldine, on Hill street.

Arthur W. Sias and wife of New York are at the Aldine, on Hill street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hill of Elkhart, Ind., are visiting H. S. Rollins and family of West Twenty-fifth street.

The Assistance League will meet next Saturday at the residence of Miss Kent, No. 1969 Estrella avenue.

OUT-OF-TOWN SOCIETY.

Santa Monica.

MISS RITA HICKMAN entertained at whist at her mother's home on Third street Monday evening. The three tables were decorated with violets. Prizes were won by Arthur Russell and Miss Maud Saunders, and among those present were Misses Nutting and Thompson, the Misses Wilson, Mabel Wilson, Lowman, Saunders; Misses Nutting, Wesley Russell, Arthur Russell, Folsom and Bancroft.

Mrs. Anna Bancroft gave a party on Saturday evening, March 12, at her home on Fourth street. Among the people who were there were Mrs. Anderson and Thompson, the Misses Mosse, Alice Mosse, Hickman, O'Brien, May O'Brien; Misses Miller, McComas, Russell, Wesley Russell, Bassett, Fred Bassett, Folsom, Mills and Englehardt.

Miss Gertrude and Miss Marie O'Brien entertained at their home on Third street Monday evening. Games and music were enjoyed. The guests were the Misses Helen Bassett, Weber, Atala and Diana Carrillo, Misses Lee Bancroft, Bert and Fred Bassett, Leo Carrillo and Frank Shriner.

Mrs. Patrick Robertson gave a tea Tuesday afternoon at her home on Third street to Misses Wilshire, Acker, Dunbar and Upham, the Misses Elliott, Frances Elliott, Dunn, Ninah Dunn Roberts, Corson, Brooks and Kennedy.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Armstrong of Los Angeles were entertained at dinner Tuesday by Mrs. R. O. Hickman.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hammond of Corona, former Nebraska schoolmates of J. W. Gray, were guests of the latter and his wife part of the week.

San Pedro.

THE Good Templars gave a social Monday evening at the lodge hall. Speeches were made by Rev. Mr. McGee and Rev. Mr. Fraser and a programme including other features was presented.

J. A. Thompson, formerly of Los Angeles, will make his home here.

Capt. J. A. McVicar Thayer, in command of the schooner Sevrena Thayer, took occasion while at this port to entertain several of his brother captains and others at his home on Fourteenth street Friday evening. Cards and music were enjoyed. The guests were: Miss Mary Gillis, Miss May Kearney, Capt. Robinson of the barkentine Skaget, Capt. Murchison of the barkentine Uncle John, Capt. Smith of the schooner Maweeena and Capt. Smith of the schooner Marie E. Smith.

About thirty of the friends of Miss Addie Baly surprised her at her home on Ninth street Friday evening. Cards and music were among the features.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Goodhue of Pomona formerly of this city, are visiting

Mrs. Goodhue's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Clay.

The Palos Verdes Social Club gave its first dance Saturday evening.

Santa Barbara.

THE Sixth Division, Naval Militia, gave the second invitation ball of the series, Thursday evening at Armory Hall. About eighty people were present. The Lewis Orchestra furnished good music for the dancing, which was agreeably interrupted at midnight by a collation.

Miss Evangeline Nixon, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nixon of De la Vina street, was married Tuesday afternoon to Oscar Burnap Hinsdale of Gardiner, Or., at the home of the bride's parents, by Rev. William H. Ramsay of Trinity Church. Miss Blanch Nixon attended her sister as maid of honor and Alfred Edwards assisted as best man. The reception-rooms were artistically decorated with white roses. Refreshments succeeded the ceremony and congratulations. Mr. and Mrs. Hinsdale will reside at Gardiner, after a tour to the Atlantic Coast.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Buell of El Monte- cito celebrated their silver wedding Friday evening. Among the many friends who were assembled to congratulate the pair upon twenty-five years of uninterrupted married bliss, were guests from Ventura and Torrance, Can.

W. T. Cook and Miss Laura Nealy, both of this city, were married Wednesday evening at the home of the bride on Anacapa street, by Rev. Dr. Carrier. The bride was costumed in white and carried orange blossoms. Miss Marie Rossi was bridesmaid and F. T. Shaw attended the groom. Mr. and Mrs. Cook will reside in this city, and have taken possession of their new home.

The Companions of the Forest gave a pleasant dancing party Tuesday evening at Grand Army Hall.

Mrs. C. D. Crowell of Castello street received last Saturday in honor of the birthday anniversary of her little twin daughters, Elizabeth and Daisy. Games were played during the afternoon and refreshments served.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McDougall of Los Angeles, formerly of this city, are spending a month with old friends here.

The Lowell Lyceum Club has been organized at Santa Maria, by the young people of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Irene L. Boynton of El Monte- cito has returned from an extended trip to Europe and the Atlantic cities.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Busch of Los Angeles are spending a week with friends in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hill Wilson and daughter of New York City have returned to Santa Barbara for another season.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Harris and Mrs. A. E. King of Ohio have been spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Barber of De la Vina street.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Owens of Pomona have spent the past week in this city, guests of Mrs. Rainey on Santa Barbara street.

A tally-ho party, consisting of J. P. Merrill and Miss Grace Merrill of Kansas City, Mr. and Mrs. George Hatfield, Mr. and Mrs. D. Whitten and son, Ray Whitten, of Utica, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Owen of Pomona enjoyed the scenic drives of this locality Saturday.

Pasadena.

THE guests of Hotel Green and a number of the young men of Pasadena enjoyed a hop on Friday evening.

The guests of Sierra Madre Villa and a number of people from Pasadena enjoyed a dance at the Villa last evening.

On Friday evening at the Casa Grande Miss Schmidt won first prize in progressive euchre, and Mrs. Bullock second. There were seven tables.

Miss Ada Story entertained a number of friends at her home in Altadena last Thursday evening. During the evening a guessing contest was inaugurated in which Miss Greble took first prize, a carbon picture of a cat, by Adams, and Mr. Macy received a book as second prize. Those present were the Misses Margaret Greble, Marian Armstrong, Blakeley, Daggett, Helen Daggett, Messrs. Clough, Marshall, McGilvray, Mitchell, Groenendyke, Macy.

Charles H. Collins of Boston, who has been a guest at La Pintoresca, returned to his home on Friday, after having spent the season in Pasadena.

The Sans Souci Club was elegantly entertained by Mrs. Charles W. Bell, at her home on St. John's avenue, Thursday afternoon. An elaborate luncheon was served, after which progressive euchre was played. Mrs. C. F. Holder has resigned from the club, and Mrs. Henry Kinsley has been elected to fill the vacancy. At this meeting of the club Mrs. C. P. Morehouse was unavoidably absent, and Mrs. Scott substituted. Mrs. R. I. Rogers took first prize, an elegant hand-painted vase, and Mrs. Kinsley was awarded second prize, a handsome cut-glass olive dish. Those present and participating in the games were Misses E. C. Bangs, C. W. Bell, A. E. Ford, Belford, G. G. Green, Andrew McNally, H. R. Story, Scott, Belle M. Jewett, E. R. Hull, C. S. Cristy, G. W. Stimson, Walter Wotkyns, A. A. Libby, Jr., Thad Lowe, Jr., Stanley, R. I. Rogers, A. R. Metcalfe, Henry Kinsley, Webster Wotkyns.

The Thursday Afternoon Whist Club met with Mrs. Herdeg last week, at her home, on Millard Place.

Mrs. George W. Stimson will enter-

tain the Sans Souci Club at her home on Orange Grove, avenue on Thursday afternoon next.

"Rupert of Hentzau" was the book read and discussed at the meeting of the Clover Reading Circle, on Thursday afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. George N. Sroat on Kensington Drive.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Craig gave a cake walk at their home on South Madison avenue Thursday evening. Mrs. Granger captured the cake as being the most graceful walker. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Newby, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Granger, Misses Alberta Newby, Whitmoyer, Messrs. E. J. Pyle, Van Schaick, Will Craig, Stetser of Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Staats gave a charming dinner party to the Misses Sargent and Walby and Messrs. Charles Bratten and Lloyd Macy, on Wednesday evening, at their home on South Madison avenue.

Mrs. S. H. Doolittle entertained at dinner on Thursday evening Rev. N. H. G. Fife, Miss Fife and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Robinson of Sterling, Ill.

The ladies of the Baptist Church enjoyed a social on Friday evening, readings, recitations, music and refreshments making up the programme.

Mrs. H. K. Macomber entertained on Friday evening in honor of Miss Elsie Macomber, her niece, who is visiting her from the East. The reception drew together very many prominent society people.

Mrs. A. C. Cox and Mrs. M. Finley of Findlay, O., are sojourning here.

The ladies of the Order of Pendo gave an enjoyable dance Wednesday evening, at which about one hundred couples participated.

G. W. Brown of Philadelphia is in the city.

Chris Buckley, the San Francisco politician, is on his way here with Mrs. Buckley, to spend a few days at Hotel del Coronado.

Mrs. H. C. Wadleigh of Los Angeles is visiting San Diego friends.

Anna Rebekah Lodge, No. 137, I.O.O.F., gave a calico ball and cake walk at G.A.R. Hall Thursday evening. Mr. Sanford and Mrs. Garrett won the cake.

J. Leslie Hague and Miss Orpha Gibson of Escondido were married Friday.

J. Coppersmith is a recent arrival from San Francisco.

Robert B. Rothschild of Philadelphia arrived Friday in the city.

E. W. Houghton of Galva, Ill., has come to spend a few weeks.

George Bowles of New York is here for a few days' rest.

George Hanna of Los Angeles was here last week.

Mrs. Phil Young of Milwaukee is here visiting friends.

to visit here and at Coronado some time before returning home.

Ethel and Alfred Isham left yesterday for Avon, N. Y., to make their home.

Mrs. Maria C. Abbott has gone to Milan, N. Y., to remain.

N. O. Hanson left yesterday for Phoenix.

C. D. Slocum of Boston is visiting San Diego.

The monthly hop of Chevalier Division, Knights of Pythias, was largely attended Tuesday evening.

Little Paloma Schramm of Los Angeles, the wonderful pianist, delighted 400 or 500 people at Hotel del Coronado Friday evening by her marvelous playing.

J. A. Rumrill, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is on his way to San Diego by private car, accompanied by friends.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Westfall left yesterday for Stockbridge, Mich., after spending the winter here.

Several San Diego girls have carried off the honors at the Coronado golf links recently. Miss Mary Luce, Miss Ada Smith, Miss Beckwith and Miss Gerichten are among the most expert players.

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Santa Ana.

THE rendering of the opera, "Pinafore," by local talent, assisted by

T. E. Rowan, Jr., of Los Angeles, at the Grand Operahouse, on Thursday evening, proved a treat for Santa Ana music-lovers, and was creditable to those who took part.

The chrysanthemum fair and concert given by the ladies of the Tustin Presbyterian Church on last Friday evening and Saturday afternoon proved a very enjoyable affair. Those who took part in the musical and literary programme were: Mrs. James W. Rice, Mrs. J. Everett Parker, Mrs. J. W. King, the Misses Andrews of Denison, Iowa; Helen Adams, Happy Smith, Blossom Smith, Barnes, Stella Preble, Messrs. Wuest, George Wuest, James W. Rice, Merrill Rice, E. L. Bowman, Mrs. N. N. Brown and Mrs. Grace Freeze presided over the art booth. Supper was served on Friday night, the tables being presided over by Mmes. H. K. Snow and E. D. Buss, assisted by Mmes. J. D. Thomas, V. V. Tubbs, J. D. Wilder, A. Turner and Misses H. F. Buss and Gertrude Adams. Mrs. Sherman Stevens, Miss Diffendaffer, and Rufus Sanborn, Jr., in fancy dress, were at the Café à la Francaise; Misses Barnes, Gertrude Diffendaffer, Messrs. Dan Adams and Melville Bowman, at the "Klondike," where ice cream was served; the Misses Lottie Brown and Mabel Buss, with their little assistant, Ben Freeze, all in costume, sold tea, chrysanthemums and china cups, at the Chinese booth; the Misses Cartwell and Gertrude Harrison were the two Rebeccas, and sold lemonade, and the Misses Leahy Hall and Harrison at the "Palace of Sweets," served candy, nuts and popcorn.

The Tustin Social Club gave an enjoyable dance at Tustin Bank Hall Friday evening. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. James Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Buss, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vandervell, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. V. V. Tubbs, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Wilder, Mrs. Freeze, Misses Harrison, Gertrude Harrison, Sanborn, Bertha Sanborn, Buss, Brown, Cartwell, Mathers, Neill, Nickey, Holderman, Wall, Messrs. Brown, Porter, Daws, Lyon, Joplin, McElain, Wolf, Baker, Leech, Bowman, Cartwell, Brock, Parks, Wall and Sanborn.

The "We Boys" Club, with their friends, gave Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Lewis a pleasant surprise at their home on North Main street Wednesday evening. The bean-bag game was a feature, at which Miss Margaret Northcross won the first prize and Miss Esther Wuest the consolation. Those present were: Mrs. C. W. Burns, Messrs. Harvey Baker, Emerson Holt, George Wuest, Frank Townsley, Misses Esther Wuest, Nettie McClintock, Leila Patton, Bertha Butcher, Margaret Northcross of Orange, Edith Mathews of Long Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Roper entertained at their home on Wednesday evening. Miss Garret was awarded the lady's first prize; Mrs. W. A. Huff a rabbit's foot hat pin as consolation.

W. H. Bevans won the gentleman's slot and J. R. Porter consolation. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bevans, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Talbott, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Garnett, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Roper, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Huff, Mrs. Mevens of Los Angeles, Miss Kate Garnett, J. R. Porter.

Mrs. Mary V. Lyon entertained a number of friends at luncheon at her home on East First street Wednesday afternoon. Those present were: Mmes. Carey Iler, Robert Flock, S. Wool, D. Kinney, Carey R. Smith, A. A. Putnam, T. N. Wells, J. F. Merriam, H. E. Smith, Z. B. West, M. E. Alexander, E. W. Morse, C. S. Halladay and M. Willson.

The Orange Fortnightly Club was entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Gray on last Friday evening. Shakespeare was the author considered, and those who took part in the programme were Mrs. W. H. Burnham, Rev. A. Parker, Col. Scarratt, Miss Burdick, Mrs. Dearing, C. E. Torrey and James Fullerton.

Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Ulm have returned from visit to San Francisco.

Mrs. Jane Mason is at home again after a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Carr of Corona.

Mrs. Southern of Los Angeles was the guest of Mrs. A. J. Wood last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Madder of Alledo, Ill., visited Mr. and Mrs. Noah Palmer last week.

S. F. Everett and family, who have been the guests of L. N. Everett for some time, have gone to San Diego.

Miss Mamie Cuddeback, who has been in Los Angeles for some time, has returned to her home in Orange.

Mrs. John Kellenberger, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Selingers of Placentia, has returned to her home in Durango, Colo.

Mrs. Della Kernoode, accompanied by her nephew, Harry Kernoode, both of Los Angeles, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Yarnell.

Mrs. C. F. Axelson has returned to Los Angeles after a visit to the family of R. Flock.

The Misses Lela Mansur and Edith Johnson have returned from a visit to the latter's sister, Mrs. G. E. Tigh of Filmore.

Miss Beulah Tomblin has returned to her home in Oakland after a visit to friends in Santa Ana and Tustin.

Mrs. John Harrison of Los Angeles was the guest of Mrs. Minnie Higbie the first of the week.

William Eaker of Mohrly, Mo., is visiting his sister, Mrs. W. N. Tedford.

Elliot Beamer of Riverside is visiting Santa Ana friends.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Barnes spent Saturday and Sunday with Santa Monica friends.

Damona.
M^r. AND M^{rs}. STODDARD JESS entertained a party of friends at dinner Saturday evening. The house was decorated with flowers for the occasion.

Andrew J. Milne of Mockinck N. D., and Miss Hannah L. Merriam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Merriam, were married at the residence of the bride's parents Wednesday by Rev. D. H. Gillan. They left soon after the ceremony for their home in the Northwest.

Mrs. C. L. Northcraft entertained friends informally Tuesday afternoon in honor of her niece, Miss Olave Belle Clark of Los Angeles.

Mrs. Sidney M. Haskell entertained friends Tuesday evening, in honor of her nieces, the Misses Cline of Chicago.

Mrs. A. C. Bryan has gone to Los Angeles to remain for a time before going to Long Beach for the summer.

H. E. Drake has gone to Pittsfield, N. H., to remain some months.

George A. Hall left last week for a visit to Kansas and other Eastern States.

Mrs. B. S. Nichols, Mrs. Harvey Spencer, Mrs. David Barrows, Mrs. Eben Burr and children are visiting Santa Barbara.

Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard Jess are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Burnham of Janesville, Wis.

Miss Annie Garlick of San Francisco is visiting her parents in Pomona.

Ontario.
M^r. AND M^{rs}. ORIN PORTER of Redlands visited Ontario last week and were here at the time of the death of Mr. Porter's brother, Harvey, Sunday morning.

B. F. Penn has returned to his home in New Vienna, O., leaving his wife and children as guests of the family of Z. Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Osborn and daughter have returned to their home in the East, after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Woodford.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hayward of Pennsylvania are guests of the family of Rush P. Marshall.

Miss Grace Lockwood has returned to her home in Chicago.

Mrs. Arthur B. Fox, accompanied by her children, has returned to her home in San Francisco, after a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Robertson.

Riverside.
M^r. AND M^{rs}. D. D. GAGE visited San Francisco last week.

Mrs. H. T. French of Malone, N. Y., is in the city, the guest of Mrs. M. C. Abbott.

Mr. and Mrs. William Stewart and

family of Lafayette, Ind., arrived in Riverside last week, and contemplate making their permanent home here. Mr. Stewart is the father of George Stewart of this city.

Mrs. John Dougall has returned from an eastern trip, accompanied by her father of Jerseyville, Ill.

Mrs. Jessie Woodman of Cleveland, O., is a guest at the home of her son, J. A. Woodman, on High street.

Mrs. H. E. Joslyn, sister of G. D. Allen, her daughter, Miss Mabel Joslyn, and Miss Barron of Kenwood, N. Y., left on Wednesday for their eastern home, after a visit of several weeks in Riverside.

The art class of the Woman's Club met Thursday afternoon at Odd Fellows Hall. The subjects discussed were: "Pisa and the Leaning Tower," "Cathedral, Baptistry and Campo Santa." The music class met Friday afternoon with Mrs. John Bayley.

Mrs. A. F. Clarke is visiting friends in San Diego county.

Mrs. S. C. Wright of Santa Ana is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Clara Wright, on Fourteenth street.

Redlands.

G^{ov}. HASTINGS of Pennsylvania and party arrived in Redlands

Tuesday morning in their private car, which was attached to the Kite-shaped special. During a stay of a few hours in Redlands, they were delightfully entertained by Col. J. T. Ritchey.

After a drive through Cañon Crest Park, an elaborate luncheon was served, at the Casa Loma. The guests were: Gov. Hastings, Miss Hastings, Miss May Heizmann, Atty. Gen. H. C. McCormick and wife, Miss McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cochran, Miss Cochran, Miss Mabel Bond and A. A. Heizmann, of the Governor's party, and the following guests of the hotel: Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Snyder of Reading, Pa.; W. S. Campbell, Mrs. H. A. Bates and Miss Bates of Philadelphia; Mrs. Mary S. Voegthy and Miss Helen S. Voegthy of Pittsburgh, William Halsey of Osgontz, and N. A. Watson of Erie.

Miss Nellie Gee of Ohio is a guest at the home of B. H. Jacobs on Cypress avenue.

N. Leo Leleian has returned from Canada with his bride.

Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Ritchey of the Casa Loma spent several days last week at San Diego.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Laurence of Ouray, Colo., are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Renn'e.

Mrs. Mary E. Hart of Los Angeles

lectured Thursday evening at the Casa Loma on "The Grand Cañon of the Colorado," before a representative audience.

A surprise party was given Mr. and Mrs. Ordway Tuesday evening, at the Hawthorne House. About twenty-five persons were present. Refreshments were served, and the evening was devoted to music and games.

The wedding of Miss Charlotte Elena Bishop, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bishop, to O. P. Conaway of San Francisco, will take place tomorrow at 7:15 a.m., at the First Methodist Church.

Ventura.

S^t. PATRICK'S DAY was appropriately and pleasantly observed on

Thursday afternoon by a party of thirty at the home of Mrs. Frank J. Sifford on Ash street. The parlors were attractively decorated with white flowers intertwined with green ribbons and asparagus ferns. The feature of the afternoon was progressive euchre. There were seven tables and each was designated by a name suggestive of Ireland, or Irish costumes. Mrs. Ed Newby was awarded the first prize, a green china teapot, while Mrs. J. Guggenheim received the consolation, a green bonbon box of candy. The favors were shamrock leaves, upon which were pen and ink sketches of Irish scenes. After the games refreshments were served, in green as far as possible.

The Avenue Ladies' Club met on Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. J. H. Chaffee.

A literary society was formed at the residence of Mrs. John A. Walker on Meta street. Tuesday afternoon, to be called the Tuesday Afternoon Club. Its main objects are the study of literature and kindred topics. The club will meet each week. At present Prof. P. W. Kauffman of the High School is instructing the members on "The Lady of the Lake."

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dubbs returned Sunday from Pittsburgh, where they spent the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Chaffee have returned from their wedding tour of Northern California.

A. G. Orena of Los Angeles visited in the city Sunday.

Clarence Christman returned from San Francisco Monday morning.

E. S. Nall was in Los Angeles during the past week.

Capt. Robert Sudden has returned to San Francisco.

Miss Ethel Brooks of Los Angeles visited Hon. John McGonigle and family during the past week.

K. P. Grant is in San Francisco.

H. E. Huntington was in the city during the past week.

Miss Jessie Arneill is visiting friends in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Ida Preston, who has been visiting J. C. Brewster and family during the past month, returned Wednesday to her home in San Luis Obispo.

Mr. and Mrs. William Stewart and

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AMERICAN FRATERNAL LEAGUE.

Officers Elected at the Annual Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the reorganized American Fraternal League, held Thursday last, the following officers were elected:

Ezra C. Pratt, Past President; J. R. Wheat, President; S. W. Luitweiler, Senior Vice-President; D. W. Field, Treasurer; L. P. Crane, Secretary; M. P. Snyder, Auditor; J. W. Trueworthy, Medical Inspector; Johnstone Jones, Counselor; H. J. Butler, Conductor; A. M. Elson, Guide; J. H. Hall, Watchman; Allan C. Keith, Sentinel. Trustees, Ezra C. Pratt, J. R. Wheat, D. W. Field, S. W. Luitweiler, John Burr, D. D. Whitney, Johnstone Jones, Executive Committee, J. R. Wheat, S. W. Luitweiler, D. W. Field.

The following financial statement was made: Receipts to February 28, 1898, \$7298.65;

credited national beneficiary fund, \$5021.35;

credited national expense fund, \$2187.30; certificates issued, \$30, insuring \$500,000; paid sick and accident claims, \$711; net balance to credit of national beneficiary fund invested

and at interest for the protection of certificate-holders (measured by the standard for

safety of the American experience table of mortality, plus 20 per cent. as a reserve), \$4726.60.

THE "OPEN DOOR."

A non-sectarian home for destitute women, "The Open Door" has been opened at No. 115 West Twenty-fourth street, and any contributions of provisions, clothing, bedding, towels, furniture, etc., will be gladly received at the above address, or will be called for at any place that may be designated by the donors.

NO DINNER is complete without Little Lake Butter.

EXPLORING THE YUKON'S BAR.

By a Special Contributor.

If an ocean steamer could gain access to the Yukon River it might penetrate 300 miles into the interior of Alaska, but across the mouth of the river there stretches a bar to navigation through which no sea-going ship has yet been able to find a path. St. Michael's Island, sixty miles north of the northernmost mouth of the Yukon, is the nearest port for ocean traffic, and the river boats, which come down from the gold fields, have to make the 60-mile trip along an exposed coast before they can receive or discharge their cargoes.

Until very recently nobody has thought it worth while to facilitate traffic with the interior of Alaska. Such trade as there has been could well be carried on in roundabout ways. It has not been to the interest of the trading companies, which have a monopoly on the northwestern commerce, to make it easier for competitors to find an entrance to their limited market, and so it happened that nobody has really tried to discover a direct passage from the ocean to the river. As for the government at Washington, it has been so indifferent to

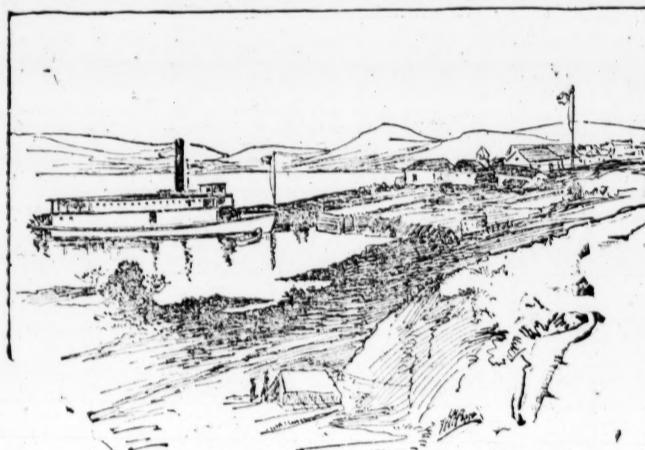
fearless pioneer, familiar with danger and hardship, and knows how to handle large bodies of men in desolate countries, far removed from a base of supplies. He will leave Washington on May 1, with six scientific assistants, and he will take with him to the frozen regions of the North, a force of thirty others, hardy and adventurous men, inured to cold and danger.

The delta of the mouth of the Yukon is the largest in the world; the bar, which stretches before it extends from St. Michael's Island on the north to Point Dyer on the south, a distance of 170 miles, and its average width, as calculated by occasional navigators, is forty miles. This is an area nearly equal to that of Massachusetts. Soundings have never been taken over any portion of it, and it is an unexplored expanse. It is known to exist only as vessels approaching at various points have been compelled to stand off.

Mr. Pratt's duty will be to explore it thoroughly, make soundings everywhere, discover a channel suitable for seagoing vessels, if possible, and come back with a full report in the fall.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE EXPEDITION.

He will have to carry with him all his implements and provisions for a distance of nearly three thousand



ST. MICHAEL'S ISLAND, HEADQUARTERS OF THE SURVEYING PARTY.

The possibilities of the Alaskan country, that an adequate survey of the northern coast has never been thought of till now. With the dazzling discoveries in the Klondike a change has come. Millions are being invested in ships to carry men and provisions to the mining camps, and bring back a precious freight of gold, and it has become a matter of vital importance to find the easiest, speediest and most profitable water route to the mining camps and trading stations, which are springing up along the Yukon and its branches.

AN EXPLORATION OF GREAT VALUE.

If a channel can be discovered through the Yukon bar, it will decide the course of future traffic in the Northwestern Territory. If one cannot be found, then Alaskan enterprise may

be miles, and the most important part of his outfit, the boats from which the soundings will be made, are to be carried across the continent as well. There are no boats in existence suitable for the kind of work proposed to do. He will need stanch craft of light draft, easily handled, and fitted to stand all sorts of weather. These boats he has been compelled to design himself, and he will have to superintend their construction in person. The contracts have already been let for them, and they will soon be under way in New York. They will be three in number. One is a large steam launch, seventy-five feet over all and sixteen feet beam, drawing a little over three feet; the other two are steam launches, thirty-two feet by eight. These must all be shipped to Seattle by rail and then conveyed to the field of survey by boat. The two small launches can be handled easily enough, for they are constructed so as to fit a flat-car exactly; but the large launch must be so arranged that it can be taken apart and put together again in sections, when it has reached its destination. Mr. Pratt's men will have to spend a part of the time after their arrival at the mouth of the Yukon, in putting together this craft; and in order to save time they may be compelled to go on with their soundings from her unfinished hull, while bringing her to completion. The party will be obliged to take with them over 70,000 feet of lumber. Part of this will be used in erecting beacons along the course of the soundings. These beacons will vary from twelve to sixty feet in height, according to the contour of the country, and they will be whitewashed so as to be conspicuous at great distances. Other lumber will be needed to house the largest launch in winter, as the boat will have to be left somewhere ashore for another summer's work. Altogether, the supplies which Mr. Pratt will have to take with him on his untried journey will weigh about one hundred and fifty tons.

FOUR THOUSAND MILES TO BE COVERED.

Four thousand miles of soundings will be taken, and the work must be done in forty-five days. The ice never breaks in the vicinity of St. Michael's Island before the 15th of June, and sometimes not for a fortnight later. Winter storms begin to blow by September, and by October, the ice is packed in again. There are ninety days during which navigation is open to some extent, but of these at least one-half are sure to be so stormy that soundings cannot be taken. In order to



JOHN F. PRATT IN CHARGE OF THE EXPEDITION.

turn another way. John F. Pratt, an experienced officer of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will have the distinction of making the first exploration of the six mouths of the Yukon. Mr. Pratt is now stationed in Washington, but he has spent the better part of his life in charting the Pacific and Alaskan coasts, and he probably has a better knowledge of those regions than any other official of the government. Three years ago he was at the head of the government expedition which surveyed the Alaskan boundary in the neighborhood of the now famous Chilcotin Pass. He is a

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utilize what little time there may be. Mr. Pratt will work his men at least sixteen hours a day, and sometimes longer. This will be feasible, because in those regions, during the summer season, the sun practically never sets. The work will be full of peril; for even at their best the seas are choppy. The men will be compelled to rough it; they will sleep as best they can aboard their frail launches, and at times they will be miles apart. It will be difficult to get accurate soundings, for the winds are high and their velocity and direction may produce a variation in the height of the tide amounting to six or eight feet. The Gedney, a coast survey steamer vessel, now stationed on the Pacific Slope will assist in making the deep-sea soundings, and in determining the 18-foot curve which marks the boundary of the bar.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

TO THE OCEAN RESORTS.

LOS ANGELES TERMINAL RAILWAY CO.

Time of Passenger Trains February 21, 1898.

From Los Angeles to	Depart	Arrive
Glenelde, Tropico, Verdugo Park, Pasadena, Garvanza, Ostrich Farm, San Pedro, Long Beach, Terminal Island, Altadena, Catalina Island, Daily, *Except Sunday.	8:50 am 8:55 pm 7:15 am 12:15 pm 5:30 pm 8:45 am 1:55 pm 5:10 pm 12:15 pm 4:45 am	10:00 am 5:07 pm 8:42 am 1:32 pm 6:55 pm 8:15 am 12:07 pm 5:22 pm 1:52 pm 5:25 pm

S. B. HYNES, Gen'l Mgr.

Pacific Coast Steamship Company. The Company's elegant steamers Santa Rosalia and Pomona leave Redondo at 11 A.M. and Port Los Angeles at 2:30 P.M. for San Francisco via Santa Barbara and Port Harford, Mar. 4, 8, 12, 16, 24, 28. Apr. 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. May 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31. Leave Port Los Angeles at 8 A.M. and Redondo at 11 A.M. for San Diego, via Newport, Mar. 4, 8, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. Apr. 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27. May 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. The Santa Rosalia will not stop at Newport. Cars connect via Redondo leave Santa Fe depot at 9:30 A.M.

Cars connect via Port Los Angeles leave S.P.R.R. depot at 1:30 P.M. for steamers north bound.

The steamers Homer and Bonita leave San Pedro and East San Pedro for San Francisco via Ventura, Carpinteria, Santa Barbara, Gaviota, Port Harford, Cayucos, San Simeon, Monterey and Santa Cruz at 8:30 P.M. Mar. 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. Apr. 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. May 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28. Freight only.

Cars connect with steamers via San Pedro leave S.P.R.R. (Arcadia Depot) at 5:30 P.M. and Terminal Ry. dep't at 5:10 P.M.

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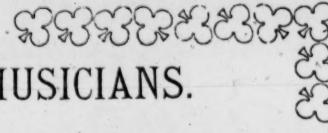
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MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

THE next concert by the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Harley Hamilton, will be given at Music Hall by the afternoon of Tuesday, April 5, being a week later than usual on account of Mr. Hamilton's other engagements. The programme is another proof of Mr. Hamilton's ability to select compositions which are interesting alike to the musically educated and uneducated. The principal number is by Schumann, an overture, scherzo and finale. The other numbers are the Jubel overture, which Weber wrote for the Queen's coronation, two characteristic dances, the Neopolitan and Andalusian, by Rubinstein, and the overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Nicolai). The soloist will be Mr. Zinck, who will sing the tenor aria from the first act of "Ernani."

W. S. B. Mathews says, in the January number of *Music*: "There was never a time in the history of this country when the general interest in music and intelligence concerning it were increasing so rapidly as at present. Many causes are conducing to this, but perhaps the most potent and also one of the least observed is to be found in the musical clubs of one sort and another, which are carrying on the study of music and literature through the winter season. It is impossible at present to state the number of ladies' amateur clubs organized in the United States, but it must be well up toward a thousand, perhaps more. These clubs were first organized for social purposes with a small amount of musical study in connection with them, but many of them have now become very powerful organizations with large memberships and a plentiful associate membership."

"In some of them the work still remains desultory and a certain amount of snobbishness prevails in the management, the honors and social prominence being reserved for a few leaders of social position. In most of them, however, a thoroughly democratic recognition of merit prevails, and a sincere study of art for art's sake, is the keynote of their work. It is apparent also that every circle of this kind, whether amateur club or musical literary club, or clubs especially organized for the study of composers under their own direction, and teachers' classes, exert an influence which is by no means limited to those belonging to them. Each one of the students in these clubs is an active member of a home circle and of a little social coterie of her own, and a great deal of musical enthusiasm bubbles out, whereby many not immediately and practically concerned in the study begin to recognize its importance and worth."

"I am not so clear as to the sum total of the advantages derived by the country at large from the choral societies here and there. A choral society is a curious thing. All the work you do one year has to be done over the year following. No matter how many times you study the work it is a very long time before the club as a whole is able to take up and sing it without studying it afresh, and in the nature of the case only two or three works are performed in a year, and scarcely half a dozen works in three years of the club life. The consequence is that the musical taste as such is not educated to anything like the extent which would at first have been expected. That these societies afford the members a great deal of pleasure and profitable recreation is undoubtedly, and when the leader happens to be a man of great personal magnetism, like W. R. Chapman of New York or W. L. Tomlins of Chicago, there is a satisfaction in singing under their batons, which only a very superior sort of religion would equal."

"It would be interesting to place on record the sum total of the local orchestra more or less actively engaged in the interpretation of serious music in different parts of the country. These experiments are of all grades and varieties from the Boston Orchestra, which at the present time, perhaps, is the best in the world, the Chicago Orchestra, which is certainly intended to be one of the best in the world, the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati orchestras, where the standard is also high and constantly improving, down to the most meager assembly of ten or fifteen or twenty instruments eking out with a piano."

"The time is not far distant now when we will begin to have American orchestras, that is, orchestras composed of American players, and pretty soon, I hope, directed by American directors. I am not one of those who believe that German or Frenchman or an Englishman, well versed in art, does this country any damage by coming to exercise his art here and to become the center of an art-loving community; and during the forty or fifty years just passed America would have been in a very unfortunate position musically without the aid of these foreign musicians and leaders. Nevertheless, all things have a limit. When these German players get together and make a trades union and bar out American players just because they are

Americans, then I am not with them, and it would afford me great pleasure to find the tables turned."

"As far as conductors go, of course we are very deficient in Americans with capacity and routine experience for the task. It has been practically impossible for an American to gain any kind of a position as conductor of an orchestra. The chorus has been his only opportunity. We have, however, a number of young musicians who have undergone the routine and are really capable. In the nature of the case, however, as fast as young musicians come to the front there will be among them here and there one with a capacity for directing, and in the absence of a salary attractive to our nature and governing friends, the position will be left to the American, who will, perhaps, develop himself and become a man of mark, and so one after another we will have orchestras in the smaller cities composed mostly of American players and led by American artists."

The junior class of the University of Southern California will give an entertainment in the university chapel Thursday evening for the benefit of the annual fund. The following programme will be given:

PART I.

"Cavatine" ("Ernani") (Verdi)—C. S. de Lano's Guitar and Mandolin Club. "Anchored" (Watson)—A. H. Cogswell.

"The Confessional" (W. W. Story)—Miss Maude Willis. "Watch Hill," two step (Kenneth)—C. S. de Lano's Guitar, Mandolin and Banjo Club.

PART II.

Farce, "Never Say Die." Cast of Characters.

Simon Graylock C. J. Hinman. Ralph Cheeny A. H. Cogswell. John Bounce J. H. Crum. Mrs. Graylock Miss Florence Tilden. Alice Chase Miss Bertha Rose. Pattie Pert Miss Margaret Speed

The music at the First Congregational Church this morning will be as follows: Organ—"Prelude from the Dutch," Requiem, (Brahms.) Chor—"Rejoice in the Lord," (Calkins.) Organ—"The Death of Ase," (Grieg.) Choir—"The Wilderness," (Goss.) Evening:

Organ—"Reverie," (Barnes.) Choir—"Abide with Me," (Reed.) Organ—"Songs in the Night," (Spinney.) Choir—"God so Loved the World," (Stainer.)

At St. Vincent's Church this morning the choir will render Weber's Mass in G, the soloists being Herr and Mme. Rubo, Mmes. Tolhurst, Stansbury, Holme, Messrs. Osgood, Weeks, Jochum. Before the sermon Giorza's "Veni Creator" will be sung by Miss Rohr and Mrs. Rubo.

The offertory number, "Pro Peccatis," Bass air from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," will be sung by Mr. Rubo.

Mr. Wilde will preside at the organ.

The music at Plymouth Congregational Church this morning will be as follows:

Anthem, "Not a Sparrow Falleth," (Ludds.) Offertory, "Callest Thou Thus," (Meitzky)—Miss E. Preston.

Evening:

Anthem, "Now the Day is Over," (Novella.)

Offertory, "Angels Guard Thee," (Pinsu)—Mrs. Isabel Wyatt; violin obligato by Miss Edith Preston.

There will be special music at the Unity Church this morning, and the choir will be assisted by Mme. Isidore Martinez and Miss Beresford Joy. The programme will be as follows:

Organ prelude, "Largo," (Handel.) "Lead, Kindly Light," (Buck.) "Hear, O My People," (Stevenson.) Trio, "Lift Thine Eyes," from "Elijah."

Offertory solo—Miss Beresford Joy.

March, (Guilmant.)

The music at the Central Presbyterian Church this morning will be:

"Art Thou Weary" (P. A. Schnecker.) Offertory, "Thy Life Was Given for Me," (Charles S. Elliott.) Evening:

"The Lord of Glory is My Light," (C. Gounod.) Offertory, "Even Me," (John C. Warren.)

Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Colby entertained the pupils of the former's piano and organ classes at his studio in Simpson Tabernacle Friday evening.

Mrs. Gertrude Auld-Thomas announces the last of her series of song recitals for Wednesday evening, March 30, at Blanchard-Fitzgerald Hall.

A class recital will be given by the pupils of Mrs. Walter D. Wise, on Tuesday evening, at Masonic Hall on South Hill street. Among the participants in the programme will be Mrs. F. B. Silverwood, Miss Anna

Hendricks, Mrs. A. G. Newton and Miss Mamie Trent.

Mrs. Charles G. Stevens, formerly Grace Millmore, is arranging for a musicale, to be given at the Sierra Madre Villa Hotel, on Tuesday evening, March 29. Mrs. Stevens will have the assistance of Miss Mary L. O'Donoghue, pianist; Miss Sylvia Hall, contralto, and Arthur Perry, violinist.

Several of Herr Becker's talented pupils will give a programme before the Friday Morning Club on the second Friday in April.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Quinlan will give a pupils' musicale Tuesday evening at Music Hall.

A popular concert will be given at the Blanchard-Fitzgerald Hall, Friday evening, April 1, by Miss Rosina Rosin, contralto, Miss Mabel Kratz, soprano and Miss Ruth Green violiniste and pianiste.

Mrs. Louis Lé Sage has been engaged to take the place of Mrs. T. E. Rowan, Jr., in the choir of the First Congregational Church, Mrs. Rowan having been given a three-months' leave of absence.

Arthur Marshall Perry will give a violin recital Wednesday evening at the Ebell Auditorium on Broadway. Miss Sylvia H. Hall, contralto, and Miss Grace M. Perry, accompaniste, will assist, and the programme will be as follows:

"Gavotte No. 2" (Becker.) "Adagio Non Troppo," from Suite 3 (Ries.)

"Leite Signor!" ("Les Huguenots") (Meyerbeer)—Miss Hall.

"Concerto Militaire," Op. 42 (Bazzini)

"Air" (G string) (Bach.)

"The Letter Song" ("La Perleole") (Offenbach)—Miss Hall.

"Fantasie Caprice" (Op. 11) (Vieuxtemps.)

"Etude" ("Le Ranz Des Vache") for violin alone (Prume.)

"Scène de Ballet" (Op. 100) (De Beziot.)

Miss Bernice Holmes, now a member of the Castle Square Opera Company has been engaged to fill the place of Miss Lizzie Macnichol, the leading contralto, who is ill. Miss Holmes is receiving most flattering notices from the eastern press.

[Musical Courier:] Josef Hofmann is today no less an apparition than he was a decade ago. He is the wonder-child become man; with all the golden promises of childhood realized; a youth on whose brow is stamped the ineffable seal of genius, and one whom the gods will not slay because of his great, brave, healthy spirit, free from the morbid vapors of his own Poland and free from the pretensions of the callow virtuoso.

Hofmann is twenty-one years of age. He is a Pole and a pupil of Rubinstein, but even Rubinstein did not attempt to curb the strong, individual readings of his precocious pupil. All pianists may be loosely divided into masculine and feminine, and this irrespective of sex, for we hear a Carreño thundering at the keyboard and see De Pachmann flying his distaff, so to speak. Josef Hofmann is eminently a virile, sane pianist. Without a particle of the prudence that goes with lack of imagination and temperament, he has such repose, such reserve power and breadth of vision that we at once see that he derives from the Clementi, Beethoven, Liszt, Rubinstein, d'Albert side of the pianistic house. He has the big Rubinstein tone and the incomparable analysis of d'Albert. This latter quality is noticeable in his Bach and Beethoven playing. One is fearful at such exhibitions of controlled power, such play of intellect in a mere lad, but the balance is occasionally disturbed when the temperamental bias is exhibited. Then has Hofman a demon, the familiar demon of Rubinstein, and he is hard pressed at times to let loose the elemental energy bolling within him. New York has not heard such piano playing since Rubinstein, for Hofmann's personality is more mellow, more poetic than d'Albert's, and more dignified and more musical than Paderewski's. Free from sickly sentimentality, Hofmann brings to his music a brain sound to the core, a sweet, youthful fantasy and freshness, and, above all, an intense sincerity. He is sincere to his innermost fibre, and with his noble powers, unlimited courage and marvelous assiduity there is no doubt that in a few years he will top all living pianists. As it is he is a phenomenon without equal.

NOTES.

Negotiations are in progress for a tour of Plunkett Greene, to open in America early in January, 1899.

Mme. Emma Nevada is to appear during the month of May at the Opera Comique, Paris, where she will sing some of her principal roles.

Lady Halle will not come to this country this year, as she had expected, but will wait until the fall, when she will make a professional tour through the country.

F. H. Cowen has just finished a new concertstück for piano and orchestra. It was written at the suggestion of M. Paderewski, by whom probably it will be played for the first time in public.

Emma Calve is so ill that her physician has ordered her complete rest. She has consequently been compelled to suspend her brilliant series of repre-

sentations of Massenet's "Sappho" at the Opera Comique, and that house is now playing "Le Pre aux Clercs" and other revivals.

Pianists will no doubt be interested to learn that Bizet has written a set of "Variations Chromatiques" for the piano. These are being orchestrated by Ritter Brown.

Emma Juch has been engaged as leading prima donna for the Indianapolis festival, which takes place in the first week of May. She will also sing in Kansas City and St. Louis during the latter part of April.

This inscription has recently been found on a woman's tombstone: "Except in 1859, during which, for several days she took lessons on the piano, her life was without stain." Few girls nowadays can show such clear records.

An interesting musical festival to last from June 27 to July 3, will take place this summer at Bayreuth, in a new hall capable of holding 3000 people. The arrangements are being made under the auspices of Dr. Edward Grieg, orchestra and chorus will number 300, and only Norwegian compositions will be performed.

The announcement is made in London that Adelina Patti has expressed her intention of making a grand farewell tour of the United States, as well as of England, in which latter country she appeared for the first time exactly thirty-seven years ago. The question is whether Patti will really retire after these touching adieux.

The *Raconteur Musical Courier* is responsible for the two following items:

Patti's relinquishment of the \$100,000 left her by Nicolini is only a piece of justice. Nicolini, whose real name was Nicolas, deserted his wife and children for the great soprano. Patti is only doing the right thing. By the way, the lady may pay us a visit—and in widow's weeds. Time has not staled her desire for farewelling.

Frau Cosima Wagner contradicted the report that the Bayreuth School for Opera was about to be disbanded. On the contrary, it has just had a new recruit in the person of Herr Ernest. This young gentleman was a heroic actor at the Darmstadt Court Theater, where Frau Wagner heard him, and fancying he had a voice, tested it, pronouncing it a robust tenor. Herr Ernest has accordingly entered the Bayreuth School.

An "Ave Maria," by the distinguished pianist Mme. Janotta, was performed for the first time in England recently, at St. James's Church, under the conductorship of the Rev. Father Sankey. The work is dedicated to the Pope, who accepted a presentation copy when he received the artist in special audience. She was accompanied on the occasion by Princess Marcelline Cratovyska, one of Chopin's best pupils. The work (published by Ascherberg,) has been performed three times this winter in Berlin.

Some months ago it was announced that Sig. Verdi had lately composed three important religious works, a "Stabat Mater," a "Prayer to the Madonna" and a "Te Deum." It is now decided that these works shall be performed for the first time on Good Friday and the Saturday following, at the Grand Opera House, Paris, by the Parisian Société des Concerts. Both Verdi and Boito have promised to be present. The "Stabat Mater" is arranged for choirs and a full orchestra, the Prayer for two sopranos, a mezzo soprano and a contralto, and the "Te Deum" for full chorus and orchestra.

The German poet whose verses have most frequently inspired composers seems to be Heine. A bibliography compiled by Chalié gives the names of 3000 songs based on poems by that writer. To Goethe about 1700 are accredited. The settings of "Du bist wie eine Blume," at the time the list was made, ten years ago, numbered nearly two hundred. "Ich hab' im Traum geweinet" and "Leise zieht durch mein Gemüth," each eighty-three; "Ein Fichtenbaum steht einsam," seventy-six; "Ich weiss nicht was soll es bedeuten," thirty-seven. Perhaps no other country in the world can claim the distinction of having had a poet honored to a quarter extent in a similar manner.

The Italian Senate is examining the question of whether the rights of "The Barber of Seville" expire on the 16th inst. or not. The decision is of vital importance to the Rossini Musical Lyceum at Pesaro, which inherits the royalties of its founder, under Rossini's will, and which consequently has every interest in the rights being prolonged. Mascagni, director of the Rossini Lyceum, telegraphed the other day to Verdi for his opinion in the matter. The aged master gave by telegram the following answer: "In applying to me you overrate the importance of my opinion. I do not hesitate to declare, however, that I sincerely hope the Senate, in its deep wisdom, will see fit to make a decision favorable to art and to the institutions that serve it."

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STRANGE FATES OF OLD TITLES.

By a Special Contributor.

TIME, the great leveler, has played many cruel pranks with noble European families, and the lordly race which in one century has risen to highest honor and vast possessions, may, in the next, be driven back by fate into the lowest strata of society. The year 1898 has just shown us Lord William Neville (son of the English Marquis of Abergavenny and direct descendant of the great "King Maker" (Warwick,) a convicted felon, entering upon his term of imprisonment at Wormwood Scrubs. Who can prophesy what position in life the descendants of this degenerate Neville will hold? When released from jail, he will probably change his name and betake himself to some distant colony. His father is a Knight of the Garter (England's highest decoration,) his sons may descend to any level in the scale of society.

OLD TITLES IN STRANGE PLACES.

Many old British titles are today found in curious places. Far away in Hindostan there is a lonely little village, Munowta by name. The head man of this pretty settlement is a swarthy half-breed, whose rightful name and style, as admitted by the clerk of the House of Lords, is "The Right Honorable Lord Gardner, Baron Gardner in the peerages of the United Kingdom and of Ireland." Lord Gardner's immediate ancestors, having lost their estates, went out to India, where they intermarried with dusky Hindoo maidens, embraced Brahminism, and founded a European line of peers. The present Baron has the right to take his seat in the House of Lords, but Caesar-like, he prefers to be chief magistrate in tiny Munowta, to remaining a titled nonentity in England.

Down in Maryland—at Northampton, Bladensburg, Prince George county, Md., to be exact—resides a country physician and small farmer, who prefers to be known as "Dr. John C. Fairfax." But in reality he is "the Rt. Hon. John Constance Fairfax, eleventh Lord Fairfax," and a descendant of the famous Lord Fairfax, who commanded the Puritan forces in the English civil war. The great estates once owned by the Fairfax family in England passed out of their hands when the elder branch died out at the end of the last century. Today little but the barren title remains to this English-American peer. Lord Fairfax's brother and predecessor in the barony was better known as Charles Fairfax, one time clerk to the Legislature of California. A son of the doctor-baron holds the position of salaried clerk in a New York business house.

America also owns an adopted British baronet. Sir Charles Stuart-Menteth, Bart., has long been a resident at Canandaigua, N. Y., and is married to a New York lady.

A LONG-LOST EARL.

The present Earl of Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada, may not be Earl of Aberdeen after all. At any moment his elder brother and predecessor in the title, may put in an appearance. This Earl was a wild, wayward lad, who went to sea and has never been heard of since. The British courts, after waiting a certain length of time, allowed his brother to claim the title and estates by default. There has never been, however, any absolute proof of the late Earl's death. In the same way the death of the Archduke Johann of Austria, who went to sea under the name of "John Orth," has never been proven.

The present Earl of Bachan, before succeeding to the title, was a groom and occasional jockey; while the ninth Earl of Scafield, while actually in possession of his title was forced to earn a living in New Zealand as a "hedge and ditcher." For years this nobleman's weekly wage rarely rose above a few shillings. Eventually, he was appointed bailiff in a little backwoods court of justice.

AN ORGAN-GRINDING VISCOUNT.

Viscount Hinton, son and heir of the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, grinds a piano organ through the streets of London and Brighton, with a large placard asking for alms. He takes this course in order to spite his father, who has disowned him; and, while public curiosity concerning him was rife, he managed to earn a good living. Nowadays, he is said to be so wretchedly poor that the piano organ has been pawned.

The present Earl of Caithness, head of the great house of St. Clair, was born the son of an Aberdeen bank employee of small means. His father sent him to the United States, and for years he "punched cattle" in Idaho. Eventually, in 1890, his father succeeded a far-off cousin in the Earldom; and—my, prsto, pass!—plain "Jack" Sindale, cowboy, became Viscount Berriedale, the heir to one of the oldest of Scotch peerages. Within twelve months after his return from Idaho, his father's death made him Earl of Caithness.

The son and heir of an English Earl, and himself a Viscount by courtesy, is at the present writing working in a stable in the Boer republic. He holds a subordinate position among the grooms, where his knowledge of horses (acquired during his captivity in a "crack" cavalry regiment) stands him in good stead. Losses on the turf and the inevitable "woman in the case," are said to have been the causes which drove this Viscount to serve as a stable boy in the Rand.

A BARONET POLICEMAN.

A constable in the Royal Irish Constabulary at Dublin is Sir Thomas Hutton Echlin, a seventh baronet. The Echlin's lost all their estates in chancery and the head of the house is thus forced to act as a common policeman. Sir J. H. Rivett-Carnac is a writer in the inland revenue office at Somerset House, one of the lowest and worst paid offices in the British civil service.

Only a few months ago a great sensation was brought about in England by the succession of a ball porter named Percival to the title of Earl of Egmont.

Sir Harry Yelverton Goring, the eleventh holder of a baronetcy created in 1627, was, when he succeeded to the title, the keeper of a little tobacconist's shop in Tamworth, Derbyshire. He had served as a common soldier in the Twelfth Suffolk Regiment, and his large family worked in the factories and mills around Tamworth.

SCATTERED IRISH NOBILITIES.

Perhaps the present holders of the old Irish titles, Norman or Milesian, are the most scattered of all the world's nobilities. The rightful Earl of Clancarty is Justin MacCarthy, a carpenter, until recently resident in Eastern Pennsylvania. Theobald Butler, Viscount Galmoy, is an inkeeper in the small French city of Chalons. The chieftains of many of the great clans may be found among the peasantry of Ireland, or in the nobility of foreign countries. The Duke of Tetuan, recently Spanish Foreign Minister, is really the O'Donnell, Prince of Tyrconnell and Lord of Donegal. Frenchmen claim the titles of Earl of Limerick, Viscount Clare, Viscount Killmallock and Baron Upper Ossory. The ex-Prime Minister of Austria, Count Taaffe, is an Irish peer, and holds rank as Viscount Taaffe.

The Rajah of Sarawak, in Borneo, is an Englishman—Charles James Brooke. In 1841 the "wild men of Borneo" elected James Brooke, a British traveler, their sovereign. England permitted Brooke to take the Dyak throne. Rajah Brooke was succeeded by his nephew, the present monarch.

MONARCHS OUT OF BUSINESS.

The march of civilization (so-called) has dethroned many rulers of primitive nations. Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii is a case in point. So also is ex-Queen Ranavalona of Madagascar, banished from her dominions by the French. Ex-King George of the Mosquito coast, deposed by Nicaragua, is living under the protection of the British government at Jamaica. He gets an allowance from England of about six shillings, or about \$1.50 a day, and spends most of this pension in strong drink. Ex-King Dina Salifon, whom the French banished from his hereditary realms on the Rio Nunez lives in Senegal, upon about \$4 a week. Yet he once ruled over millions of subjects. The son and heir of Cetwayo, King of the Zulus, is a British prisoner at St. Helena; and Prince Iturbide, the descendant and heir of Emperor Iturbide of Mexico, is a clubman (or rather an ex-clubman) at Washington, D. C.

Many continental nobles of highest rank have abandoned their rights to enter monasteries. Count von Waldburg-Wolfsberg, for instance, gave up his estates and rank to his younger brother, Count Maximilian, in order to become a monk. There is one abbey in Svalia where every inmate, from the prior down to the humblest lay brother, is a "mighty and well-born" nobleman.

Dried Olives.

Rev. Isaac Rumford writes as follows to the San Diego Sun, regarding the Italian method of preparing dried olives:

"I have a copy of your daily issue in which you gave an account of 'How to Cure Olives,' copied from some handbook on the subject. I send a little experience in curing that may be of use to some of your readers. After trying the method of curing with lye for a year or so, I adopted the plan of cutting and soaking in fresh water, then drying like dried prunes. This plan was a perfect success, as the fruit would keep for years, and was always available, either dry or after soaking. The objection to this plan has been the expense of cutting by hand, but I invented a very simple machine, and did not patent it, so that any one can make it, which cuts them so well and so rapidly as to remove this objection. After running through the olive-cutter they are soaked a few days in fresh water, then a day or so in brine. When salt enough, dry on wire screen or frames with lath bottoms. The bitter that has not gone out during the soaking will mostly dry out. By this process of drying they can be easily kept in any dry place, and may be shipped at little expense to Klondike, or any other part of the world. I cured some this year to ship to Mexico. They are fine to eat out of hand like raisins, or seeded with a cherry seeder and run through a meat-cutter they make a valuable substitute for meat under the name 'olive steak,' and may remind one of the 'Hamburg steak' of the butcher shop, only they are far better. They are fine made up as sausage or tamales. The field open for the sale of olives in this form is unlimited, and there is a fortune in it that olive-oil makers have not dreamed of."

"Since learning how the bitter changes by drying this year I have cured some forty pounds of the ripe fruit right from the tree without any cutting or water process; they will be seeded and ground, and I think will suit me for home use better than any other. When the bitter principle has been toned down by drying, I think it a most valuable tonic."

Trouble Enough.

[Harper's Bazaar:] "Well prisoner," said the Judge, "if you have anything to say, the court will hear you."

"I'd rather be excused, Your Honor," replied the prisoner. "If I said what I'd like to say, I'd be committed for contempt of court, and I've got trouble enough without that."

Relieved.

[Cleveland Leader:] Jack. Do you know that you remind me very strongly of my Aunt Jane?"

Alice. Oh, I'm so glad.

Jack. Why?

Alice. I was afraid you were looking at me that way because I had a chunk of soot or something on my nose."

Honor can rest while envy is out hunting."

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